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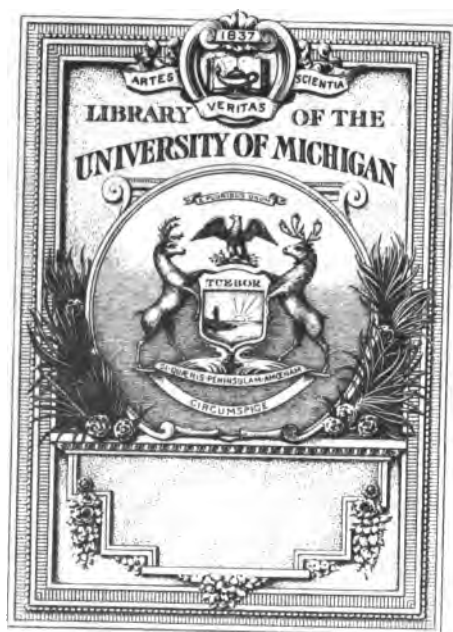
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JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE



STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1854.

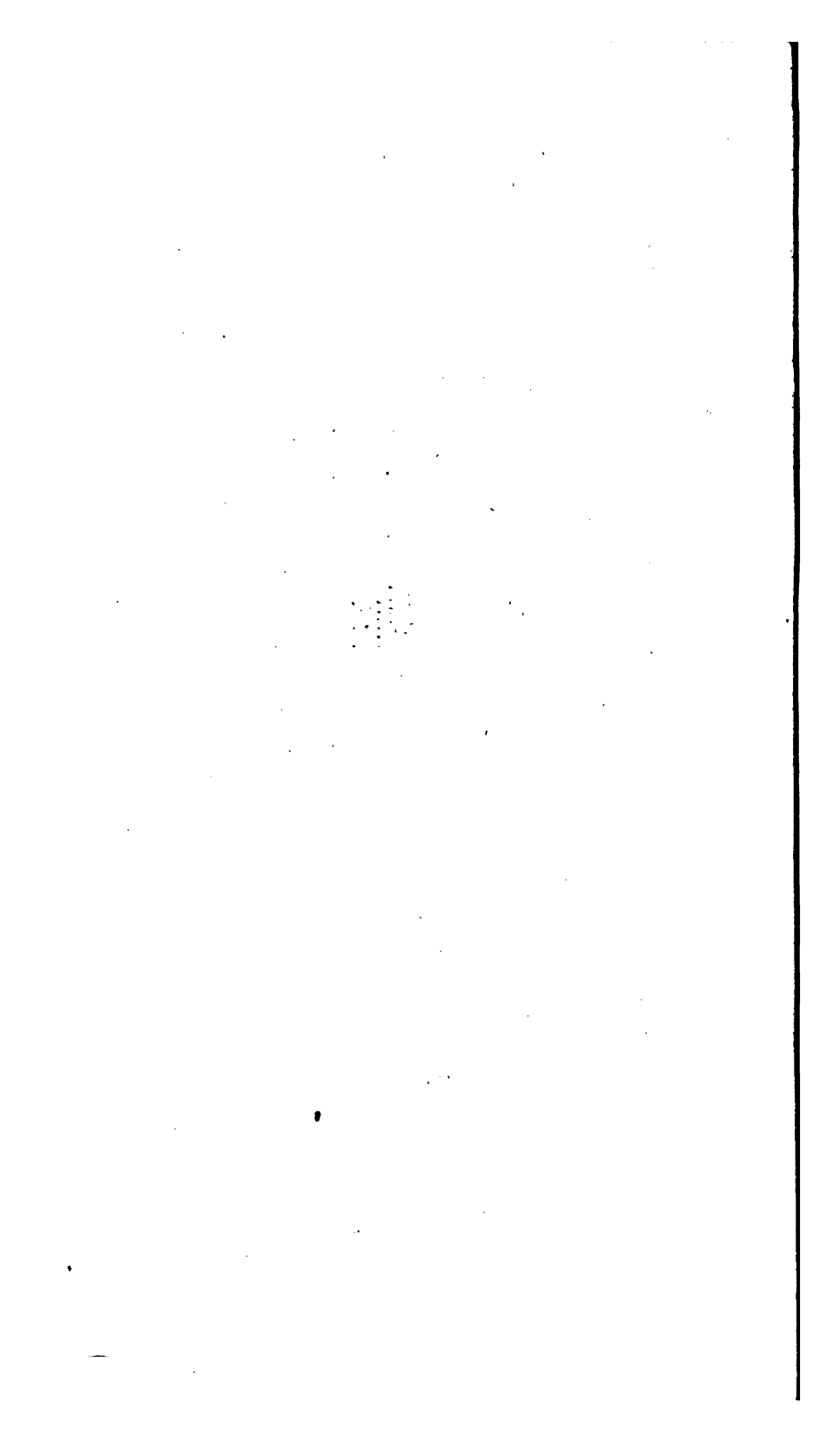


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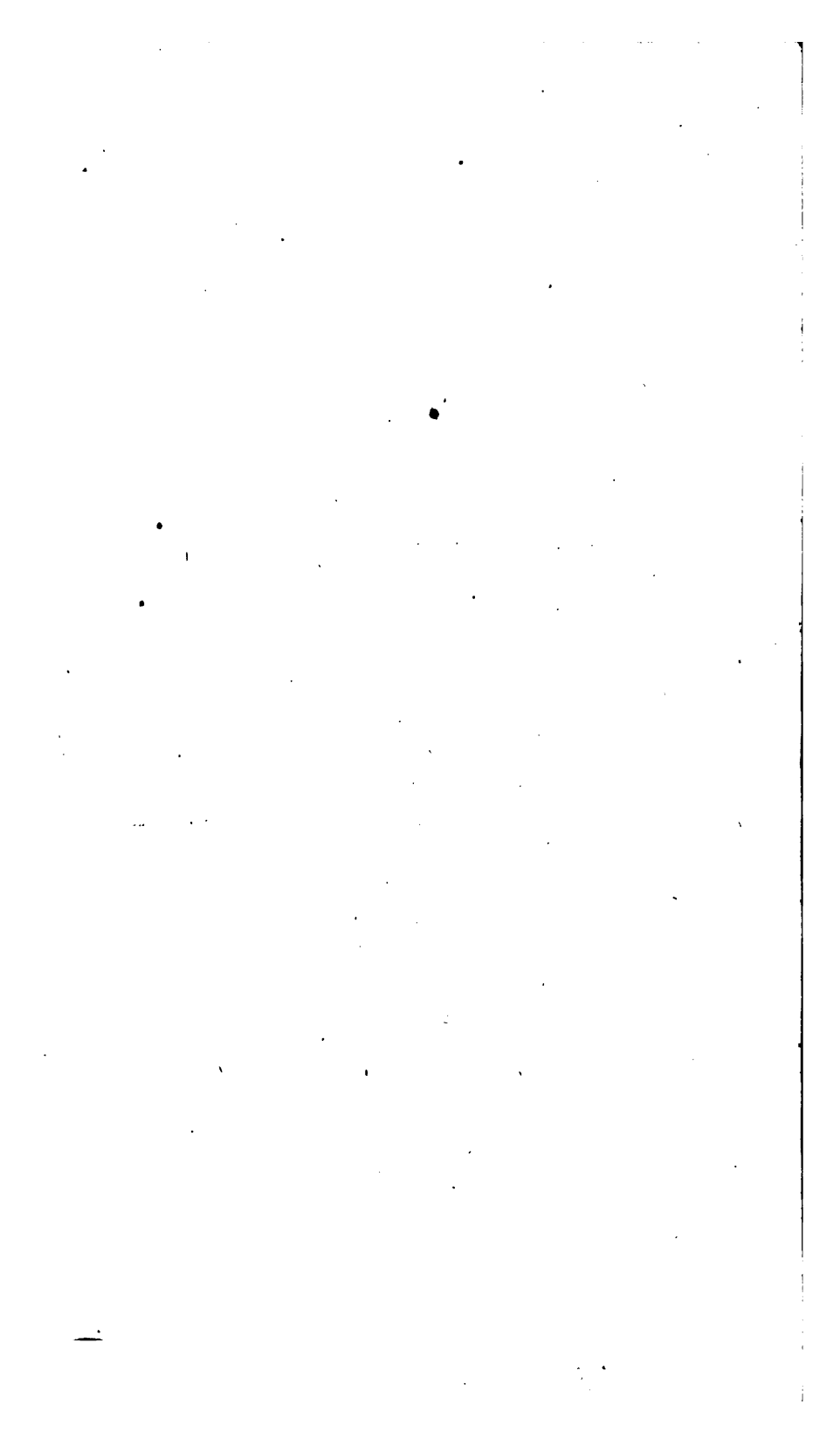
GEO. W. PECK, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1855.



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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 1.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:*

This is the first occasion under our Constitution, on which it has become the duty of the Executive, at the close of his official term to give to the next Legislature, "information by message, of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient."

In pursuance of that constitutional duty, I submit the following information and recommendations:

The amount in the Treasury Nov. 30th, 1852, was,	\$116,407.23
Receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year of 1853, were,	655,667.86
Total available means,	772,075.09
Expenditures for the year 1853, were,	396,449.39
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1853,	375,625.70
The funded and fundable debt, not due, November 30th, 1853, was,	2,339,392.07
Amount due the trust funds at the same time,	466,956.26
The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1853, was,	375,625.70

Receipts into the State Treasury, for the year 1854, were,	610,699.97
Out Standing Warrants,	147.98
Total available means,	986,473.65
Expenditures for the year 1854, were,	433,469.57
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1854,	553,004.08
The funded and fundable debt of the State, not due Nov. 30th, 1854, was,	2,531,545.70
Amount due trust funds, at the same time,	681,699.73
The specific taxes, for the year 1853, were,	105,374.40
" " " " 1854, "	118,255.20

The account above stated embraces all the funds of the State, and shows all its financial transactions for the fiscal years of 1853 and 1854.

The interest upon our State debt is promptly paid as it becomes due. There is now a large surplus in the Treasury, and it will doubtless continue to increase, unless some provision shall be made to absorb it by liquidating the State indebtedness.

A large surplus in the Treasury should be avoided. It is not politic to tax the people to obtain money to loan to banks, or lock up in the treasury vaults; it would be safer in the people's hands, and likely to be more prudently and profitably managed by them. The State indebtedness, except to the Trust Funds, is not due, and as our Bonds are above par in the market, none are likely to be surrendered for payment, nor can they be purchased under our laws. I therefore recommend that Act No. 173 of 1848, be so amended as to provide that interest upon our part-paid Bonds, which shall not be surrendered within a specified time, after proper notice, in pursuance of the provisions of that act, shall cease. The law of 1848 was amended in 1853, so as to provide that when funded, these bonds shall be made redeemable at the pleasure of the State within the time fixed for the maturity of the original bonds; and the amendment now proposed would probably induce a surrender of that class of bonds, and provide a way for absorbing the surplus funds in the liquidation of our State indebtedness.

If this shall be done, and a provision be made for purchasing our full paid bonds at their market value, when there shall be a surplus in the Treasury that cannot otherwise be properly used, it will then become important, as it is now obligatory, to provide by law a sinking fund in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Without the amend

ment or provision proposed, a sinking fund as required by the constitution, would add to the evil of a large surplus fund. There can, I think, be no doubt that the State has a legal and equitable right to change the Act of 1848 as proposed. The Act is but a proposition in the form of a law, "that upon the surrender at the Treasury of this State of any of the said part paid five million loan bonds still outstanding, the holder of the same shall be entitled to receive from the Governor of the State certificates of stock or bonds," at a rate therein mentioned. This proposition, until accepted by the bond-holder by a surrender of his bonds according to its provisions, may be rightfully altered by the State. Neither would it be a hardship to the bond-holder to change the proposition as recommended; it only requires him, virtually, *to receive his money* if he desires it, or if he prefers the State to keep it for him, not to demand interest upon it.

The policy of allowing banks to be the depository of the surplus funds of the State, I think is very objectionable; but if that policy is to be pursued, I recommend that Act No. 63, of 1853, be so amended as to require the payment of interest on the deposits, at the rate of not less than five per cent per annum, and that the Governor be constituted one to approve the security to be given by the banks.

I believe it to be the true policy of the State to use the trust funds towards paying our State debt; the State may as well pay interests to these funds as to bond-holders. By pursuing this policy until the public debt shall be paid, no loss will accrue by loans insufficiently secured, nor delays occur in the payment or collection of interest. This policy was doubtless contemplated by Art. 14 of the constitution, which provides, that "All specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, university, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt, other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to, and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund."

By an Act of 1853, the law in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes was revised, and important amendments made thereto. This law was at first objected to by some, who seemed to think it was a material change of the *principle* of assessment and taxation con-

tained in the old law. The amendment did not change the principle of taxation; but in its detail, more effectually provided for the assessment of large amounts of property that had escaped taxation under the old law, and for assessing property more nearly to its cash value. The aggregate value of real and personal estate for the year 1851, as assessed in the State, was but \$30,976,270 18. For the year 1853, the first assessment under the new law, it was \$120,362,474 35.

The change has produced a marked, and it is believed beneficial effect, and little if any amendment to the law is required.

By a joint resolution of 1853, the Contingent Fund, then amounting to \$9,872 61, was transferred to the General Fund, except \$1,000 00, of which \$607 65 has been expended during the last two years. It is believed that the sum of \$1,000 00 will be sufficient for the ensuing two years.

Under the Constitution, "Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes." The Legislature has heretofore neglected to pass a law under which Railroad corporations may be formed. I think it should no longer be neglected, and that it should be among the first subjects to which your attention shall be directed.

But while such a law should afford every reasonable facility for the construction of railroads, great pains should be taken in guarding it against the power of abuse.

The Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company was chartered in 1847, with a capital stock of only two millions of dollars. It is represented by the officers of this company, that eight millions of dollars will be required to construct and equip the road in such manner as is proposed, and that capitalists, able to build and equip it, are ready to do so as soon as the capital stock shall be increased to that amount. To the proposed increase I can see no objection; the State would be largely benefitted by the construction of the road, and the specific tax which the increased capital would bring into the Treasury, would be a large item in its annual receipts.

The Act of 1853, to authorize the formation of corporations for mining and other purposes, limits the capital stock of each corporation to five hundred thousand dollars, and the shares to twenty-five dollars each. It is represented that this restriction has prevented the invest-

ment of a large amount of capital in the Upper Peninsula. The business of mining copper is very expensive, and a large capital is frequently requisite to carry it on profitably. The business of mining, unlike that of banking, is calculated to develop the resources of the country, and add to its wealth—and I can see no objection to allowing as much capital to be used by any company in the business, as may reasonably be desired. Every facility should be afforded for the development of the rich resources of the Upper Peninsula. I therefore recommend that the law referred to be amended, so that the capital stock of any such corporation may be increased to two millions of dollars, and the shares to one hundred dollars each.

The policy of enacting a law for Banking purposes at this time, I very much doubt. That a General Banking Law may be enacted under the restrictions of our Constitution, that would be as safe as the banking system of any of our sister States, I have no doubt. That money may be made and saved to many of the people of our State, by an investment of capital for banking purposes therein, is equally clear; but how much many of our people may lose by such investment, in the sequel, the teachings of the past, as well as of the present period, render much less certain. The passage of such a law is less objectionable however, by reason of the constitutional provision, that before it shall take effect, it must be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State, at a general election, and be approved by a majority of them. Before such an election would take place, time would be given to discuss the provisions of the act, and the propriety of making it effectual.

I believe it would be wise policy to prohibit by law, the circulation within the State, of bank bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars. There is now, and will continue to be at periods, while banking shall be tolerated, a vast amount of bank bills in circulation, as money, within the State and throughout the country, either worthless or of doubtful value. It is impossible for our people to deal in this trash without suffering certain loss. This loss, which is great every year, falls in a degree more heavily upon the laboring classes, who cannot be expected to take and read bank detectors, or keep watch of the improvident or fraudulent conduct of many of these banks and their hirelings. This bank paper takes the place of specie and small change, and drives both from the country, or beyond the reach of our producing

classes. Should all the States of the Union adopt the measure proposed, the evil here complained of, as well as over bank issues, expansions and contractions in the money market, would to a great extent be checked, and the raging and dangerous spirit of speculation so common to the people of our country, be much guarded against.

I believe the adoption of this measure by our own State would be very beneficial. In its adoption other States have preceded us, and others would probably follow.

Some of the old Banks, chartered many years ago, which commenced, but are not now doing business, and have failed, it is claimed have legal banking powers.

The Legislature has heretofore attempted to repeal these charters, but in a careless, and in some cases it is claimed, ineffectual manner. The Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, (the charter of which the Legislature attempted to repeal,) since the last session of the Legislature, claimed to have legal existence, commenced doing business, issued a large amount, and finally failed. It is believed, the bill-holder has no security. Soon after this bank attempted a resuscitation, I requested the Attorney General to examine the question of its legal existence, and if in his opinion it had not legal banking powers, then to take such steps as would be necessary to immediately stop its doing business. The Attorney General expressed his opinion that the Legislature had failed to effect a legal repeal of its charter. I recommend a careful examination of all these old bank charters, and that where they have not been, they be now effectually repealed.

Since the last session of the Legislature, a complete list of the Swamp Lands, has been transmitted to me by the Secretary of the Interior, and I have requested a Patent to be issued therefor, in pursuance of the Act of Congress granting these lands to the State,—Patents for a large portion of them have been already issued, and received, and others will soon be issued for the remainder.

Lists, and plats, of all these lands are deposited in the State Land Office. This grant contains 5,879.811 21-100ths acres, and amounts to a much larger number than all other grants heretofore made to the State, for whatever purpose, and is estimated to be worth from two to four millions of dollars. By the terms of the grant, these lands are made subject to the disposal of the Legislature of the State, under the follow-

ing proviso: "That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of levees and drains." A considerable portion of the lands are comparatively dry, and clearing off the timber from them in the ordinary way of clearing timbered lands will sufficiently reclaim them;—some of the lands of this character are as valuable as the Government lands in their vicinity, but doubtless the greater portion of the lands granted are really "wet and unfit for cultivation," and require draining to reclaim them. The Legislature in 1851, enacted a law providing for the sale of the Swamp lands, and that "all money received from the sale of said lands shall be and remain a fund for the purpose of reclaiming said lands in conformity to the provisions of the grant." 142,933 9-100ths acres, have been sold by the Commissioner of the State Land Office for the aggregate sum of \$113,212.49, and Patents for a portion of the lands so sold have been issued. It is doubtless the duty of the Legislature to appropriate the proceeds of these lands as far as necessary to the purpose of reclaiming them; but to undertake a general system in detail of draining the lands, I am very fearful, would result in squandering a large portion of this great fund. The time required to determine how far it would be necessary to drain *each* tract would be years, and the expense enormous. Almost every county and town, where any of these lands are situated, would be jealous that it would not obtain its portion of the fund. In many instances, small tracts of from 160 down to 40 acres are situated miles from others of the grant, and it would require perhaps ten times their value to drain them. A general system of drainage in detail, would require a large number of commissioners, or persons in different portions of the State, to have charge of the work, and I think it cannot be denied, that in many instances, were the Legislature to take every reasonable precaution in enacting such a system, the proceeds of the lands would be used as a corruption fund to advance personal pecuniary or political interests.

It is doubtless within the province of the Legislature to determine *how far* it is *necessary* to drain these lands, or what amount shall be set apart for that purpose. I therefore recommend an amendment of the present law, so as to provide that these lands shall be sold subject to drainage by the purchaser, if it shall be deemed by the Legislature

that this would be a sufficient compliance with the conditions of the grant. If the price of the lands shall not be fixed too high, there can be no doubt that many and large tracts, would be purchased and drained within a short time. If it should be deemed that this would not be a sufficient compliance with the conditions of the grant, I then think it would be policy for the Legislature to exercise its prerogative, and determine what amount will be "necessary" to comply with the conditions of the grant,—set it apart for that purpose, and appropriate the balance, either to the purpose of extinguishing the State indebtedness, or to the educational fund, or a portion to each. Then a separate act may at this session, or hereafter, be passed, to provide for the expenditure of the amount set apart for drainage. If this course shall be thought best, I think a large sum would not be necessary to be set apart for this purpose, for then, doubtless, most of the lands would be purchased with a view to their reclamation by the purchaser at his own expense.

It has been thought that the minimum price, fixed under the existing law, at seventy-five cents per acre, was too low; but since the passage of the Graduation Act by Congress, it is thought the price is quite high enough. It is probably true, that a few of these lands may be selected that would be worth more than that price, but by far the greater portion will not be worth half that price, taken subject to drainage, during the present generation. To fix the price of all these lands so high as to obtain the full value of a comparatively few lots, would prevent the sale of large tracts of wet marsh and swamp land, which at a lower price would be purchased for the purpose of drainage, and I believe would be very impolitic.

By reason of a disagreement of the Judges of the Supreme Court, upon the question of the constitutionality of the "Act prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the traffic therein," it has generally been considered that the Act could not be enforced. The question of the propriety, as well as of the power, of the Legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors to be used as a beverage, is one upon which people sincerely disagree. The chief object of human government, is to protect man in the enjoyment of life, of his property, and his natural rights; hence, it is claimed by many that as it is a natural right of man to make and sell spirituous liquor to use

as he pleases, it is a usurpation on the part of the Legislature to prohibit the exercise of that right. On the other hand, it is claimed, that the use of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, is not essential to the health and happiness of man, and that its manufacture, sale and free use, render property unsafe, produce insanity and madness, occasion murder, and the destruction of man's natural rights; and that, therefore, they should be prohibited, as necessary to the accomplishment of the chief end of human government.

It can scarcely be denied, that the free use of intoxicating liquors occasions more crime, poverty and misery in the land than any one thing. There is, however, an honest difference of opinion among our people as to the policy of stringent laws to prohibit their manufacture and sale. Under our government, if laws are *strictly* enforced, it is by the power of public opinion; hence, a law upon our statute book, which for its stringency the people will not sustain, but rather use every effort to bring into disrepute and oppose, is worse than no law. It is generally considered that spirituous liquors are essential for mechanical and medicinal purposes. The Constitution provides, "that the Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits, or other intoxicating liquors." It is, therefore, doubted by many, that the Legislature can, constitutionally, by an act, prohibit their manufacture and sale by some, and *provide* for it by others. In view of the Constitution, and the present state of things relating to this question, I recommend a repeal of the law of 1853, and all laws on the subject, and the passage of an act prohibiting entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in a less quantity than one or more gallons, and that not to be drank in or about the place of sale, and all to be carried away at one time; and also prohibiting the sale or gift as a beverage to any person of known intemperate habits.

There can, I think, be no sound objection, to the constitutionality of such a law, and it is believed it can be sustained.

It would shut up all that class of inns and shops, which draw together the liquor-loving, the drunkard, the lawless, and the vagabond, and are the most disgraceful, and produce the most crime and misery.

I respectfully refer you to the elaborate report of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylums, for a detailed statement of the situation and operations of those Institutions, and to the recommendations of the

Board, contained in their report. The Board have adopted plans for the buildings, which will be submitted to your body, and have expended the amount appropriated in 1853, for their erection. The Board hired a building at Flint, for the purpose, and organized in January last the institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, under the superintendence of Rev. B. M. Fay, as Principal. Nineteen deaf mutes and two blind, have received the care of the State, and the Board say, the number is likely to increase rapidly. One of the wings only, of this Asylum building has been commenced, which is designed for temporary necessity, until the whole shall be completed. The amount estimated to complete this wing, is \$18,000, and the Board ask an immediate appropriation of that sum, to enable them to complete it by November next, when the lease of the premises now occupied will expire. The estimated cost of the whole building when completed, is one hundred thousand dollars. The site for the building is finely situated, adjoining the pleasant and thriving village of Flint, and embraces about 33½ acres of land, watered by a beautiful and durable stream.

The site of the Asylum for the Insane is about one mile from Kalamazoo, and sufficiently elevated to bring in view therefrom that beautiful village, and to overlook the surrounding country. It embraces about 167 acres of land, most of which is finely timbered with the original growth of oak, hickory and other varieties; and through the tract flows a small but rapid stream of pure water—and the Board express the opinion, that “few Institutions in the United States, which have been selected for similar purposes, equal this in natural beauty and advantage.” The estimated cost of this building when completed, is two hundred thousand dollars. The Board estimate the number of the insane in this State to be not less than five hundred, and that the greater part of these are proper subjects of State care. They are of the opinion that not more than three hundred can be best accommodated at one Institution, and that therefore, were this Asylum now completed, it would be inadequate to the wants of the State. The Board also express the opinion that there are important objections to the completion and occupation of one portion of this building, while the remainder is in progress; and the reasons which they assign I believe to be cogent. They recommend an appropriation of one hundred and sev-

enty-five thousand dollars, for continuing and completing the Asylum for the Insane, and seventy-five thousand dollars for building and other necessary expenses of the Institution for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind.

It is not perhaps expected that these appropriations will be made to be drawn from the Treasury in one year. I recommend that the amounts asked by the Board, to continue and complete these Asylums, be appropriated, to be drawn at such times as you, in your wisdom may dictate, with a view to as early a completion of them as the condition of the treasury will warrant. The Michigan Asylums were established in 1848, when, and at subsequent periods, appropriations of twenty-five sections of salt spring lands, were made for the erection of buildings, and support of these Institutions. I believe these lands constituted the entire "Asylum Fund." They are being sold at \$4 per acre—7,378 36-100th acres had been sold on the 30th day of November last, for the aggregate sum of \$29,553 44.

Should all these lands be available at \$4 per acre, the fund would ultimately amount to \$64,000. The balance required to construct the buildings and support the Institutions, must be drawn from the General Fund.

The affairs of the State Prison, I believe, have been well conducted with reference to economy, and the best interests of the State. The prison does not, however, yet sustain itself. The Board of Inspectors in their Report of 1853 say, "this cannot happen in the exercise of the most rigid economy until the existing contracts for the labor of the convicts expire; nor even then, unless there shall be more competition for convict labor than there has been heretofore. At the last letting of the contracts, great efforts were made to raise the price of labor, but to little purpose."

The average daily earnings of the convicts employed on contracts, have been but 32½ cents a day. Since these contracts were let, labor has much advanced in price and value, while, on the other hand, the price of almost all kinds of supplies for the prison has greatly increased. At fifty cents a day, which it is thought may be obtained when the contracts shall again be let, the convict labor will quite pay the expenses of the prison.

The amount of cash received by the Agent for the year 1853, was as follows:

Cash on hand,	\$ 77 34
Cash received from the State Treasury,	9,500 00
Cash received from prison resources,	15,910 46
Total,	<u>\$25,487 80</u>

The expenses for the same period were as follows:

For ordinary support of the prison,	\$20,444 74
For building and repairs,	4,597 35
Total,	<u>\$25,042 09</u>

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Agent Nov. 30th, 1853, of \$445 73.

The number of convicts in the prison Nov. 30th, was	206
There were received during the year 1853, on sentence,	71
Retaken,	1
Total,	<u>281</u>

During the same period, there were discharged as follows:

By expiration of sentence,	42
By pardon,	24
By writ of <i>Habeas Corpus</i> ,	1
Died,	9
Total,	<u>76</u>

Leaving in prison Nov. 30th, 1853,

The daily average number of convicts was 210; 170 of the convicts were employed on contract, 6 in building and repairing, 24 about the prison, 4 were confined in solitary cells, and 11 were unemployed, by reason of sickness and infirmity.

The amount of cash received by the Agent, in the year 1854, was as follows:

Cash on hand,	\$445 73
From the Treasury,	10,100 00
From prison resources,	18,267 82
Total,	<u>\$29,213 55</u>

The expenses for the same period, were as follows:

For ordinary support of the prison,	\$25,229 69
For building and repairs,	3,502 84

Total,	\$28,732 53
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Leaving a balance in the hands of the Agent, Nov. 30th, 1854, of \$481 02.

The number of convicts in the State Prison Nov. 30th, 1853, was	205
Number received during the year 1854, on sentence,	103

Total,	308
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During the same period there were discharged, as follows:

By expiration of sentence,	49
By pardon,	9
Died,	3
Escaped,	1

Total,	62
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Leaving in the Prison, Nov. 30th, 1854,	246
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The daily average number of convicts was 219; of this number 199 were employed on contracts: 34 by the State, in building and repairs, and about the Prison; 6 were confined in solitary cells, and 7 were un-employed by reason of sickness and infirmity.

Included in the expenditures for this year, is the sum of \$571 24 for provisions on hand Nov. 30th.

The building, (for which the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated in 1853,) for the imprisonment of convicts sentenced to solitary confinement for life, was not commenced until September last, for the reason that the Board of Inspectors deemed that sum entirely insufficient to accomplish the purpose, unless a much greater number of convicts should be employed on the work than could be obtained at any time during the last two years. A plan of the building has been prepared, and the appropriation is now being expended for materials, preparatory to commencing its erection the ensuing spring, when it is thought by the Board, that a sufficient number of convicts may be reserved for the work, to carry it forward to an early completion.

Crime in the State seems to keep pace with its rapid increase of population. On the 30th day of Nov., 1850, there were only 131 convicts

in the State Prison; on the 30th day of November, 1854, the number was 246, having nearly doubled in four years. The Board of Inspectors report that there are only 246 cells in the Prison, and that should the number increase as anticipated, it will be necessary to lodge many convicts in the hall occupied by the guards at night. This would be unsafe and dangerous; and necessity, therefore, requires the immediate construction of more cells.

Doubts have arisen as to the authority of the Board of Inspectors, to draw money from the Treasury on their certificate, for the purpose of building. An appropriation for this purpose, of about \$4,000 will therefore be necessary.

I respectfully refer you to the Reports of the Board of Inspectors and Agent of the Prison, for the years 1853 and '54, for a detailed statement of the Prison affairs.

I believe it to be the duty of the Legislature to establish a House of Correction for juvenile offenders. There are many children of tender age, when they are easily tempted and cannot estimate the enormity of crime, who are induced to commit offences, which send them to the County Jails or State Prison, among hardened offenders, where they are likely to learn more iniquity than good. Many of these, if confined in a proper place—trained to habits of industry, and properly taught the error of their way and their duties, while yet young, would come out prepared to shun temptation, and to make good and useful citizens. It is enjoined upon the parent, that he train up his children in the way they should go. If the State assumes to take the charge of children away from their parents, or to take charge of orphan children it should not treat them as *men of understanding*, and hardened in iniquity, but as a parent train them up in the way they should go, in the hope and trust that when they become old, many of them will not depart from it.

The Constitution requires the Executive to communicate to the Legislature at each session, information of each pardon granted, and the reasons therefor. It is, I think, a wise provision, calculated to place a proper check upon the Executive on the one hand, and on the other to protect him from misrepresentation and unjust censure. Accompanying this message is a communication in pursuance of that Constitution-

al provision. The number of applications for pardon since the duties of Executive devolved upon me, has been seventy-five. Three were granted by my predecessor before his resignation, the reasons for which also accompany this message.

The duty of deciding upon applications for pardon is perhaps the most delicate and trying of any which is imposed upon the Executive. I have observed a wide difference among people as to the principle which should govern the Executive in deciding these applications. Some would extend the hand of mercy and forgiveness where there was only a *probability* of reformation; and characterize a different principle with austerity and cruelty. Others, differently constituted, make little or no allowance for the frailty of human nature, and would exact stern justice, untempered with mercy; and reproach a less rigid principle of action with imbecility.

Discarding the notion, that justice blended with mercy was cruelty, or that austerity was firmness and wisdom, it has been my aim to examine each application with care, and due reference to the great objects of punishment. These objects I have deemed to be, 1st. The reformation of the convict. 2d. That he may be placed, when imprisoned, beyond the power of doing harm until reformed; and 3d. That others may be deterred by the example of punishment, from becoming its subject. If it were *certain* in any case that the 1st object was accomplished, it is then clear, that the second would be; and indeed, were this *certainly* known to *all*, the example of punishment would scarcely be necessary. It would be inconsistent and impossible for the Executive to make a personal examination of all the facts of each case; he must to a considerable extent depend upon the representations and recommendations of others who are more or less acquainted with the character of the convict, the peculiar circumstances of the offence, the degree of guilt which attaches to it, with the trial, or with his conduct after trial. It is doubtless as much the duty of the executive to grant a pardon when, from careful investigation, he is satisfied that the ends of justice have been fully met, as to refuse it when he is not. By an examination of the reasons for granting these pardons, it is confidently believed, that the official or personal character of the persons, generally, who have recommended them, will be a sufficient guaranty that their representations and recommendations have not been made in a thought-

less or careless manner, but that they were entitled to consideration. Of the thirty-five pardons granted by me, it will be seen that eleven have been recommended by both the Judge who tried and sentenced the convict, and the Prosecuting Attorney who conducted the trial; that seventeen have been recommended by either the Judge or Prosecuting Attorney; three others by most or all of the Jurors who tried the convicts, and that the term of sentence of two had nearly expired; leaving but two not included in one or the other of the above classes. In all cases I have had evidence from the officers of the prison of the uniform good conduct of the convict while in prison.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State has been taken for the year 1854, in pursuance of the act of 1853, providing for taking the Census. By the returns received, the population of the State amounts to 509,374.

It will be your duty, under the Constitution, to "re-arrange the Senate districts, and apportion anew the Representatives among the counties and districts."

Under the present Constitution, the pay of members of the Legislature is limited to forty days, and the regular sessions to biennial periods. I think it is generally conceded that this time is insufficient to enable the Legislature to carefully consider and perform the legislation required in this rapidly growing State. The time required to set in motion the machinery of a legislative body, composed of two houses, and of members who are strangers to each other, will necessarily consume a considerable portion of forty days. Under the old Constitution, the regular sessions were annual and unlimited, and usually continued about ninety days—thus employing about four and one-half times the period for which members are allowed pay under the present Constitution. That a reformation of the former Constitution was requisite in this respect, is doubtless true—but the reformation went too far. It is true, that the Governor may convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; but if the occasion is rendered extraordinary by reason that the Constitution does not allow sufficient time at the regular sessions to perform the requisite legislation, then it is clear that it is the duty of the people to amend the Constitution, and not throw the responsibility upon the Executive of supplying its defects. I recommend that the proper steps be taken to amend the Constitution in this respect, so as to provide for

annual sessions of forty days, or biennial sessions of eighty days each. The policy of limiting the sessions is without doubt correct.

My predecessor in his last annual message, called the attention of the Legislature to the doubtful utility of the article of the Constitution specifying the salaries of the Judges and State officers; and I concur with him in the opinion, that the salary to which these officers should be entitled, ought to be left to the wisdom of the Legislature. When the Constitution was adopted, fixing these salaries, the State Treasury was empty, the State, and the People of the State, were laboring under severe pecuniary embarrassments; prices were every where depressed, and living was cheap. Since then, the times have materially changed; almost every thing required for man's support has nearly doubled in price, and the State Treasury has been largely replenished. These salaries are not as high as the clerks of many mercantile establishments are able to command, in our own State, and it is believed they are too low. The people cannot be unwilling to reward their public servants according to their position and services. The duties of most of these officers are very arduous, and of great responsibility.

The salary of the Agent of the State Prison is fixed by law at \$700, and it is so small that it is very difficult to obtain the services of a suitable man for that post.

I therefore respectfully call your attention to the subject of these salaries.

The fire proof State Offices, for the erection of which, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated in 1853, have been built, and are now occupied by the State officers, except the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for whom there is no room. The plan of the building procured by the Commissioner in pursuance of the act did not include a room for that officer, nor the State Library; the appropriation was much too small.

The entire cost of the building, which was intended by the Commissioner to be brought within the appropriation when the plan was procured, was \$15,562 00. It is thought the work was well, substantially and economically done. The State Library is in the Capitol building, and is far from being safe there.

I respectfully call your attention to the report of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General for the condition of the Militia, and to the rec-

ommendations contained in his report. The officer having charge of this department, it is believed, is entitled to much credit for the promptitude, zeal and ability manifested by him in the discharge of his official duties.

By the Constitution, the Legislature is required within five years from its adoption, to "provide for, and establish a system of Primary Schools, whereby a school shall be kept without charge for tuition, at least three months in each year, in every school district in the State." This has not been done, and before the next Legislature will meet, more than five years will have elapsed from the adoption of that instrument; it will therefore become your duty to see that this requirement of the Constitution is complied with.

The total number of acres of Primary School Lands sold, to November 30, 1854, was, 278,362.65
 The total amount for which they sold was, \$1,384,288 08
 Of this amount was sold during the years 1853, and 1854, \$519,801.85

The total number of acres of University Lands sold, up to November 30, 1854, was 37,251.89
 The total amount for which they sold, was \$452,423 07
 Of this amount was sold in 1853 and 1854, \$171,380 23

The total number of acres of Normal School Lands sold up to November 30, 1854, was, 10,283.26
 The total amount for which they sold, was, \$56,503 70
 Of this amount was sold in 1853 and 1854, \$31,303 82

The increase of the Educational Funds have been encouragingly rapid.

The whole number of children in the State between the ages of 4 and 18 years, is 175,151

The whole number that have attended a Primary school, during the last year, is 130,000

No reports from the counties of Washtenaw and Shiawassee have been received for the year 1854, and the estimate of the number of children in those counties between the ages of 4 and 18 years, and that have attended school, is made from the report of the previous year.

These figures show that over *one third* of the entire population of the State are entitled to attend the Primary Schools, and draw their

proportion from the fund for their support; and that over *one fourth* of the entire population have actually attended these schools during the last year. The Primary Schools are where the great mass of our People must obtain their education, and every means should be used to foster and elevate them.

The State Normal School is in a flourishing condition. This school was designed for the education of Primary School Teachers. The character and value of the Primary School depend much upon the qualification of the Teacher. If the Normal School is not, it should be sufficiently endowed to educate these Teachers and thoroughly prepare them to do the work of teaching in a skillful manner. With suitably qualified Teachers, our Primary Schools by the union of districts and the formation of Union Schools, in most of the villages and populous towns in the State, may, if desired, be made preparatory to the University, or take the place of incorporated Academies and Select Schools, and thus raise a high standard of education within the reach of all our People.

The University is represented to be prosperous. From the report of the President of this institution, it appears, that in the Department of Medicine the number of students in the catalogue of 1853-4 is 151, of whom 41 were graduated Doctors of Medicine. In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the whole number of students in the same catalogue is 93. After the Catalogue was issued, twelve more were admitted, making the whole number during the year 105.

Of these, 20 were graduated. Since the first of October there have been admitted in the medical department one hundred students, about the same as the number admitted last year.

In the department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the number thus far admitted is 82, and the number in actual attendance 155. In the department of Medicine, the whole number of professors on duty is eight, and in the department of science, literature and the arts, the number on duty is ten. Two of these, also, belong to the medical faculty.

Our Primary Schools must ever be the foundation of our system of education, but the University is essential to complete that system. Although all our people may not be able or desire to avail themselves of the privileges and benefits of a University education, they are equally

open to all, and none should feel a jealousy that others are acquiring more learning than they, but all should entertain a becoming feeling of pride that our State can afford the means of acquiring the highest form of education. If wisdom is strength, and knowledge is power, we should be admonished that every State or Government, to be strong, must have men of science and profound learning.

The subjects of the establishment of a Female College, and a State Agricultural School, to be endowed by the State, have attracted the attention of a considerable portion of our people; and I believe them to be subjects worthy of consideration.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of the Auditor General, for the years 1853 and 1854, for a detailed statement of the State finances; and to the reports, for the same years, of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, for a detailed statement of the sales of the different classes of lands subject to sale at that office.

The commissioners appointed under the "Act to provide for the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary," proceeded in due time to receive proposals for the construction of the canal, and to let the contract. A majority of the commissioners deeming it necessary to secure the completion of the canal according to the provisions of the law, exercised the discretionary power given to them, in the Act supplementary to the Act above named. The contractors are therefore, to receive for the construction of the canal, the entire appropriation of lands by Congress, and a remission of taxes for the period of five years, on such portion thereof as they shall not previously sell. The Act provides that this amount may be reimbursed to the State, from tolls on the canal. Some provision is desirable for this purpose, unless Congress shall be willing to make a further appropriation to cover that amount; and some provision will be necessary for the collection of tolls, to keep the canal in repair, and to pay the expense of lock-tenders. The contractors spared no pains or expense, to complete the canal before the close of navigation, but owing to the early setting in of cold weather, were unable to accomplish it. The canal is nearly completed, and will probably be finished by the time specified in the contract, or by the opening of navigation.

The cost of the canal will be nearly double the original estimate; and the work is pronounced by good judges, to be one of the best o

the kind in the world. The contractors are entitled to much credit for the manner in which they have constructed, and desired to construct the work, and the great energy with which they have prosecuted it.

The Constitution provides that the Executive "shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed;" and the opinion is obtained by many that he is, therefore, responsible for the official acts of the other officers of the Executive Department. Under the former Constitution, when these officers were appointed by the Governor, they were, to a considerable extent, accountable to him; but, under the present Constitution, they are elected by the people, their duties pointed out by the law, and they are as independent of the Executive as he is of them; if they are remiss, or otherwise culpable in the performance of their duty, he has no power of enforcing it.

The duties devolving upon the Legislature, at this time, are, perhaps, unusually important. The present general laws, I believe, require very little amendment, and the time for deliberation being so short, none should be made, or attempted, unless really necessary. Harmony in your councils, and avoiding every attempt at unnecessary legislative action, will alone enable you to perform the important legislation of real interest to the people.

Scarcely any of our sister States possess more of the elements of wealth, or can afford greater inducements and encouragement to the people, than our own. All kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruit that grow anywhere in this latitude, are produced here in abundance. Beautiful streams, watering the country, and affording hydraulic privileges, flow through every section. The State is finely timbered, with almost every variety necessary for the use of man, and its vast tracts of pine are great resources of wealth.

Our mines of copper, and mountains of iron, already being developed in the Upper Peninsula, are scarcely equalled in richness by any on the globe; and recent discoveries in the Lower Peninsula, indicate an abundance of coal.

Our facilities for internal communication, by means of navigable rivers, important railroads completed and doing a lucrative business, with the prospect of the early completion of others now rapidly progressing, or in preparation of commencement, are likely soon to equal those of much older States. Surrounded on the east, north and west by the

waters of the great Lakes, our facilities for commerce are unsurpassed, and our fisheries are extensive and of immense value.

The means of obtaining a Primary School education are soon to be furnished by the State to all its children, free of charge. Our University, State Normal School, and other institutions of learning, afford an opportunity, to all who may desire it, to obtain a liberal education, with comparatively trifling expense.

Michigan is rapidly increasing in population, and developing its rich resources; and it is a gratification to me that its progress in the way of wealth and prosperity has never been more rapid than during the last two years. With a proper degree of prudence in the management of our affairs, our course must continue rapidly onward.

Our strength and means of prosperity and happiness are not, however, it should be borne in mind, altogether within ourselves as a State. The bond of union which holds us together with our sister States, constituting the whole one great nation of wealth and power, able to maintain our national rights, liberty and independence, is as essential to our prosperity and happiness, as a wise regard for our State interests.

For the political and religious blessings which we enjoy as a State, and a nation; for the bountiful yield of the earth and sea; for prosperity and happiness, we are indebted to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe: in surrendering the duties of Executive of Michigan, which, under our beautiful system of government, are now to pass to other hands, I invoke His blessing and guidance upon my successor, upon you, and upon the State.

ANDREW PARSONS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Lansing, January 3d, 1855. }

COMMUNICATION

ACCOMPANYING THE

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.



STATEMENT

Of Pardons granted during the years 1853 and 1854, and the reasons therefor.

1st. HENRY REYNOLDS—Convicted of aiding in the concealment of stolen property, at the Kalamazoo Circuit Court, March term, 1852, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years. Pardoned April 8th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The recommendation of his pardon by George Rix, Sheriff of Kalamazoo County, Hon. E. Ransom; Geo. W. Rice, F. W. Curtenius, and other prominent citizens of the same County.

2d. The request of Hon. N. A. Balch, acting as Prosecuting Attorney at the time of conviction.

3d. The youth of the convict, being at the time only twenty years of age.

4th. The certificate of G. W. Gorham, Physician to the State Prison, that convict manifested "a perfect imbecility of mind, evincing a state of approaching idiocy;" and the recommendation of convict's pardon by Dr. Gorham.

5th. When at the Prison myself, a short time before granting the pardon, I saw convict, and was satisfied that he had become quite idiotic. I also learned that his friends residing in Wisconsin, were willing to take him out of the State; and it was considered by myself, with others, but an act of becoming humanity to allow them the privilege of administering to the wants of their unfortunate relative.

2d. GEORGE SPALDING—Convicted of aiding in the concealment of stolen property to the amount of seventeen dollars, at the April term of the Circuit Court, for the county of Hillsdale, A. D. 1852; sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Pardoned May 2d, 1853; reasons for pardon:

1st. The request of seven of the Petit Jurors who tried the convict, and the like request of sixteen of the Grand Jurors, by whom he was indicted. Also, the request of E. H. Wilson, Prosecuting Attorney on his trial; S. Chandler, Postmaster at Hillsdale; R. Allen, Circuit Court Commissioner; W. T. Palmer, Register of Deeds; S. W. French, County Treasurer; H. W. Sherman, Sheriff; J. H. McCollum, County Clerk; Henry Packer, Judge of Probate; Rufus Beall, former Sheriff of Hillsdale county; J. Ambler, editor of the Hillsdale Gazette; H. B. Rawlston, editor of the Hillsdale Standard; Hon. H. S. Mead, and many other citizens of Hillsdale county.

2d. Evidence that this was the first offence of convict, and that he had previously sustained a good character.

3d. The certificate of Peter Dox, Agent, and B. H. Curtis, Deputy Agent of the Prison, of good conduct since imprisonment.

4th. The amount of property convict aided in concealing, was less than \$25, the stealing of which would not amount to grand larceny, or authorize his imprisonment for any term in the State Prison; and my firm belief, from the circumstances and credible representations of disinterested persons, that his imprisonment, already over one year, was sufficient to answer the ends of justice.

3d. **ANDREW J. PATTERSON**—Convicted of altering and publishing as true, a forged draft on the Macomb Co. Bank, at the Sept. term of the Circuit Court for the county of Macomb, A. D. 1852. Sentenced for the term of three years. Pardoned May 4th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The certificate of merchants, attorneys and other respectable business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, where convict formerly resided, of his previous good character.

2d. The request of John S. Fletcher, County Clerk, Thomas Colby, Sheriff, Walter Porter, late Sheriff, R. W. Wallace, late Co. Clerk, and J. B. Dickinson, Co. Treasurer of Macomb Co., James Tucker, Teller, and H. C. Kibbee, Cashier Macomb Co. Bank; Hon. John Stockton, Hon. Porter Kibbee, and several other prominent citizens of Macomb Co.

3d. The request of all the petit jurors who tried the convict.

4th. The recommendation for his pardon by the Hon. Judge Cope-land, before whom convict was tried, and by whom he was sentenced. Also a like recommendation by A. S. Robertson, Esq., Prosecuting At-

terney, who tried convict, and by H. D. Terry, Esq., who assisted the Prosecuting Attorney on the trial.

5th. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent of the prison, of Paterson's good conduct while in prison.

4th. JOHN CRITCHETT—Convicted of the crime of rape, at the May term of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, A. D. 1852, and sentenced to the State Prison for the period of seven years. Pardoned May 30th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The request of P. Low, Co. Clerk, C. A. Osburn, Sheriff, Wm. Woodhouse, Register of Deeds of Ingham Co., J. W. Phelps, Justice of the Peace, before whom convict was examined, and many other prominent citizens of Ingham Co.

2d. The statement of ten of the petit jurors who tried convict, "that they were very doubtful whether the connection sworn to by the complaining witness was procured by force;" and also the statement of one other of the petit jurors, "that at the time of trial he had no doubt as to the guilt of a convict, but *now* has."

3d. The recommendation of his pardon by Hon. D. Johnson, the Circuit Judge before whom convict was tried, and by whom he was sentenced, and by O. M. Barnes, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney at the time of trial, upon the ground that they doubted his guilt.

4th. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent of the Prison, of Critchett's good behavior while in Prison.

5th. From the minutes of the evidence taken on the trial, and furnished me by the Judge, it is clear to my mind that the testimony did not warrant a conviction.

5th AND 6th. JOHN BRIEN AND ANTHONY MURRAY—Convicted of larceny in the County of Wayne, October 28th, 1848, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years. Pardoned June 3d, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. It appears by a letter from the Hon. E. Smith Lee, the Judge before whom convicts were tried and by whom they were sentenced, that at the time of their conviction one of them was but eleven and the other but twelve years of age; and that he "thought best to sentence them for a long period, with a view that should they behave well and become reformed, they might be pardoned."

2d. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent of the prison, that their conduct had been good while in prison.

3d. The tender age of the convicts at the time of committing the offence, and the length of time they had been in prison—above 4½ years at the time of pardon.

7th. SAMUEL WOODWARD—Convicted of burglary at the Spring term of the Circuit Court for the County of Calhoun, in 1846—sentenced to the State Prison for the period of nine years—pardoned July 1st, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The recommendation of Hon. Chas. Dickey, Sheriff of Calhoun County at the time the offence was committed, H. C. Bunce, O. C. Comstock, Z. Tillotson, Hon. Geo. C. Gibbs, H. A. Noyes, Preston Mitchell, and a large number of the prominent citizens of Calhoun County.

2d. The certificate of Mr. Titus, former Agent, and Peter Dox, present Agent of the prison, J. Pierce, Inspector, and Daniel T. Grinnell, Chaplain, of convict's good behavior while in prison, and their recommendation of his pardon.

3d. The recommendation of his pardon by Wm. C. Rowley, Prosecuting Attorney of Calhoun County at the time of convict's trial and conviction.

4th. The youth of convict at the time of committing the offence, being only 15 years of age. He had been in prison about 7½ years, and all the applications for his pardon concur that young Woodward's conduct during this time had been uniformly good, showing evident signs of repentance and reformation.

5th. By a long period of confinement and hard labor, his health had become much impaired.

8th. HENRY MOSHER—Convicted of the crime of arson, at the Circuit Court for the County of Jackson, some time in the year 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of six years. Pardoned July 8th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The request of R. Landon, County Treasurer, L. P. Gregg, Register of Deeds, H. G. Bliss, County Clerk, Eugene Pringle, Circuit Court Commissioner, Amos Pickett, Sheriff, and many other prominent citizens of Jackson county.

2d. The certificate of B. H. Curtis, Deputy Agent, and Daniel T. Grinnell, Chaplain of the Prison, of convicts' good behavior in prison.

3d. The recommendation of pardon by Hon. Abner Pratt, the Judge before whom Mosher was tried, and by whom he was sentenced; and by Samuel Higby, Prosecuting Attorney of the County, at the time of trial and conviction.

4th. The statement of Hon. Fidus Livermore, that he was Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson county, in 1849, when convict was first charged with the crime; that he attended the examination on the part of the People, and introduced all the testimony to the Justice, which was all circumstantial; and also, his further statement—"that knowing all the facts and circumstances connected with Mosher's trial, and the evidence upon which he was convicted, I must say I have doubts of his guilt, and I must say, that the convictions of my own mind are, that he is innocent of the crime for which he stands convicted." Also the recommendation by Mr. Livermore of his pardon.

9th. NATHAN FOSTER—Convicted of larceny at the Circuit Court, for the county of Branch, in 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years. Pardoned July 11th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. Statement of James W. Gilbert, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of the county, at the time of Foster's conviction; that on the trial a defence of insanity was interposed; that he did not believe at the time, that such defence was well founded; that since Foster has been in prison, he has been informed upon the most reliable testimony, that unmistakable symptoms of insanity have been exhibited, &c. Also, his recommendation under the circumstances of pardon; and the concurrence of Hon. C. W. Whipple, before whom Foster was tried, in the views of Prosecuting Attorney, as above stated, and his like recommendation of pardon.

2d. The certificates of G. W. Gorham, physician and surgeon to the prison, that the convict, for the last fifteen months, has been, and still is, insane; that every action of convict had to be watched by the officers of the prison; and that he was not a safe person to be kept in prison; and the recommendation by the doctor, of convict's pardon.

3d. The statement of Daniel T. Grinnell, Chaplain of the prison, "that his intercourse has been frequent and familiar with convict; that

the first time he saw him, he observed a wildness in his looks, and an irrelevancy in his language; and that his lucid periods soon became fewer, and of shorter duration; until, at last, he became a raving maniac;" and "that, in his opinion, his mind is permanently impaired." Also the recommendation by Mr. Grinnell, of convict's pardon.

10th. **SAMUEL HASCALL**—Convicted of perjury, at the November term of the Circuit Court for the County of Monroe, in 1847, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of six years. Pardoned August 22d, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The request of A. H. Hanscom, O. D. Richardson, A. Treadway, Johnson Niles, M. L. Drake, Moses Wiener, Wm. Draper, A. C. Baldwin, and other prominent citizens of Oakland Co., where convict had resided previous to the commission of the offence.

2d. The certificate of A. S. Hollister, former Chaplain of the prison, and of D. T. Grinnell, chaplain at the time of pardon, showing that Hascall had well behaved himself while in prison, and the recommendation of both, for his pardon.

3d. The certificate of Messrs. Titus & Pease, former Agents, and Mr. Dox, present Agent of the prison, of convict's good behavior while in prison, and their like recommendations of his pardon.

4th. The whole period for which he was sentenced had expired, except about a month, and my opinion, in view of his good behavior since his conviction, was, that his pardon a short time before his sentence should expire, would be better for him, and quite as well for the public.

11th. **WILLIAM BUTLER**—Convicted of manslaughter, at the Circuit Court for the County of Eaton, of the term of March, 1847, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. Pardoned Sept. 1st, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. It appears by a statement of D. N. Winalow, Pros. Attorney of Eaton Co., at the time of trial and conviction, that "Mr. Butler was convicted, principally, upon his own confessions; and from such confessions, the offence seemed to be the result of a hasty passion, arising from a grievous insult, being a personal assault and violence." It also appears, by a statement of John VanArman, who acted as counsel for the people, D. Darwin Hughes, the coun-

sal for Butler at the trial, Hon. Francis Shearman, Hon. Geo. C. Gibbs, and many others, who recommended the pardon of Butler, that the offence was committed under the following circumstances, to use their own language: "Said Butler and a man by the name of Henderson, were at work together by themselves, hoeing corn; that a conversation occurred between them of a trivial character. Henderson said that a certain piece of corn, naming it, was the best in town. Butler replied, that there was another field, referring to it, which was better. Henderson replied that 'you lie;' and Butler replied, again, without looking around, 'you lie back.' Whereupon Henderson either hit Butler a blow with his hoe, or kicked him behind, as he was leaning over in the act of hoeing; and that Butler instantaneously, upon receiving such kick or blow, turned around and struck Henderson a blow on his head with his hoe, hitting him with the neck of the hoe upon his temples, and caused his death in three or four days. There had been no quarrel or ill feeling between them, but, on the contrary, they had been, up to that time, friendly with each other. Butler, himself, immediately went to the neighbors and stated what had happened, and with the assistance of others, whom he procured, removed Henderson to the house in which they both lived, and assisted in taking care of him until his death."

2d. The recommendation of his pardon by many of the prominent citizens of Eaton and Calhoun Counties, who were acquainted with him.

3d. The statement of Hon. David Johnson, who acted as counsel of convict on his trial, that "the case involved but slight moral guilt," and his recommendation of pardon.

4th. It appears by the affidavit of G. W. Tuttle, that "he heard the Hon. Judge Miles, before whom the convict was tried, say that if an effort should be made to obtain Butler's pardon, he would gladly render him assistance." This was before the death of the Judge. The pardon of convict, was also recommended by D. N. Winslow, Prosecuting Attorney of Eaton County, at the time of trial.

5th. The statement of D. T. Grinnell, the Chaplain of the prison, that "the health of Butler for the last year, has been so poor as to render him unfit for any kind of labor except slight chores, and that his

constitution seems to be broken down by hard work." Also the recommendation by Mr. Grinnell, of his pardon.

6th. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent, B. H. Curtis, Deputy Agent, and D. T. Grinnell, Chaplain of the prison, of convict's good behavior while in prison.

7th. Convict had suffered imprisonment about six and a half years, and all but a few months of his sentence.

12th. WILLIAM HALL—Convicted of larceny, at the March term of the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, in the year 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for 4 years. Pardoned September 6th, 1852.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. A statement of the Hon. Samuel T. Douglass, that "Hall was convicted of stealing only four dollars; and that the circumstances of the offence, were by no means of an aggravated character, and that he thought about 18 month's imprisonment, dating from the time of the arrest, would have been ample punishment for it." Also, the recommend of pardon by Judge Douglass, upon the ground that the punishment imposed was disproportionate to the offence. The statement also of Hon. D. Stuart, who was Prosecuting Attorney at the trial, "that the punishment seemed disproportionate to the crime; but at the time of sentence, it was deemed important by the Judge, as well as by himself, to intimidate a class of small thieves, who were prowling about the city, and the prisoner had, perhaps, served already, too long imprisonment for that offence. The recommendation also, by Mr. Stuart, of convict's pardon.

2d. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Prison Agent, of the good conduct of Hall while in prison.

13th. LAFAYETTE THAYER—Convicted of burglary and larceny, at the May term of the Circuit Court for the county of Calhoun, in 1846, and sentenced to the State Prison for 9 years. Pardoned September 13th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. Thayer at the time of his conviction, was a young man about 20 years of age, and at the time of his pardon, had served out all but eight months of his sentence.

2d. The certificate of Mr. Dox, Agent, and J. B. Pierce, Inspector, and of D. T. Grinnell, Chaplain of the prison, that his conduct while in prison had been good and exemplary.

3d. The recommendation of his pardon by the Hon. Wm. A. Pratt, who acted as attorney for the people at the trial.

4th. Recommendation of pardon by Hon. M. A. McNaughton, S. Higby, Guy Foote, G. T. Gridley, and others of Jackson County, and of D. Darwin Hughes, John Van Arman, Justin D. Wesley, A. L. Hays, and others of Calhoun County, together with a statement of their belief that the long period of his confinement had been fully sufficient to answer the ends of justice.

14th. JAMES B. LYON—Convicted of larceny at the Circuit Court for the County of Hillsdale, in October 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years. Pardoned Sept. 14, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—The recommendation of his pardon by Messrs. C. J. Dickinson, A. P. Hogarth, and numerous other citizens of Hillsdale County.

2d. The recommendation of the petit jurors before whom he was tried, one of whom (Anson Cook) states that the jury rendered their verdict of guilty reluctantly, and recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court, "supposing that a slight punishment would have been inflicted."

3d. The certificate of D. T. Grinnell, Chaplain, and Hon. Peter Dox, Agent, of his good conduct during imprisonment.

4th. The recommendation of his pardon by Hon. A. Pratt, before whom he was tried and by whom he was sentenced—also a like recommendation by the Hon. Wm. T. Howell, who was the Prosecuting Attorney, acting as such, at the time of the commencement of the prosecution before the examining magistrate.

5th. The like recommendation of his pardon by J. G. Gylser, the foreman of the grand jury that found the indictment, together with his statement, that "the grand jury found it difficult and trying to find a bill, believing that Lyon was the dupe of others, if guilty."

15th. JOSEPH CARLILE—Convicted of larceny at the June term of the Circuit Court for the County of Hillsdale, in 1852, and sentenced to State Prison, for what period the papers filed with me do not show. Pardoned September 23d, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The statement of J. H. McCollum, County Clerk, J. W. French, County Treasurer, Wm. T. Palmer,

Register of Deeds, and many other prominent citizens of Hillsdale County, that "Carlile's offence was more the result of bad associates than of a depraved heart." Their recommendation also of his pardon.

2d. The statement of eleven of the jurors who tried convict, the other juror being absent from the State, that "the evidence on the trial showed that Carlile had sustained a fair character before the time of charging that offence—that it was the first offence charged against him—that he was a young man, and that the offence was the result of "corrupt associates, and not of a depraved character;" and their unanimous recommend of his pardon.

3d. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Prison Agent, of the good conduct of Carlile while in prison.

10th. **JAMES DOYLE**—Convicted of incest, at the November term of the Circuit Court for the County of Branch, in 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Pardoned Sept. 29, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The petition of a large number of the citizens of Branch and Hillsdale Counties, who state that they are acquainted with the circumstances—that "Doyle was convicted of incest with one Mary Holden, and mainly upon her testimony, and that they believe him innocent of the crime."

2d. The affidavits of several persons, citizens of Branch county, tending to show the innocence of Doyle, more especially the affidavit of Dr. Isaac N. Miner, who testifies in substance, "that he was called to visit Mary Holden and to prescribe for her—that Catharine Holden, her mother, who said she supposed Mary had the dropsy, proposed an examination—that an examination took place by deponent and Catharine, the mother of Mary, and deponent told them she, (Mary) was pregnant. Mary at first denied it. Deponent then assured her it was so, when Mary said to her mother, 'If the child is anybody's it is William's.' Her mother then said to her, 'it is bad enough to be in this way without charging it to your brother,' and then asked her if she had not had connection with some other person,' when Mary replied, 'mother I hope to die, if any other person than William ever touched me.'

3d. The recommendation of convict's pardon, by the Hon. C. W. Whipple, before whom he was tried, and by H. C. Gilbert, Prosecuting Attorney, acting as such upon the trial.

4th. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, prison Agent, of the good conduct of Doyle, while imprisoned.

17th. MORGAN MCCARTY—Convicted of breaking into a store, and stealing therefrom, at the October term of the Kalamazoo Co. Court, in 1850, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Pardoned Oct. 12th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The history of the case, by Hon. A. N. Balch, of Kalamazoo, by which it appears that McCarty was indicted with others, who were the leaders in the crime. The recommendation also, of pardon, by Mr. Balch, and the petition of S. W. French, County Treasurer, W. T. Palmer, Register of Deeds, Hon. H. S. Mead, and several other citizens of Hillsdale County, for the same object, stating that convict, for ten years previous to his conviction, had resided in that county, and had sustained the character of a well-disposed and industrious citizen.

2d. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent, and B. H. Curtis, Deputy Agent of prison, of the good conduct of McCarty, while in prison.

3d. The recommendation of his pardon by the Hon. Hezekiah G. Wells, the Judge before whom he was tried.

4th. McCarty had served out three-fourths of his sentence; a wife and a large family of children, were dependent upon him for support, and I fully believed with others that the ends of Justice, in this case were answered.

18th. JOSEPH RODEMACHER—Convicted of man-slaughter, at the December term of Wayne County Court, in 1848, and sentenced to the State prison for ten years. Pardoned October 22d, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON.—1st. It appears by the statement of Hon. E. Smith Lee, the Judge before whom convict was tried, and who passed his sentence, which statement is also concurred in by the Hon. William Hale, Prosecuting Attorney of the County at the time—that between convict and the person killed there was no previous existing difficulty; that the offence was committed without malice, upon sudden passion; that convict "was a young man of mild and amiable disposition, not inclined to quarrel, but on the other hand, quiet and peaceable, and also that the jury unanimously recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court."

2d. The statement of four of the jurors, by whom convict was tried, that "the testimony in the case was circumstantial, and not altogether free from doubt;" and "that the jury were unanimous in recommending him to the mercy of the Court." Their petition also, recommending his pardon.

3d. The recommendation of his pardon, by W. F. Storey, James A. Van Dyke, Samuel G. Watson, and other prominent citizens of Detroit.

4th. Convict was a boy, only 18 years of age; had sustained a good previous character, and had been in prison nearly 5 years.

5th. The certificate of Hon. P. Dox, Agent, and of Daniel T. Grinnell, Chaplain of the prison, of the good conduct of convict while in prison.

19th. **ANDREW J. FREELAND**—Convicted of a conspiracy with others, to destroy the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at a session of the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, in Sept. 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of 8 years; pardoned October 26th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The recommendation of his pardon by the Hon. M. Shoemaker, Fidas Livermore, J. B. Pierce, and a large portion of the prominent citizens of Jackson county.

2d. Evidence of the good reputation and character of convict before committing the offence.

3d. The petition of 3,660 citizens of the State.

4th. The recommendation of his pardon, by Hon. David Stuart, Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county, acting as such on the trial.

5th. The certificate of Prison Agent, of the good behavior of convict while in prison.

6th. From the evidence on the trial, it appears that Freeland was not a leader in the crime of which he was convicted, but, if guilty, was rather unwillingly the instrument of others.

20th. **NICHOLAS SCHOONOVER**—Convicted of rape, at the April term of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in 1852, and sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years. Pardoned November 11th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. It appears that the conviction was procured upon the testimony alone of the complainant, Mary Coyle; that she was living with her husband, and both were at work for Schoon-

over, who was a farmer in good circumstances at the time of the committing of the alleged offence; that this case had been taken to the Supreme Court by writ of error, and that a number of Judges had informally expressed an opinion that the judgment of the Court below ought to be reversed; that at the time of argument it was not decided, and a quorum of Judges who heard the argument was never afterwards present.

2d. The statement of 175 citizens of Washtenaw Co., many of whom were neighbors of Schoonover, that "he had been a resident of the town of Northfield, in that Co., for 20 years; that he had raised a family of nine children, the youngest being seven years of age; that the children had been well brought up, and provided for; that by industry, frugality and integrity of character, he had acquired a handsome property, and an honorable reputation among his neighbors." They also state, that "they were well acquainted with the facts and circumstances attending the case of the alleged offence against Schoonover, and that they believe the charge was 'trumped' up by the complainant, to make money out of the matter." The recommendation of pardon, by the same persons. Also a letter from the Hon. Geo. Danforth, who states that "he heard the trial—had been well acquainted with Schoonover for 16 years, and that he has no doubt the complaint was made to coerce money from him." Also the statement of Dr. Denton, of Ann Arbor, that "he considered the detention of Schoonover in State Prison, under such meager testimony, an outrage."

3d. The petition of ten of the petit jurors, by whom he was tried, asking for his pardon.

4th. The certificate of the Agent and Chaplain of the prison, of his good conduct; and the recommendation by them of his pardon.

5th. My own convictions, from the facts detailed, that Schoonover was not guilty of the offence of which he stood convicted.

21st. JAMES SUPPLE—Convicted of an assault with intent to kill, at the November term of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in 1852, and sentenced to the State Prison. Pardoned Dec. 5th, 1853.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. It appears by a statement of the Hon. Samuel T. Douglass, the Judge before whom Supple was tried, and of the Hon. David Stuart, the Prosecuting Attorney at the trial, "that some questions of law were raised on the trial, and reserved for the

opinion of the Supreme Court, and that those questions were argued before said Court, at the January term in 1853, but the Supreme Court held, that inasmuch as the respondent had been sentenced, the questions could not be raised by a case reserved," and therefore they were not decided—that the respondent and his friends are very poor, and no other steps have been taken to bring the matter before the Court in any other way. It also appears by said statement that convict was a young lad 16 years of age, unfortunate, having but one arm, and an aged, feeble, and poverty stricken mother, who derived some assistance from the employment of her child in peddling small articles about the streets, and that he has now been in prison over a year, having been arrested the night of the offence.

2d. The recommendation of his pardon by the above named Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, and of C. I. & E. C. Walker, the counsel of convict on the trial.

3d. The certificate of the Prison Agent of the good conduct of Supple while in prison.

22d. JOHN HOWARD—Convicted of larceny at the October term of Wayne County Court in 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison. Pardoned January 31st, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The statement of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; Wm. Davis, Clerk of Trumbull Co.; Charles Stearns, Sheriff of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and others, that "they were well acquainted with Howard, (who is a young man,) and his family, and that they had ever sustained the reputation of peaceable, honest and respectable citizens."

2d. The statement of Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, the Judge before whom he was tried, that "from circumstances which have come to his knowledge since the trial and sentence, he thinks convict has already been imprisoned, as long as he would have been sentenced, had all the facts been known at the time." The recommendation, also, by the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney at the time (Hon. D. Stuart) of the pardon of convict.

3d. The certificate of State Prison Agent, of the good conduct of Howard while in prison.

23d. **MARCUS BEELER**—Convicted at the March term of the Circuit Court for the County of Monroe, in 1853, of the crime of larceny. Pardoned June 3d, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The representation of Junius Tilden Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe Co., that "circumstances have transpired since the trial, rendering it reasonably probable that he was not guilty of the crime of which he stood convicted," and his recommendation of convict's pardon.

2d. The concurrence in the above statement of the Prosecuting Attorney, the recommendation of pardon by J. McBride, Sheriff; Jehu Thompson, Under Sheriff; Hon. A. G. Bates, Hon. Jefferson G. Thurber, Spears & Morton, and several other prominent citizens of Monroe Co.

3d. The certificate of State Prison Agent, of the uniform good conduct of Beeler during his imprisonment.

24th. **WILLIAM COLLINS**—Convicted of breaking into a store, and stealing goods, at the June term of the Circuit Court, for the county of Jackson, in 1853, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Pardoned July 5th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The affidavit of Chas. Daily, made June 13th, 1854, who states, "that at the June term of said Court, in 1853, he, together with Wm. Collins, was tried and convicted of the offence above stated; that deponent was guilty of the offence with another person, by the name of Richard Rogers; that deponent was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and that his term expired on the 13th day of June, 1854; that said Collins was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Deponent further states, that William Collins was not guilty of the offence of which he was convicted, and that he knew nothing at all of the matter, until the next day after the offence was committed, and then deponent was with said Collins, and showed him some of the articles taken, and gave him some cigars and a penknife, and told him he got them for ringing the auction bell."

2d. The statement of the Hon. D. Johnson, before whom Collins was tried, "that he had read the above affidavit, and had made inquiry into the subject, and was inclined to think it true."

3d. The recommendation of pardon by the Judge aforesaid, who sentenced convict, and by whom he was tried, and by Austin Blair, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney at the time of trial.

4th. Collins was a youth of 16 years only.

24th. WM. POLLOCK—Convicted of larceny, at the April term of the Circuit Court for the county of Genesee, in 1852, and sentenced to the State Prison for the period of five years. Pardoned September 25th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The recommendation of J. K. Rugg, Prosecuting Attorney at time of conviction; A. P. Davis, present Prosecuting Attorney; Geo. S. Hopkins, Sheriff; A. Bump, Co. Clerk; Hon. Wm. M. Fenton, Wm. Newton, J. H. C. Blades, Levi Walker, J. G. Sutherland, and Geo. R. Cummins, members of the bar of Genesee Co., who state, "they were present at the trial, and that convict was an ignorant young lad, of about 17 years of age."

2d. The recommendation of his pardon by Daniel Moss, the complainant, who states, that "it was fully his belief, that his imprisonment had been sufficient to meet the demands of law and of justice."

3d. The recommendation of all the petit jurors, who state "that in their opinion, the punishment already suffered by convict, is commensurate to the offence charged."

4th. The amount stolen was not large; the convict was young and ignorant. He had served out about two and a half of the five years' sentence; and, in my opinion, as much of the time, as he ought, in the first place, to have been sentenced.

26th. SAM'L CARLINSKY—Convicted of the crime of rape, at the Circuit Court for the county of Berrien, June term, 1853, and sentenced to the State Prison, for ten years. Pardoned September 20th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The petition of Charles Jewett, Daniel Pratt, and many other prominent citizens of Niles, together with their statement, "that Carlinsky was convicted solely upon the testimony of the prosecuting witness; that the alleged offence was stated to have been committed in open daylight, within a few rods of inhabited dwelling houses, and within hearing of them; that no outcry was made by the woman; and that the accused did not conceal himself and flee, but went about his usual business." They also state—"that some of them heard the testimony against the accused, and that they believe the accusation to be false."

2d. The statement of George W. Hoffman, a Justice of the Peace, of Berrien county, "that he heard the testimony of the woman before

the examining magistrate, and that he believed the complaint was made to cover up a very different offence." Also, the statement of Thomas Glenn, the Justice before whom Carlinsky was first examined, "that there was no testimony corroborating that of the prosecuting witness." Also, the statement of Ebenezer McIlvaine, County Clerk at the time of the trial, "that he heard the evidence, and was fully satisfied that Carlinsky did not *commit* nor *attempt* the said crime." The recommendation of pardon, also, by the said Messrs. Hoffman, Glenn and McIlvaine.

3d. The statement of seven of the jurors, who tried the accused, "that from facts that have come to their knowledge since the trial, they have great doubts of the truth of the charge," and the recommendation of pardon by the same jurors.

4th. The statement of John L. Mitchell, physician to the prison, that "if convict were to be continued in confinement, he would become permanently deranged; being so at intervals, at the present time." Also, a similar statement by the Hon. Peter Dox, Agent, Chester Warriner, dept. keeper, and Samuel Clements, Chaplain of the prison; and the recommendation, by all of these gentlemen, of his pardon.

5th. The recommendation by the Hon. C. W. Whipple, before whom he was tried, and of James Brown, the Pros. Att'y of the Co. at the time of conviction.

6th. The petition of numerous citizens of Chicago, Ill., stating, "that they were well acquainted with the convict, and that he had always, previous to this accusation, sustained a good character, as an industrious, sober, moral man."

27th. EDWARD BLAKE.—Convicted of larceny, at the March term of the Cir. Court for the Co. of Wayne, in 1853, and sentenced to the State Prison for the period of 3 years. Pardoned, Oct. 16th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The statement of the Hon. S. T. Douglas, the Judge before whom convict was tried, that had circumstances, into which he had inquired since the sentence, been known to him at the time, he should have been induced to mitigate his sentence."

2d. The youth of the convict, being under 18 years of age, and his having served over one-half of the period of his sentence.

3d. The petition for his pardon, by eight of the jurors who tried him.

4th. The statement of A. S. Johnson, Jailer of Wayne County, that "up to a short time previous to his trial, his conduct was such, as to merit the approval of all who knew him, and that while in jail, previous to trial, his conduct was really meritorious; that he had been led astray by others;" together with a recommend, by said Johnson, P. C. Higgins, Esq., Police Justice, of Detroit; Joseph H. Bagg, O. M. Hyde, and many other prominent citizens of Wayne Co.

5th. The certificate of the Prison Agent, of the good conduct of Blake, while in prison.

28th. FRANCIS A. McCauley—Convicted of aiding one Cornelius Bixby, in attempting to break the jail of St. Joseph Co., at the Sept. term of the Circuit Court for said Co., in 1853, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Pardoned Oct. 27th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. It appears that McCauley was convicted upon the testimony of the above named Bixby, who has since been convicted of a felony, and is now in the State Prison under sentence, whose testimony furnished me, shows, even if he were entitled to credit, that he might have been mistaken as to the identity of the person who attempted to aid him in escaping from the jail. In addition to this, he has made a counter statement in writing, "that after mature reflection, and comparing circumstances in connection with the case of McCauley, he feels more and more convinced that he might have been mistaken at the time his testimony was given; that he was prejudiced at the time, and perhaps testified to more than he otherwise would have done."

2d. The affidavit of several persons who had been well acquainted with Bixby, stating "that the character of Bixby was bad, and his oath not entitled to credit." It also appearing, that at the time of trial, Bixby was not well enough known, to enable McCauley to impeach him."

3d. The recommendation of his pardon by the Sheriff and Jailer, and the Co. Clerk of St. Joseph Co. at the time of his trial.

4th. The statement of the Hon. C. W. Whipple, before whom the trial was had, that the case was not free from doubt; and his opinion, that convict's pardon would be justified by the facts and circumstances of the case. Also, the recommendation of pardon, by Charles Upsom, Proa. Att'y of the Co. at the time of the trial.

5th. The certificate of the Prison Agent, that McCauley's conduct had been good while in prison.

29th. GEORGE WELLS—Convicted of an assault with intent to kill at the October term of the Circuit Court for the County of Monroe, in 1845, and sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years. Pardoned November 20th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON.—1st. At the time of his conviction he was a young man.

2d. The length of time he had suffered imprisonment, it being over nine years.

3d. Statement of Hon. J. H. Titus and Justus Goodwin, former Agents, and of Hon. Peter Dox, present Agent of the Prison, that his conduct since his imprisonment has uniformly been good, and their expression of confidence, that if pardoned, he would be a good citizen.

4th. The certificate of the Revs. D. T. Grinnell and A. S. Hollister, former Chaplains, and Rev. S. Clements Jr., present Chaplain of the prison, of his uniform good behavior, and their strong recommendation of his pardon. Rev. D. T. Grinnell states as follows—"I must say, and I do it most cheerfully, that I have never known a prisoner who has conducted himself uniformly, with so much propriety as Wells. He has not only never been punished since his imprisonment, but has not even been reprimanded. He has always been industrious, quiet and inoffensive, submitting to his punishment without a murmur, and seeking to improve all the religious privileges which have been placed within the reach of the convicts. For more than two years I have been in daily and intimate communication with him, and have made his character, under its various developments, my constant study. I speak not therefore unadvisedly when I say, that whatever may have been the character of his life previous to his commitment, or the nature of the offence for which he is now suffering punishment, he is a thoroughly reformed man, prepared to go out into the world with safety, and to act the part of an upright and useful citizen." The Rev. A. S. Hollister, former Chaplain of the prison says—"his conduct has been uniformly good, so far as I have known or heard. He has endured a long imprisonment already. I have no hesitancy in declaring my conviction, that the interest of humanity and religion will be promoted by setting him at liberty." The Rev. S. Clements, Jr., present Chaplain, says among

other things—"his conduct during my acquaintance with him, has been unqualifiedly good; he is ready to step forward cheerfully in all the little affairs of kindness, above the strict disciplinary requirements, both to the officers and his fellow-prisoners; he has been a constant and faithful teacher in the Prison Sunday School during the year past, and has been very successful in his class." He adds: "you may perhaps ask whether this is not for mere effect, whether it is not *really* for the purpose of prepossessing the officers in his favor, and securing their influence for his release; I answer readily, I think not. I think they are but the spontaneous outflowings of his heart. And so fully am I convinced of his fitness for liberty, and to mingle again with the world, that were I the Executive, knowing him as I do, my first official act would be to set him at liberty." Mr. A. Van Denmark, former Assistant Keeper, in the shop where Wells worked about two years, states "that while he was there, he was never the subject of reproof for breach of prison discipline."

5th. The recommendation of his pardon by Hon. E. G. Morton, Talbot E. Wing, Wm. A. Noble, B. F. Fifield, S. M. Sacket, D. Dunning, Saber Murphy, and other prominent citizens of Monroe county, who say in their recommendation, among other things, in regard to Wells: "We believe that all the ends of justice have been answered, and that no further good, either to himself or to the public, can result from his long imprisonment."

6th. The recommendation of Hon. D. Goodwin, presiding Judge, before whom Wells was tried, and by whom he was sentenced. Judge Goodwin, after stating "that at the time of his sentence, Wells was quite a young man, that he is advised that his conduct has been uniformly good during his confinement, giving ample evidence of penitence and reformation of character," concludes by saying: "that under all the circumstances, believing that the ends of punishment by the laws, have been fully answered, I am inclined to concur in recommending him to the clemency of the Executive." Also, the recommendation of his pardon by Hon. D. S. Bacon and L. Durocher, Associate Judges of Monroe county, sitting with Hon. Judge Goodwin at the time of the trial and sentence of Wells, who state, that "in consideration of the youth of said convict—his first offence—his uniform good conduct since his imprisonment—his bad health—we are induced to ask at your

hands the interposition of Executive clemency." The following also accompanies the above statement: "The undersigned was Sheriff of the county at the above period, and does hereby concur in the above.

J. McBRIDE."

7th. To the testimony of so many, that in this case the ends of justice have been met, may be added my own conviction, upon a personal interview with Wells, when I was at the prison, a year or more ago, that could all the facts have been made known on a trial, they would have mitigated, materially, the offence. It appears that Wells was not convicted upon evidence before a jury, but that under the advice of some of his friends, he plead guilty, and upon that plea sentence was passed.

30th. BENJAMIN F. DADE—Convicted of perjury, at the October term of the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, in 1851, and sentenced to the State Prison for 10 years. Pardoned Dec. 18th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The urgent recommendation of Messrs. Horace Hallock, Jas. H. Hicks, Jabish Holmes, Geo. R. Griswold, A. W. Buel, Sylvester Larned, Wm. A. Howard, Wm. S. Cook, E. P. Hastings, and many other respectable citizens of Detroit, who state that "they were acquainted with Dade before his conviction; that he had always sustained the character of an honest man, and a christian; that there was conflicting testimony on the trial, and that from other circumstances there were strong doubts of his guilt."

2d. The recommendation of Lyman Baldwin, Sheriff of Wayne Co., at the time of Dade's conviction and sentence, who was acquainted with many of the facts in the case. Also the recommendation of the Rev. D. T. Grinnell, former Chaplain of the State Prison, who states "that Dade's daily life since he came here (to the prison) has been so uniformly excellent, as to gain for him the esteem of all the prison officers, and to force upon myself the conclusion that he cannot be a bad man."

3d. The strong recommendation of ten of the jurors who tried Dade, (one being absent,) stating that "there was a great conflict of testimony on the trial; and that, under the circumstances, they believe the sentence to have been too severe, and that one year would have been sufficient."

4th. The recommendation of Hon. D. Stuart, Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne Co. at the time of convict's trial and sentence.

5th. The certificate of Hon. P. Dox, Agent of the prison, of convict's good behavior while in prison.

31st to 35th. WILLIAM CHAMPLIN, LYMAN CHAMPLIN, RICHARD PRICE, EBEN PRICE, AND WILLIAM CORWIN—Convicted of conspiring to destroy the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at a term of the Circuit Court for the Co. of Wayne, in Sept., 1851. Pardoned December 20th, 1854.

REASONS FOR PARDON—1st. The petition of over 4,000 citizens of different counties of the State.

2d. The urgent request of the Hon. M. Shoemaker, Jos. Pierce, R. Livermore, Jas. C. Wood, James Videtto, J. B. Eaton, O. B. Bennett, M. A. McNaughton, and a large number of the respectable and prominent citizens of Jackson Co., where convicts resided at the time of, and previous to, their conviction.

3d. The urgent request of Hon. James A. Van Dyke, on behalf of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the party injured.

4th. The strong recommendation of Hon. D. Stuart, Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county, at the time of their conviction; and also of Wm. A. Howard, one of their Attorneys.

5th. The recommendation of the entire jury who tried the convicts.

6th. The certificate of J. S. Mitchell, Prison Physician, that one of the convicts, Eben Price, is sinking with consumption, and his recommendation of his pardon.

7th. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent, and other officers of the prison, of their uniform good conduct while in prison.

8th. The deep interest which reliable men of all parties and interests have taken in these cases, and the general prevailing opinion that the ends of justice have been fully met.

Since preparing the above, I have granted a pardon to James L. Perkins, convicted of forging a note of eighty dollars, at the September term of the Circuit Court for the County of Lenawee, in 1853, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

The reasons for the pardon, were,

1st. The recommendation of Hon. Warner Wing, the Judge who tried and sentenced the convict, upon the ground that he thought he was not guilty of the crime for which he was convicted; also the concurrence of S. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Lenawee County, at the time of convict's trial and conviction, on the recommendation of Judge Wing.

2d. The concurrence in the statement of Judge Wing by Hon. W. L. Greenly, John Miller, County Clerk of Lenawee Co.; F. C. Beman, and R. R. Beecher, and their recommendation of convict's immediate pardon.

3d. The certificate of Hon. Peter Dox, Agent of State Prison, of convict's good conduct while in prison.

ANDREW PARSONS.

LANSING, *January, 1st, 1855.*

Reasons for the pardon of Erastus Champlin, Ebeneser Farnham, and Erastus Smith, convicted of a conspiracy, &c., in September 1851, to destroy the property of the Michigan Central Rail Road:

1st. The application of the Michigan Central Rail Road, by its Attorney, James F. Joy.

2d. The recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney, David Stuart, Esq.

3d. The recommendation of James C. Wood, W. F. Storey, L. Chapman, R. S. Cheney, Fidus Livermore, Ira C. Backus, George B. Cooper, James Higby, L. D. Welling, John Sumner, A. Bennett, A. Patterson, H. O. Eronson, John Webster, Chas. W. Penny, W. A. Reynolds, B. J. Billings, D. Whitman, M. Shoemaker, G. T. Gridley, S. W. Whitwell, W. A. Hayden, Samuel Higby, A. B. Gibson, Samuel H. Kimball, Amos Pickett, E. Warner, W. A. Buck, R. Landon, J. B. Eaton, G. H. Shaw, J. Sharpstein, W. Buddington, W. H. Myrick, P. Farrand, men of great respectability in the county of Jackson, and many of them well known in the State.

4th. As to Champlin, affidavits of good character previous to the arrest, by J. C. Backus, Millins Farly, Amos Root, Henry Hurd, Jesse Hurd, Atwater Hurd and M. Shoemaker.

5th. As to Smith and Farnham, the recommendation of mercy by the Jury to the Court.

6th. The petition of 2,584 signers, citizens of the different counties of the State.

7th. The uniform good character of the three during their confinement.

R. McCLELLAND.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 2.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of State Auditors.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Lansing, December 1st, 1854. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned respectfully submit the following report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1854:

On the first day of December, A. D. 1853, the Board examined the accounts of Bernard C. Whittemore, State Treasurer, and found at the close of the fiscal year last past, he had on hand, in cash, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars, and sixty-eight cents; (\$375,773 68;) which sum, being exhibited to us as on hand in the State Treasury, was by us examined, and found correct.

W. GRAVES,

Secretary of State.

PORTER KIBBEE,

Commissioner of the State Land Office.

JOHN SWEGLES,

Auditor General.

May 13, 1854. On this day the petition of Job Brookfield, presented to the Board at a previous meeting, by his attorney, Charles Jewett, Esq., was taken up and considered. Petitioner claims for expenses and costs of suit in defence of his title to fractional quarter of

section 35, town 7 south, of range 17 west; also, for depreciation in value of the said lands, in consequence of the action of the State; and offers, in support of his claim, original patent, affidavits of Nathaniel Bacon, Charles Jewett, Henry Cooledge, Stebbins Webber, and W. H. McComber; also, written argument of his attorney, Charles Jewett, Esq.; and upon the proofs here presented, the Board unanimously decided to allow the first branch of his claim at one thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars, (\$1,196 00.)

Sept. 21, 1854. On this day the claim of John F. Hamlin, against the State of Michigan, for damages sustained in consequence of depreciation of funds received, during the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, on contract for work done on the Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal; the suppression of contract, &c., was taken up for consideration:

Morgan L. Drake, Esq., attorney for claimant, having submitted his argument in the case, and producing the written legal opinions of the Hon. P. Morey, Hon. Chas. W. Whipple, Hon. Joseph T. Copeland, Hon. Abner Pratt, Hon. Ross Wilkins, Hon. S. M. Green, Hon. Wm. M. Fenton, and others, in reference thereto, the Board decided that the claimant was justly and equitably entitled to damages to the amount of five thousand and eighty-nine dollars and forty-five cents, (\$5,089 45.)

W. GRAVES,
Chairman Board State Auditors.

List of claims allowed by the Board from December 1st, 1853, to November 30th, 1854, inclusive.

1853.

Dec. 1.	George W. Peck, for printing, pressing and binding	
	for Secretary of State,.....	\$18 30
"	" printing Agricultural Report,.....	463 05
"	" pressing and folding same,.....	142 00
"	" printing, ruling, trimming and binding for Auditor General,.....	440 20
"	" printing and binding for do,.....	107 00
"	" binding 2,000 Agricultural Reports, ..	500 00
"	" binding 250 copies each, Senate and House Journals, 1853,.....	125.00
"	" ruling, pressing and making Index for Com. Land Office,.....	56 63
"	" printing, ruling and binding for Com. Land Office,.....	131 43
"	" publ'g order fixing term Cir. Court,	2 40
"	" printing and ruling for Superintendent Public Inst'n,.....	7 25
"	" folding, pressing, &c., for do,.....	24 00
"	" composition on title page and table of contents Report of Sup't of Public Inst'n, 1853, 33,892 ems, ..	25 17
"	" press work on do, 78 token,.....	23 40
"	" pressing and folding Journal House of Representatives, 1853,.....	16 75
"	" pressing and folding Journal Senate, 1853,.....	13 00
F. W. Shearman,	for expenses and transportation on books to Educational Convention, Pittsburg, Pa.,.....	67 66
"	" traveling expenses, Feb. 1, to date, ..	92 04

Dec. 16. Nicholas Greusel, for one month and fifteen days services as Capt. 1st Reg't Mich'n Volunteers in war with Mexico, being from date of commission to date of muster into service of the United States,	\$119 25
Jas. E. Pittman, for one month and fifteen days services as 2d Lieut. and Adj't 1st Reg't Mich'n Volunteers in war with Mexico, being from date of commission to date of muster into service of the United States,	135 75
D. B. Cook, for printing for Supreme Court, Sec'y of State, and Com. Land Office, in Niles Republican,	14 40

1854.

Feb. 24. B. C. Whittemore, for telegraphing and traveling expenses,	21 87
Spears & Morton, for advertising School Lands, Land Office,	6 05
S. W. Wright & Co., for sundries for Auditor General,	8 79
Henry Moots, for making boxes and furnishing lumber, Secretary of State,	11 40
John Barber, for services and expenses as Trustee Michigan Asylums,	19 50
W. Shovy, for assisting porter,	4 00
Israel Gillett, for repairing seal, Sec'y State,	1 00
Lund & Chapin, for printing paper,	375 00
A. H. Newbould, for Fire King Safe, State Treas., ..	340 00
Wm. Hinman, for amount due on plank road contract,	800 00
S. D. Elwood & Co., for American Almanac,	1 00
" " " cap paper, Sec'y State,	280 00
B. F. Bush, for paper for Land Office,	13 75
S. D. Elwood & Co., for paper and charges, Audit- or General,	279 00

Feb. 24. S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, State Treas.,..	\$10 75
Leonard, Scott & Co., for Blackwood's Magazine, State Library,.....	10 00
S. D. Elwood & Co., for Harper's Magazine, State Library,.....	6 75
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Auditor General's Office,.....	10 50
Edwards, McKibbin & Co., vault doors, locks, &c., for new State offices,.....	268 00
Detroit Daily Advertiser, for publishing proposals for printing, &c.,.....	12 00
C. Piquette, for pens for Aud. Gen'l's Office,.....	3 50
C. C. Darling, for ice for State offices,.....	25 00
J. C. Bailey, for team and man hauling ice,.....	3 00
Henry Gibbs, for services as watchman at capitol,..	58 00
David McCalpin, for ditching on School Section, or- der of State Auditors,.....	20 00
A. M. Crawford, for sundries for Aud. Gen., and State Library,.....	7 38
O. W. Moore, for compiling index to Senate Jour- nal, 1853, and superintending publication of same,.....	200 00
James Turner, for damages of great girders in strong room of new offices, in consequence of defect of pattern,	150 00
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation,.....	3 00
E. H. Whitney, for expenses to Detroit on business for State,.....	8 50
Alfred Miles, for clearing on section 16, per contract with Com. State Land Office, under act 133, of 1851,.....	672 05
C. A. Hedges, for services as appraiser, sec. 16, town 4, range 2 west,.....	4 00
Spencer Harrington, for clearing lot 4, block 247,.	21 60
E. H. Whitney, for services as clerk, State Treas.,.	233 65
D. W. Buck, for sundry work, land office,.....	11 00
Samuel Cooper, for digging and stoning well at new offices,	30 45

Feb. 24. Detroit Daily Adv., for advertising for Superintendent Public Instruction, and Com. Public buildings,	\$43 50
B. F. Bush, for stationery, State Land Office,	8 13
J. A. Hermendinger, for services in Capitol yard, . .	5 00
B. F. Bush, for ink and freight, State Treasurer, 1853,	15 50
R. McNeal, for stone for well, and hauling,	14 00
Francis Otteney, for services as porter,	284 00
J. H. Lund, for printing paper, 1853,	430 00
J. M. Chase, extra services, Land Office,	38 80
Henry Moots, for work and furnishing material, Aud. General,	57 47
E. R. Bascom, one month services, clerk Sec. of State's office,	50 00
B. F. Bush, for stationery, Land Office,	14 57
Henry Moots, for making boxes, Sec. State,	2 64
Guile & Allison, engrossing pen, Land Office,	3 00
Detroit Free Press, for balance of subscription to July 1, 1853,	1 84
E. B. Pond, for advertising School and University lands, Cold Water Sentinel,	3 00
Constant Luce, for recording plat, sub'n sec. 16 and 17, town 6 south, range 7 east,	1 00
Henry Jipson, for furnishing material and repairing roof of capitol,	20 00
Port Huron Commercial, for publishing notice of sale of Primary School Lands, 1853,	3 00
John Swegles, for expenses to Grand Haven and Muskegon, business for State,	25 00
C. J. Fox, for expenses, as agent for State, appointed by Governor,	147 31
Hillsdale Gazette, for adv. sale School Lands, 1853, .	3 00
St. Clair Observer, " forfeited, " &c.,	9 60
Porter Kibbee, for traveling expenses, business for State,	82 50
Volney Hascall, for advertising sale University and Primary School Lands,	4 00

Feb. 24. Detroit Free Press, for one year subscription, to Feb. 16, 1854,.....	\$5 00
B. F. Bush, for stationery for Aud. General, balance of account, 1853,.....	218 06
B. F. Bush, for stationery, Land Office,.....	100 00
“ “ “ pens, Aud. General's Office,.....	7 00
“ “ “ “ Land “	3 75
D. W. Buck, for desk, &c., Land Office,.....	3 00
H. Angel, for transportation, Aud. General,.....	2 06
Patrick Kennedy, for services looking after State lands,.....	6 00
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, State Library,.....	0 75
B. F. Bush, for stationery, Land Office,.....	13 61
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Auditor General,	8 45
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Secretary of State,.....	2 50
J. A. Hermendinger, for services assisting porter, moving books,.....	2 00
Bagg, Patton & McDonald, for stationery for Adj. and Quar. Master Gen'l, 1852,.....	27 16
H. L. & H. Baker, for glazing and varnishing furniture, State building,.....	14 50
B. B. & W. R. Noyes, for cistern, pump and lead pipe for same,.....	16 93
O. & A. Jordan, for making duplicate drafts and specifications, new offices,.....	50 00
Guile & Allison, for pen case and repairing pen, Land Office,.....	2 00
George W. Thayer, for making copies and diagrams town plats, for Land Office,.....	19 00
A. S. Bagg, for stationery, Adj't and Quar. Master General, 1851,.....	33 35
John Long, for clearing 26½ acres, on school section, under act 133, of 1851, at \$8 50 per acre,.....	225 25
Henrietta Stevens, for am't over prepaid, principal and interest on Primary school land, Apr. 21, 1847,..	20 99

Feb. 24. J. J. Miller, for lime, &c., Aud. Gen.,.....	\$27 65
Grand Rapids Enquirer, for subscription 2 years and 21 weeks, Land Office,.....	3 62
J. C. Bailey, for expenses, &c., on business for State,.....	37 50
John Swegles, for expenses to Detroit, on business for State,.....	15 00
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Land Office,	1 00
John Farmer, for map State of Michigan,.....	10 00
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Auditor General,	6 00
W. Graves, for expenses to Detroit, meeting Board State Auditors,.....	15 50
Humphrey & Hibbard, transport'n, Sec. State,....	2 50
T. Babcock, for services examining primary school lands, and platting same,.....	6 50
Mrs. R. M. Marsh, for making window curtains, Land Office,.....	0 50
John Swegles, for expenses to Detroit, to see Attor- ney General,.....	10 00
J. C. Bailey, for Daily Adve'r one year, Treas'r,..	5 00
Charles Kimball, for services appraising Normal School lands,.....	25 00
Cold Water Sentinel, for advertising sale of swamp lands,.....	2 80
A. Despain, for services appraising Normal School lands,.....	9 00
John Grinnell, for services appraising Normal School lands,.....	9 00
B. F. Bush, for stationery, State Treas. Office,....	35 00
L. Madegan, for washing for State offices,.....	6 25
A. C. Smith, for publishing notice sale swamp lands,	2 50
Cold Water Sentinel, for publishing notice term Circuit Court, 2d Circuit,.....	2 40
S. W. Wright & Co., for sundries, Land Office,...	3 92
J. G. Darby, for paper, engraving and printing, Land Office,.....	52 50

Feb. 24. J. C. Godley, for transportation, State Treas., and new offices,	\$60 62
L. L. G. Jones, for adv. sale Primary School lands,	2 00
Grand Rapids Enquirer, for notice proposals for printing, &c.,	8 40
George F. Lewis, for publishing notice of sale of swamp and Normal School lands, St. Clair and Sanilac,	7 00
Henry Moots, for making boxes and repairing stairs, Auditor General,	8 00
Hillsdale Gazette, for publishing notice, sale of swamp lands,	2 80
J. L. Lancaster, for am't overpaid Primary School In't fund, Dec. 5, 1853,	2 26
J. & D. Hobbs, for iron work, Aud. Gen.,	0 75
O. C. Wiswell, for pens, Aud. Gen's office,	2 00
E. R. Bascom, for services, clerk Sec. State's office,	46 20
John Swegles, for expenses to Detroit, for furniture,	15 00
Henry Moots, for making boxes, Aud. Gen.,	12 00
Grand Rapids Enquirer, for advertising sale school and other lands,	5 00
I. C. Drake, for making boxes, Sec. of State,	2 12
W. Graves, for expenses to Detroit twice, on busi- ness for State,	31 00
John Whiteley, for transportation, Superin't Pub. Instruction,	2 90
Guile & Allison, for repairing pen, Land Office,	1 00
Thompson & Godley, for repairing wheel barrow and pump,	1 12
T. F. Brodhead, for postage, Adj. and Quarter Master General,	3 05
Israel Gillett, for repairing seal, Land Office,	50
Cole & Gardner, for advertising term Circuit Court, 4th District,	2 50
State Treasurer, for amount of coupons less than statement of Phoenix Bank, supposed to be lost here,	30 01

Feb. 24. Detroit Daily Times, for advertising sale of school lands in Wayne Co.,.....	\$2 50
J. & D. Hobbs, for repairing pump,.....	0 75
Levi Hunt, for 8,690 feet timber, for sidewalk,....	78 21
J. V. Brown, for advertising school lands, in Lake Superior Journal,.....	57 60
E. R. Bascom, for services as clerk, Secretary State's office,	50 00
John Whiteley, for transportation, Aud. Gen.,.....	1 00
J. W. Tillman, for 5 high back office chairs,....	101 50
V. S. Murphy, for postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853, State Librarian,.....	2 55
V. S. Murphy, for postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853, Superintendent Pub. Instruction,....	22 55
V. S. Murphy, for postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853, Com. Land Office,.....	29 30
V. S. Murphy, for postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853, State Treasurer,.....	30 27
V. S. Murphy, for postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853, Sec. of State,.....	13 88
V. S. Murphy, for postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853, Executive Office,.....	3 92
E. H. Whitney, for expenses to Detroit, business for State,	12 25
E. H. Whitney, for expenses to Pontiac, distributing books and blanks to counties,.....	13 87
E. R. Bascom, for services, clerk Sec. State's office,	42 90
State Treasurer, for exchange on \$10,000 sent to New York,.....	50 00
Ira Bennet, for transportation on paper, from Detroit to Lansing,	5 50
R. R. Gibson, for services as secretary Board of Auditors,.....	25 00
H. L. & H. Baker, for painting, glazing, &c., tenant house,	17 85
Western Chronicle, for publishing notice of Primary School land,	3 00

Feb. 24.	S. D. Elwood & Co., for paper, Aud. Gen.,.....	\$14 00
	E. R. Bascom, for services, office Sec. of State,....	31 35
	John Swegles, for expenses to Detroit, business for State,.....	15 00
	Henry Moots, for carpenter work on tenant house,..	18 00
	“ “ making boxes, Sec. State,.....	4 81
	Humphrey & Hibbard, for transport'n, Aud. Gen.,	10 78
	“ “ Land Office,..	3 21
	“ “ Aud. Gen.,..	25 52
	E. Elliott, for work and material furnished for State building,	24 35
	J. C. Bailey, for expenses to Detroit, witness for State,	17 25
	Western Chronicle, for pub. notice sale of swamp lands,.....	3 00
	M. M. Fisher & Co., for fire proof offices, estimate on joiner and mason work unfinished, Dec. 10, 1853,.....	750 00
	“ estimate on do, Dec. 15, 1853,..	300 00
	“ estimate on do, Jan. 4, 1854,..	150 00
	“ do on joiner work and painting, unfinished, Feb. 6, 1854,....	300 00
	“ extra work, July 1, 1853, to Feb. 24, 1854,.....	1,762 00
	“ estimate on work unfinished Feb. 6, 1854,.....	150 00
	“ this amount being 25 per cent. re- serve from amount of original estimate,	2,802 87
March 2.	W. B. Gray, for services as 2d Lieut. 1st Reg't Michigan Volunteers, date of commission to date of being mustered in service of United States,..	69 32
	Wm. Hinman, for sundries for State offices,.....	91 41
	F. W. Shearman, for traveling expenses,.....	68 24
May 12.	E. H. Whitney, for services as clerk, Land Office,..	24 63
	S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, &c., State Li- brary,	68 19
	Geo. W. Thayer, for making plats, Land Office,...	3 50

May 12. Humphrey & Hibbard, transportation, Sec. State,...	\$11 25
" " " State Treasurer,...	0 50
" " " Land Office,....	5 25
" " " Aud. Gener'l,....	6 88
Allen Goodridge, for extra services, State Land Office,	293 65
J. H. Allison, for leviathan pen, " "	3 00
A. M. Crawford, for sundries, Aud. Gen.,.....	22 50
Francis Otteney, for services as porter, Capitol,....	123 50
Clark & Williams, for bill of candles,.....	101 83
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, State Treas., ..	64 75
" " " Land Office,....	123 50
O. C. Wiswell, for expenses to Detroit, business for State,.....	12 00
J. P. Thompson, for services as clerk, Land Office,...	25 00
S. R. Green, for mounting map,.....	0 50
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Executive Office,	28 50
Porter Kibbee, for expenses to Detroit, business for State,.....	21 90
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Sec. State's Office,	7 40
J. C. Bailey, for exchange on funds sent to New York,.....	8 51
O. C. Wiswell, for transportation, &c.,	1 55
Francis Otteney, for sawing wood, State offices,....	102 00
E. H. Whitney, for services, clerk Land Office,....	33 34
Henry Moots, for making boxes, Aud. Gen.,.....	32 95
J. M. Chase, for extra services, Land Office,.....	47 62
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Aud. Gen.,	20 63
" " " Sec. State,....	20 64
" " " Land Office,...	0 75
" " " State Treas.,...	0 75
" " " Aud. Gen.,....	20 87
J. P. Thompson, for services, clerk land office,	5 82
Joel Smith, for his board, porter,.....	21 14
W. F. Shivey, for sawing wood,.....	5 00

May 12. S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Land office,....	\$76 00
" " " Treas. Office,....	19 90
" " " Sup. C't Reports,.	87 34
" " " Sec. State,.....	57 44
" " " Sup. C't reporter,	600 00
H. Angel, for transportation on pumps for capitol,.	2 50
E. R. Bascom, clerk Sec. State's office,.....	33 00
D. Hobbs, for repair'g wheel barrow, Aud. Gen.,...	1 25
Whitney Jones, for clearing lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 246, contract,.....	82 00
A. V. Dearin, for hire of self and team moving furniture, &c., from old offices,	7 50
John Whiteley, for transportation on furniture from Detroit,	90 27
Samuel Cooper, for repairing well,.....	6 00
Bagg, Patton & McDonald, for paper weights,....	9 00
" " stationery for Adj. Gen.,...	23 85
Chandler & Co., for bal. of acc't,	6 16
C. Piquette, for repairing pen, Land Office,.....	0 75
McKibbin & Co., for pumps for capitol,	28 48
Mrs. Smith, for washing for State offices,	5 00
Beecher, Ketchum & Reed, for carpeting for State building,	1,000 45
T. F. Brodhead, for postage, Adj. Gen.,	12 14
J. P. Thompson, for services, clerk Land Office,...	50 00
J. H. Allison, for pens, Land Office,	2 00
J. T. Titus, for advertising sales swamp land, Jack- son Patriot,	2 80
S. T. Conway, for advertising sales swamp land, Paw Paw Free Press,	3 00
M. H. Freeman, making copies town plats, Land Office,	10 50
J. M. Stuart, for services as 1st Lieut. in 1st Regi- ment Mich. Volunteers, in war with Mexico, date of commission to date of being mustered into ser- vice,	73 98
J. F. Clark, for services as clerk, Land Office,.....	33 00

May 12. W. A. McComber, for services as clerk, State Treasurer,	\$46 70
J. & D. Hobbs, for wheel barrow,	9 00
E. R. Bascom, for services as clerk, Sec. State,	39 60
Henry Moots, for making boxes, Sec. State	10 40
J. H. Montgomery, for postage, Superintendent Public Instruction,	40 29
Griffin Paddock, for taking depositions, Governm't Stock Bank, vs. Aud. Gen.,	7 96
M. M. Fisher, for amount as contractor, State buildings,	300 00
A. F. Weller, for services as clerk, Superintendent Pub. Instruction,	8 00
C. J. Fox, for services as timber agent, July 1, 1853, to March 1, 1854,	660 00
" expenses as such agent, July, '53, to March, '54,	147 31
Stanley Briggs, for wood for State offices,	24 00
J. J. Miller, for wood on contract,	148 36
E. R. Bascom, for services as clerk, Sec. State,	37 95
S. D. Elwood & Co., for paper, Land Office,	10 00
Geo. V. N. Lothrop, for two written opinions for Com. of Land Office, in relation to swamp lands, ..	75 00
Walter Chester, for advance charged on storage of muskets, U. S.,	61 33
Van S. Murphy, for gold pen, Clerk of Senate,	3 50
Isaac Turner, for expenses and disbursements in case of Am. Baptist Mission Union, vs. Isaac Turner, see preamble and joint resolution, approved March 14, 1853,	462 56
J. E. Schwarz, for expenses, Adj. and Quarter Master General's office,	42 21
Sept. 21. John N. Ingersoll, for printing for Adj. Gen.,	13 00
" " advertising notice to builders, by order of E. B. Danforth, Com., ..	14 00
" " publishing notice of sale of Primary School lands,	39 60

Sept. 21.	John N. Ingersoll, for publishing notice of sale of swamplands, on postponement,	\$99 40
"	" publishing proposals for printing and building,.....	44 00
	Geo. V. N. Lothrop, for services on behalf of the State, as counsel in the case of the Baptist Mis- sionary Union, vs. Turner, in Circuit Court of the U. S., for the District of Michigan,.....	100 00
	O. C. Fall, for services in the employ of C. J. Fox, agent for State lands, 92 days, at \$1,50 per day,.....	\$138 00
	Expenses during time,.....	95 87
	Deducting \$29,00 received from trespassers on public lands,.....	204 87
Sept. 22.	T. B. Church, for professional services as counsel, by request of C. J. Fox, agent of the State, prose- cuting trespassers on public lands,.....	50 00
	R. W. Duncan, for professional services as counsel, by request of C. J. Fox, agent of the State, prose- cuting trespassers on public lands,.....	7 91
	Henry Moots, for building fence and finding materi- al, around Capitol yard,	122 00
	S. D. Elwood & Co., for bill of paper for office of Superintendent Pub. Instruc'n,	795 00
	" bill of stationery, Secretary of State,	142 50
	C. J. Fox, for services as agent of the State, to pre- vent trespassing on public lands, Feb. 29, to Sept. 16, 1854,.....	558 00
	S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Superintendent Pub. Instruction,	54 75
	William Hinman, for building plank road on section 16, Lansing,.....	899 00
	Geo. C. Gibbs, for expenses publishing 2d volume Michigan Reports,.....	152 21
	J. Mott Williams, for services as Capt. Co. K., 1st Regiment Mich. Volunteers, in war with Mexico,	

Oct. 20, 1847, date of commission to Dec. 8, 1847, being date of muster into service, 1 month and 8 days,.....		\$113 81
William Hinman, for bill of sundries, Aud. Gen.,..	6 45	
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery,.....	39 50	
Stephens & Zug, for furniture, State offices,.....	514 00	
M. Furlong, for services in employ of C. J. Fox, agent for State,.....	25 00	
W. Graves, for expenses to Ann Arbor and Detroit, business for State,.....	15 00	
F. W. Shearman, for traveling expenses, July 1 to Sept. 22, 1854,.....	140 17	
C. J. Fox, for expenses incurred as agent for State, March 1 to Sept. 1, 1854,.....	426 06	
Porter Kibbee, for part expenses to Washington, to attend to matters connected with swamp lands, under act No. 76, of 1853,.....	50 00	
Buck & Smith, for carpenter work, new offices, and furnishing door knobs,.....	8 50	
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation for Land Office,	4 00	
" " transportation, Sec. State,....	14 13	
" " " State Treas.,....	0 75	
" " " Aud. Gen.,....	3 00	
Wm. Whitmore, " Land Office,....	4 50	
M. H. Goodridge, for extra services, clerk land office,	9 90	
J. P. Thompson, for services as clerk Land Office,..	50 00	
Stanley Briggs, for two kegs spikes,	14 00	
Joel Smith, for services as porter, State offices,....	42 35	
E. R. Baseom, for services as clerk, Sec. State,....	50 00	
Lund & Chapin, for 40 reams printing paper,....	210 00	
Wm. A. McComber, for services as clerk, State Treas.,	50 00	
Buck & Smith, for furniture, Sec. State's office,....	3 50	
S. D. Elwood & Co., for printing paper,.....	550 00	
" " stationery, Land Office,.....	53 88	

Sept. 22. J. F. Clark, for services as clerk, Land Office,	59 00
Henry Moots, for making boxes, for State,	4 81
E. H. Whitney, for extra services, clerk Land Office,	18 15
J. F. Clark, for services clerk Land Office,	100 00
S. D. Elwood & Co., for bill of stationery, Sec. State,	74 37
A. S. Butler, for services clerk, Sec. State,	18 26
Joel Smith, for services as porter, new offices,	42 67
Stanley Briggs, for two kegs spikes,	13 00
M. H. Goodridge, for services as clerk, Land Office,	100 00
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Sec. State,	88 40
E. Wilson, for 4 copies U. S. Gazeteers,	14 00
J. P. Thompson, for services clerk Land Office, ..	6 60
R. F. Bush, for stationery, Sup. Pub. Instruction, ..	56 56
Francis Otteney for services as porter, Capitol,	31 00
William Whitmore, for building, plastering and painting out houses, new offices,	335 00
“ “ building vault to same,	40 47
Henry Moots, for work done on new Capitol square, repairing chain pump, &c.,	9 62
J. & D. Hobbs, for iron work for State,	2 50
S. W. Wright & Co., for sundries, State offices,	17 96
A. F. Weller, for services as clerk, Land Office,	125 00
E. R. Bascom, for services as clerk, Sec. State,	50 00
R. R. Gibbon, for extra services, Sec. State's office, ..	197 51
“ services as Sec'y Electoral College, 1852,	5 00
S. R. Elwood & Co., for flat cap paper, for bills for use of Legislature,	762 00
W. Graves, for expenses to Ann Arbor, business for State,	10 00
“ expenses to Detroit,	25 00
“ hire of team and expenses to Constan- tine, on State business,	15 00
A. M. Crawford, for bill of stationery, Aud. Gen., and Com. Land Office,	25 75
J. C. Bailey, for expenses to Detroit and back, two trips, business for State,	34 00
E. H. Whitney, for extra services, Land Office,	28 05

Sept. 22. S. D. Elwood & Co., stationery, Sec. State,	\$30 27
Israel Gillett, for work on plank road,	42 75
Wm. A. McComber, for services, clerk Treasurer's office,	50 00
Francis Otteney, for services as porter, Capitol,	30 00
J. F. Clark, for " clerk, Land Office,	58 25
Charles Burr, for clearing on block 243, Lansing,	20 00
N. Sagendorph, for hauling wood,	75
D. Buck, for exchange of desks, Library,	8 00
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Land Office,	38 75
Francis Otteney, for sawing and splitting 45 cords wood,	45 00
Moses H. Goodridge, for services as clerk, Land Office, ..	567 15
E. H. Whitney, for extra " " "	22 28
A. C. Smith, for advertising sale of swamp lands, ..	6 00
C. C. Darling, for hauling plank for walk,	1 50
Fisher & Whitmore, for estimate on finished work on fire proof offices, in full for contract,	200 00
Joel Smith, for services as porter, new offices,	41 82
Israel Gillett, for repairing seal, Land Office,	0 75
Henry Moots, for carpenter work, furnishing lumber and nails, Capitol,	86 00
N. Sagendorph, for hauling lumber,	5 50
Wm. Shivey, for sawing wood,	7 00
Z. Halpine, for mounting cannon and caisson, and transporting same, Dearborn to Detroit, by order of Gen. Schwarz,	16 25
John Swegles, for expenses to Detroit and back twice, on business for State,	30 00
J. P. Thompson, for services as clerk, Land Office, ..	16 66
E. D. Burr, for advertising postponement sale of swamp lands,	93 60
H. Bagg, for one Cotton's Map of the World,	3 00
Wm. H. Chapman, for clearing and ditching on block 243, Lansing,	155 53
H. L. & H. Baker, for painting Capitol fence and glazing at Capitol,	68 25

Sept. 22.	State Treasurer, for Thompson's Reporter,	\$2 00
	T. H. Whitney, for extra services as clerk, Land Office,	13 20
	M. H. Goodridge, for services " "	50 00
	Humphrey & Hibbard, for transporta'n, State offices,	32 80
	John Farmer, for map of Michigan, library,	10 00
	Porter Kibbee, for expenses to Marshall to attend law suit, State vs. Mann,	10 50
	D. W. Buck, for cabinet work about Capitol,	9 50
	Geo. W. Peek, for printing, binding, ruling, press- ing, &c., for Aud. Gen.,	3,301 23
	" " do do State Reporter,	1,814 51
	" " do do Com. Land Office, ..	246 33
	" " do do Sup't Pub. Inst'n, ..	1,150 63
	" " do do Sec'y of State,	458 99
	" " do do State Treasurer,	68 93
	" " composition and press work on Re- ports of Com. Land Office; State Treas., Board of State Auditors, and Inspectors of State Prison, ..	107 40
	" " stitching, folding and covering same, ..	77 84
Sept. 23.	O. C. Wiswell, for extra services in Aud. Gen's Office, 1853 and 1854, 195 days, at \$700,00 per annum,	374 40
	J. C. Bailey, for extra services in State Treas. Office, 1853 and 1854, 196 days, at \$700,00 per an- num,	376 32
	Wm. Shivey, for sawing wood,	4 00
	William Whitmore, for bill making furniture, fur- nishing materials, labor, painting, &c., &c.,	3,055 00
Nov. 30.	O. B. Dibble, for procuring re-statement of accounts between United States and State of Michigan, un- der appointment of Gov. Barry, Dec. 26, 1850, made under authority of joint resolution No. 28, of 1850,	337 81
	Porter Kibbee, for costs and expenses in suit relative to University lands, at Pontiac,	18 00
	R. R. Gibson, for extra services condensing and	

footing census and statistics, making record of civil officers, Vol. 2, and as Secretary of Board of State Auditors,	\$195 00
Nov. 30. Lathrop & Duffield, for costs and fees in swamp land case,	157 12
S. D. Elwood & Co., for printing paper for census and statistics,	460 00
Joel Smith, for services as porter in Capitol,	31 00
“ board same time,	8 86
“ washing for State Offices,	2 50
Samuel Cooper, for taking up and relaying well, fur- nishing stone, &c., (30 feet,)	67 50
Johastone & Dunklee, for advertising sale of swamp land,	19 50
J. F. Clark, for one month's services, clerk Land Office,	50 00
H. Angel, for transportation, 2 pumps, stove and pipe, from Detroit,	3 50
S. D. Elwood & Co., for bill of books, State Library,	9 75
“ stationery, Land Office,	55 25
Merton & Clark, for advertising sale of swamp lands, forfeited lands, and postponement,	27 00
J. W. Barnes & Co., for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,	214 40
Baker & Conover, for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,	15 00
D. B. Canfield & Co., for American Law Register, Nov., 1852, to Nov., 1854, for Library,	8 00
A. B. Bagley, for ice furnished State Offices,	13 53
F. W. Shearman, for traveling expenses, March, April, and August,	52 60
R. McNeal, for transportation, Detroit to Lansing,	4 00
Francis Otteney, for services as porter, August,	31 00
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Land Office,	47 75
“ “ “ State Treasurer,	16 50
Phelps & Stevens, for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,	24 00

Nov. 20. M. H. Clark, for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,.....	\$93 40
R. S. Obeney, for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,.....	21 40
H. L. Robinson, for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,.....	19 60
Thos. F. Bouton, for advertising sale of swamp lands, and postponement,.....	22 40
H. M. Boies, for amount paid on swamp land, act No. 870, erroneously issued,	15 00
J. M. Chase, for services footing and making abstracts of census and statistics, 1854,.....	100 00
R. McNeal, for 14 days' services as porter, new offices,	14 00
H. S. McCollum, for publishing notice of sale of swamp lands, and postponement,.....	25 80
A. S. Smith, do do	21 30
E. B. Pond, do do	16 80
F. B. Way & Co., do do	23 40
I. W. VanFossen, do do	35 25
D. B. Cook, do do	31 00
J. W. Barnes & Co., do do	114 80
F. & W. Schimmel, do do	18 20
A. Wales, do do	30 80
Richard & Baxter, do do	23 20
S. B. McCracken, do do	22 00
M. H. Goodridge, for services as clerk, Land Office,	50 00
J. F. Clark, do do ,	61 55
E. H. Whitney, for extra services, do	25 57
B. E. Hart, for transportation on 96 reams paper, from Detroit, and 2 boxes stationery,.....	27 00
Humphrey & Hibbard, for transport'n, Land Office,	2 00
J. Newson, for hand cart, State Offices,	17 00
F. Otteney, for services as porter, Capitol,	57 00
Lund & Chapin, for 126 reams printing paper,....	661 50
A. S. Butler, for services as clerk, Sec. State,	23 24
S. D. Elwood & Co., for station'y, Sup. Pub. Ins't.,	81 00

Nov. 30.	S. D. Elwood & Co., stationery, for State Treas.,.....	\$6 13
	Moses H. Goodridge, for services clerk, Land Office,	100 00
	J. C. Bailey, for team work on Capitol avenue,.....	10 01
	A. S. Burdick, for one month's services as porter, Capitol,	30 00
	Joel Smith, for one month's services as porter, new offices,	30 00
	Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Superin- tendent Public Instruction, and State Library,...	47 96
	S. D. Elwood & Co., for 80 reams printing paper,	460 00
	Humphrey & Hibbard, for transportation, Aud. Gen.,	12 63
	“ “ “ Sec. State,...	11 75
	M. H. Webster, for 2 forcing and lifting pumps, hose, &c.,	105 00
	D. W. Buck, for repairing and varnishing furniture, at Capitol,	7 00
	H. L. & H. Baker, for painting and varnishing fur- niture, State Offices, Aud. Gen.,	10 88
	J. C. Bailey, for expenses to Detroit, on business for State,	16 50
	Francis Otteney, for board, while serving as porter at Capitol, 36 weeks,	72 00
	H. B. Rowleson, for adv. salesw'mp lands, and post'nt,	22 40
	Clinton Express, do do do	21 90
	M. Allen, do do do	24 50
	E. R. Bentley, do do do	26 80
	W. Woolnough, do do do	16 00
	Ingalls, Mills & Co., do do do	25 80
	E. R. Powell, do do do	75 00
	James L. Gantt, do do do	23 20
	Geo. A. Smith, do do do	53 80
	J. C. Wyllis, do do do	20 00
	Moses Hawkes, do do do	166 20
	S. W. Driggs & Co., do do do	27 40
	D. W. O. Smith, do do do	16 60
	J. F. Clark, for services as clerk, Land Office,....	50 00
	A. S. Burdick, “ porter, Capitol,	36 50

Nov. 30. A. S. Butler, services, clerk, Sec. State,	\$50 00
Wm. Houghton, for 110 feet lightning rod, and 2 points for same, new offices,	17 75
O. B. Rice, for transportation on pump, from De- troit,	6 16
Stanley Briggs, for bill of nails, &c.,	18 16
H. L. & H. Baker, for painting lettering, &c., new offices,	70 31
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, State Treas.,...	38 00
A. W. Williams, for bill of sundries, State offices, ..	9 75
W. W. Smith, for adv. sale sw'mp lands, and post'nt,	24 00
Seth Lewis, do do do	24 40
G. S. Bouton, do do do	32 80
Geo. A. Fitch, do do do	28 20
Jermain & Bro., do do do	29 60
M. H. Clark, do do do	93 40
Henry Ulrich, do do do	25 00
W. L. Bancroft, do do do	23 20
A. B. Turner, do do do	24 80
F. A. Williamson, do do do	20 40
W. W. Booth, do do do	17 40
L. L. G. Jones, do do do	156 40
P. M. Gridley & Co., do do do	24 60
Wm. W. VanAntwerp, for publishing sale of Prima- ry School Lands,	2 00
Henry Moots, for furnishing lumber and making box- es for State Reporter, and State Offices,	62 18
John Farmer, for three Maps of Michigan, last issue,	30 25
S. D. Elwood & Co., for stationery, Sec. State,	73 25
John Swegles, for expenses to Detroit and back twice, on business for State,	30 00
State Treasurer, for amount paid laborers grubbing on Capitol Avenue, Saginaw, Lapeer, Ionia, and Ottawa streets,	155 63
J. H. Lobdell, for sundries, for State Offices,	8 18
G. G. Norton, for 2 maps for State Offices,	6 00

Nov. 30. J. C. Bailey, for amount paid Sagendorph, Darling,
and others, grading for plank walk, and team
work, \$18 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 3.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Dec. 30, 1854. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned has the honor to submit the following, his Annual Report for the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1854, containing statements showing the condition of the several Funds.

The balance in the Treasury on that date, was Five Hundred and Fifty-three Thousand Four Dollars and Eight Cents. During the fiscal year just closed, all demands on the Treasury have been promptly met, and a large surplus has accumulated with the public depositories, for which the State has this year received interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

I submit also, herewith, the Annual Statements of the condition of the several Banks in this State, at the time of my Annual Examination in December.

In regard to the Government Stock Bank, at Ann Arbor, I have to report that, something like a year since, the Bank demanded of me a further issue of countersigned notes, on the securities then on deposit in this office, which consisted of U. S. Stocks, and upon which I had issued notes at par, or 100 cents on the dollar. The Bank claimed a right to notes to the amount of the market value of the securities,

which at that time was 109, which I refused, but afterwards, on their filing in my office the opinion of the Attorney General, that they were entitled by law to them, I issued the amount demanded.

On the first day of December last, the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, having refused payment, on demand, at its office, of \$39,300 of its notes, the holder thereof, on the 2d day of December, made and filed in this office, his affidavit of the fact, pursuant to the 7th section of the Charter of that institution; by that section, the State Treasurer is, in such case, required to "give public notice that the notes of said Bank will be redeemed at his office;" and he is authorized and required thereby, "to sell at public auction or private sale, within twenty days, *so much*, of any stock deposited with him, as shall be necessary to redeem *any* notes of said Bank, and apply the proceeds of said Stock in the redemption of *such* notes."

The undersigned, deeming that this section authorized and required the Treasurer to proceed at once in such case, to the redemption of "such notes" as might be specified in the affidavit, and not doubting that the Stocks deposited in the Treasury, for the redemption of all the notes of the Bank, were, at the rates at which they were held on deposit fully sufficient to redeem all its issues at par, or with such small discount only, as the present depreciation in the value of said Stocks might cause, proceeded to make an arrangement with the holder of the notes referred to, by which, in redemption thereof, he delivered to the holder, so much of the Stocks deposited, as at the rate of 109, would fully redeem the bills specified in the affidavit.

The undersigned, on the 7th day of December, proceeded to advertise the remaining stocks of said Bank, amounting to \$37,500 for sale, as required by the 7th section of the Charter of the Company, and notified all holders of notes of the Bank, that its notes would be redeemed at his office, out of the proceeds, pursuant to the 7th and 12th sections of its Charter. These Stocks were sold at private sale to the Peninsular Bank of Detroit, and realized 106 on the dollar, and the proceeds are retained in the Treasury, for the purposes contemplated by law.

At the earliest time practicable, the undersigned, in concert with the Secretary of State, acting under the 12th section of its Charter, declared the Bank insolvent, and appointed Addison Moadell, Esq., of Detroit, Receiver, &c., of all its assets, who gave approved bond; as

required by law, and has proceeded to the discharge of his duties under that appointment.

The undersigned begs leave to state, that at the time of redeeming the notes of the Bank, by the exchange of stock, as above stated, he acted in full belief, that the holder thereof by the true intent and meaning of the 7th section of the Charter, was entitled to receive the stocks at the rate at which they had been received by the Treasurer; and therefore, that an arrangement by which so much of the stock securities of the Bank as were necessary for that purpose, should be received by him at the full value for which they were deposited, (which was 109,) would not only discharge his legal claim against the Bank, as fixed by law, but would be advantageous to the rest of the bill holders, inasmuch as the stock was then selling at about 102 or 103.

Since the proceedings above related, the undersigned has been informed and advised, that in the opinion of highly respectable counsel, who have been consulted in the matter, the 7th and 12th sections of the Charter of the Bank do not admit of the construction given them by the undersigned, giving preference to the holder first presenting bills of the Bank for redemption at the State Treasury; but that such holder must come in and receive such dividend or proportion only as shall arise upon the full and final liquidation of the affairs of the Bank by the Receiver. The undersigned begs leave to state that in the proceeding above mentioned, he acted according to his best knowledge and belief of the true intent and meaning of the law, in perfect good faith, and supposing that he was merely discharging the duties incumbent upon him by the Charter of the Bank, in such way as would best subserve the interests of all the creditors of the Institution.

He regrets to be compelled in candor to say, that rumors are current and generally credited, that the Bank referred to, has made some considerable over-issue of bills, beyond the amount of stock deposited in the Treasury. The undersigned is at present unable to say whether the rumors are founded on fact; but he feels it his duty to himself, to say here, that if such shall be found to be the case, it has been effected by fraud on the part of some person or persons, not connected with this office, unknown and unsuspected by him; and that in all his action in the issue and registry of bills, and in the redemption thereof as above stated, the undersigned is conscious of no errors other than such as may

have arisen from a misunderstanding of the law; and that, if any such over-issue has been made, it has been done without his knowledge or assent, through imposition practiced upon him or his Deputy, by the agents of the Bank. He therefore begs leave to assure the Legislature, that it is his earnest desire that a full investigation of all the facts and circumstances, be ordered by your honorable body, as early in the session as practicable, in the fullest confidence that however unfortunate his action may be found to have been, it will clearly appear to have been had in perfect good faith towards all concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITEMORE,

State Treasurer.

Treasurer of the State of Michigan in Account with the State of Michigan.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30.	To balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$375,773 68
"	" receipts on account of General Fund,....	269,737 04
"	" " " " " Int. Impt. Fund,....	65,761 70
"	" " " " " Prim'y School Fund,	116,991 85
"	" " " " " University "	31,384 79
"	" " " " " Pri. School Int. "	44,364 84
"	" " " " " University Int. "	13,740 88
"	" " " " " State Building "	3,263 28
"	" " " " " Asylum "	6,487 01
"	" " " " " Nor. Sch. Endow "	4,591 37
"	" " " " " " " " Int. "	1,783 79
"	" " " " " Swamp Land "	47,094 13
"	" " " " " " " " Int. "	198 41
"	" " " " " Mich. S. R. R. Dep.,	200 00
"	" " " " " Oak. & Ot. R. R. "	100 88
Total,		<u>\$986,473 65</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30.	By am't paid out on ac't of General Fund,....	\$200,573 06
"	" " " " " Int. Impt. Fund, ..	92,308 06
"	" " " " " Primary Schl. Fund	495 58
"	" " " " " Pri. Sch. Int. "	74,028 66
"	" " " " " University Int. "	28,222 09
"	" " " " " Contingent "	393 65
"	" " " " " State Building "	7 70
"	" " " " " Asylum "	25,631 54
"	" " " " " Nor. Sc. End. Int. "	8,132 56
"	" " " " " Swamp Land "	535 07
"	" " " " " Swamp Land Int. "	2,574 60
"	" " " " " Treasury Notes "	11 00
"	" " " " " Mich. C. R. R. dep.,	66 00
"	" " " " " Mich. S. R. R. "	850 00

Doc.

" " " " " St. Jo. Val. R. R. "	140 00
" By balance in Treasury,	553,004 08
Total,	<u>\$986,473 65</u>

Ledger Balances November 30, 1854.

DR.

1854.		
Nov. 30.	Cash,	\$553,004 08
"	Internal Improvement Fund,	368,267 53
"	Asylum Fund,	6,428 31
"	Normal School Interest Fund,	445 79
"	Swamp Land Interest Fund,	2,376 19
"	Sault Ste Marie Canal Fund,	1,071 92
Total,	.....	<u>\$931 613 82</u>

CR.

Nov. 30.	General Fund,	\$241,179 23
"	Primary School Fund,	404,525 04
"	Interest Fund,	22,262 87
"	University Fund,	104,889 25
"	Interest Fund,	4,249 62
"	State Building Fund,	7,558 51
"	Normal School Fund,	7,298 18
"	Swamp Land Fund,	45,903 76
"	Contingent Fund,	392 35
"	Treasury Notes,	764 00
"	Michigan Central Railroad Deposits,	2,118 41
"	Southern "	206 72
"	St. Joseph Valley "	115 00
"	Oakland & Ottawa, "	100 88
Total,	.....	<u>\$931,613 82</u>

GENERAL FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,	\$200,573 06
"	amount transferred to University Int. Fund,	12,939 25
"	" " Primary Schl. Int. "	30,634 34
"	" " Normal " " "	2,522 07
"	" " Internal Impt. "	36,934 03
"	balance Nov. 30, 1854,	241,179 23
Total,	.....	<u>\$524,781 98</u>

CR.

Nov. 30.	By balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$255,044 94
"	receipts during fiscal year,	269,737 04
Total,	.....	<u>\$524,781 98</u>

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30.	To balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$378,675 20
"	warrants paid during fiscal year,	92,308 06
Total,	.....	<u>\$470,983 26</u>

CR.

Nov. 30.	By receipts during fiscal year,	\$65,761 70
"	amount transferred from General Fund,	36,934 03
"	balance Nov. 30, 1854,	368,287 53
Total,	.....	<u>\$470,983 26</u>

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$495 58
" To balance, Nov. 30, 1854,.....	494,525 04
Total,.....	<u>\$495,020 62</u>

CR.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$378,028 77
" By receipts during fiscal year,.....	116,991 85
Total,.....	<u>\$495,020 62</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	\$104,889 25
Total,.....	<u>\$104,889 25</u>

CR.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$73,504 46
" By receipts during fiscal year,.....	31,384 79
Total,.....	<u>\$104,889 25</u>

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$74,028 66
" To balance Nov. 30, 1854,	22,262 87
Total,.....	<u>\$96,291 53</u>

CR.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$21,292 39
" By receipts during fiscal year,	44,364 84
" By amount transferred from General Fund, ..	30,634 34
Total,	<u>\$96,291 53</u>

UNIVERSITY INTEREST FUND.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,	\$28,222 08
" To balance, Nov. 30, 1854,	4,249 62
Total,	<u>\$32,471 71</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$5,791 58
" " receipts during fiscal year,	13,740 87
" " amount transferred from General fund,	12,939 25
Total,	<u>\$32,471 71</u>

STATE BUILDING FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$697 07
" " warrants paid during fiscal year,	7 70
" " balance Nov. 30, 1854,	7,538 51
Total,	<u>\$8,263 28</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By receipts during fiscal year,	\$8,263 28
Total,	<u>\$8,263 28</u>

ASYLUM FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$25,631 54
Total,	<u>\$25,631 54</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853.....	\$12,716 22
" " receipts during fiscal year,.....	6,487 01
" " balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	6,428 31
Total,	<u>\$25,631 54</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL ENDOWMENT FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	\$7,298 18
Total,	<u>\$7,298 18</u>

CR.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30 1853,.....	\$2,706 81
" " receipts during fiscal year,.....	4,591 37
Total,	<u>\$7,298 18</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL ENDOWMENT INTEREST FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$8,132 56
Total,	<u>\$8,132 56</u>

CR.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$3,380 91
“ amount transferred from General Fund,.....	2,522 07
“ receipts during fiscal year,.....	1,783 79
“ balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	445 79
Total,.....	<u>\$8,132 56</u>

SWAMP LAND FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To balance Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$655 30
“ warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	535 07
“ balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	45,903 76
Total,.....	<u>\$47,094 13</u>

CR.

Nov. 30. By receipts during fiscal year,.....	\$47,094 13
Total,.....	<u>\$47,094 13</u>

SWAMP LAND INTEREST FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$2,574 60
Total,.....	<u>\$2,574 60</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By receipts during fiscal year,.....	\$198 41
“ “ balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	2,376 19
Total,.....	<u>\$2,574 60</u>

CONTINGENT FUND.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$393 65
" " balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	392 35
Total,	<u>\$786 00</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$786 00
Total,	<u>\$786 00</u>

TREASURY NOTES.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To this amount notes burned,.....	\$11 00
" " balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	784 00
Total,	<u>\$795 00</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,.....	\$795 00
Total,	<u>\$795 00</u>

MICH. CENTRAL R. R. DEPOSITS.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$66 00
" " balance Nov. 30, 1854,.....	2,149 41
Total,	<u>\$2,214 41</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$2,214 41
Total,	<u>\$2,214 41</u>

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,	\$350 00
" To balance, Nov. 30, 1854,	206 72
Total,	<u>\$556 72</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$356 72
" By receipts during fiscal year,	200 00
Total,	<u>\$556 72</u>

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,	\$140 00
" To balance Nov. 30, 1854,	115 00
Total,	<u>\$255 00</u>

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1853,	\$255 00
Total,	<u>\$255 00</u>

OAKLAND AND OTTAWA RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

DR.

1854.

Nov. 30. To balance Nov. 30, 1854, \$100 88

Total, \$100 88

CR.

1854.

Nov. 30. By receipts during fiscal year, \$100 88

Total, \$100 88

Statement showing the condition of all the Banks
in this State at the time the following Reports
were made.

*Statement showing the condition of the Funds of the Farmers and
Mechanics Bank of Michigan, on the 28th day of December, 1854:*

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and other loans,	\$362,129 48
Bills of Exchange,	25,342 79
Real Estate,	123,311 75
State Stocks, (for security of circulating notes,)	102,119 38
Land Contracts,	17,577 62
Bonds and Mortgages,	22,152 17
Suspended Claims,	15,494 14
Judgments,	16,283 04
Stocks,	16,300 00
Personal Estate,	3,571 75
Due from Banks and Agents,	25,071 66
" sundry individuals,	27,566 49
Bank Notes and Checks,	7,290 66
Coin,	7,323 73
Items counted as cash,	3,385 94
Total,	<u>\$774,870 60</u>

LIABILITIES.

Loans on time,	\$173,530 07
Due Stockholders for advances,	179,678 12
Special deposits applicable to pay'ts of debts due the Bnkn,	87,741 67
Due Banks and Bankers,	13,594 38
" Depositors,	9,106 96
Circulation,	76,394 00
Suspended Accounts,	416 86
Unpaid Dividends,	295 00

" Certificates,	1,834 83
Collection,	3,575 94
Excess of Resources,	228,702 77
Total,	<u>\$774,870 60</u>

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.

J. C. W. Seymour, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above is a statement of the condition of said Bank, on the 28th day of December, 1854, as appears from the Books of said Bank.

J. C. W. SEYMOUR, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and Sworn before me this 29 day of December, 1854.

D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD,

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

*Statement of the condition of the Michigan Insurance Company,
December 27, 1854.*

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	\$200,010 00
Profits,	42,944 62
Circulating notes secured by individual liability,	331,761 00
" " State Stocks,	95,208 00
	<u>176,989 00</u>
Less circulating notes on hand,	11,348 00
	<u>165,641 00</u>
Due Banks,	10,824 00
Deposits,	494,238 44
Total,	<u>\$913,658 06</u>

RESOURCES.

Coin,	\$52,040 81
Notes of Solvent Banks,	55,452 00
Due from Banks and Bankers,	142,009 31
	<hr/>
	\$249,502 12
State Stocks in the hands of the State Treasurer,	159,133 60
Stocks and Railroad Bonds,	23,967 00
Furniture,	3,208 15
Bills discounted,	457,120 91
Bonds and mortgages,	16,743 88
Real estate,	3,984 40
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$913,658 06</u>

State of Michigan, Wayne County, ss.

Henry K. Sanger, Cashier of the Michigan Insurance Company, being sworn, says the above is a correct statement of the condition of the said Company, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. K. SANGER, *Cashier.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1854.

SYLVESTER LARNED,

Notary Public, Wayne Co., Michigan.

Statement of the Michigan State Bank, Dec. 28, 1854.

Bills discounted,	\$207,223 05
State Bonds,	10,000 00
Mich. Cent. Railroad 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.,	36,750 00
Ohio Junction Bonds, 7s.,	3,500 00
Stock of Michigan State Bank,	1,600 00
Real Estate, present value,	3,220 00
Bonds and Mortgages,	11,644 61
Office furniture and safes, &c.,	1,314 28
Cash—Coin,	\$29,036 16
“ Bank Notes,	15,027 00
“ Banks,	75,611 00
Checks on Banks,	1,883 84
	<hr/>
	121,558 00
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$396,809 94</u>

No. 4.	19
Capital Stock,	\$151,578 00
Deposites,	131,957 60
Circulation—old,	3,732 00
“ new,	75,492 00
Banks,	439 17
Surplus,	33,611 17
Total,	<u>\$396,809 94</u>

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss:

Alexander H. Adams, Cashier of the Michigan State Bank, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. H. ADAMS, *Cashier.*

Sworn to and subscribed, this 26th day of December, before me,

B. C. WHITEMORE,

State Treasurer.

Statement of the Condition of the Peninsular Bank, Dec. 26, 1854.

RESOURCES.

Due from Banks and Bankers,	\$142,924 06	
Bills in transit,	649 33	
		\$143,573 38
Cash—Gold and Silver,	47,105 39	
“ Notes of other Banks,	40,090 00	
“ Cash Items,	1,727 56	
		88,922 94
Foreign Bills of Exchange,	300,478 80	
Domestic Bills,	231,446 11	
Due from others, not included in the above,	744 10	
Michigan Bonds and Warrants,	9,334 04	
State Bonds, deposited with State Treasurer,	194,328 19	
Expense Account,	1,328 00	
Personal Property,	2,165 35	
Bank Fixtures,	2,424 82	

Contingent Account,	3,366 07
Real Estate, Banking House and Lot,	12,520 40
State Tax, overpaid,	209 00
Total,	\$990,841 21

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors,	\$531,354 15
Due other Banks,	65,152 94
Circulation,	\$163,250 00
Less, this amount on hand, ..	22,001 00
	<u>140,349 00</u>
Profit and Loss,	43,235 12
Capital Stock,	200,750 00
Due on Real Estate, on time,	10,000 00
	<u>\$990,841 21</u>

State of Michigan, Wayne County, ss.

H. H. Brown, Cashier of the Peninsular Bank, being duly sworn, deposeth and says the above statement of the condition of said Bank is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. H. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1854.

B. C. WHITTEMORE, State Treasurer.

Condition of the Bank of Macomb County, Thursday morning, December 28th, 1854.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted,	\$267,605 72
Due from Banks and Bankers,	4,403 69
“ other individuals,	9,133 35
Cash on hand, viz:	
Gold and silver,	\$7,619 74
Notes of other Banks,	925 50
Cash, items and checks,	1,100 79
	<u>\$846 03</u>

No. 3.

21

Real estate,	3,000 00
Bank furniture, plates, and bills,	2,665 00
Expense account,	1,684 37
Total,	<u>\$298,138 16</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	\$250,000 00
Circulation,	39,334 50
Due depositors,	2,190 76
Due Banks and Bankers,	5,588 88
Profit and loss,	1,024 02
Total,	<u>\$298,138 16</u>

State of Michigan, County of Macomb, ss.

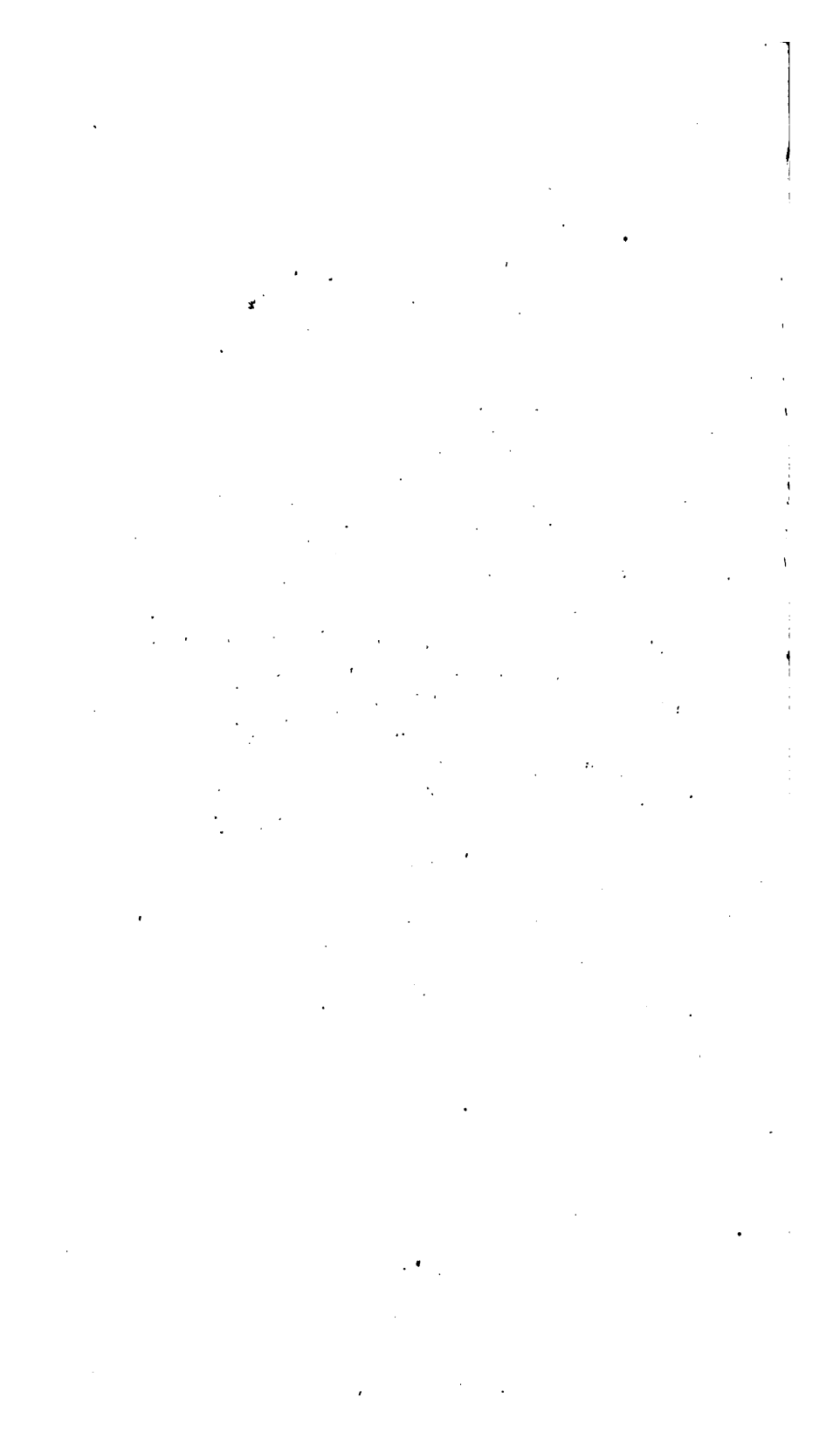
James G. Tucker, Cashier of the Bank of Macomb County, being duly sworn, deposes that the above statement of the condition of said Bank is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

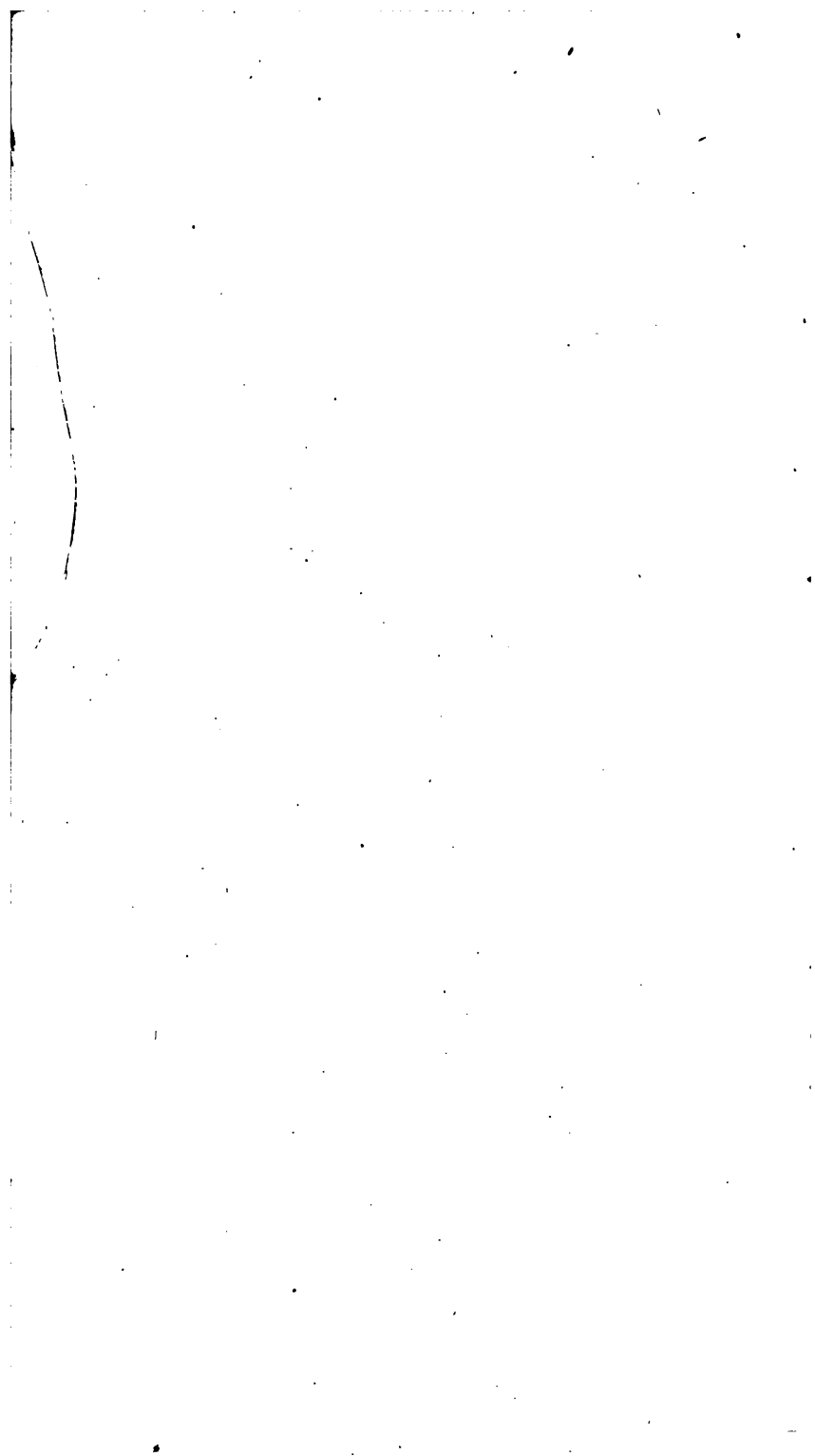
J. G. TUCKER, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of December, A.
D. 1854.

FREDERICK HATCH,

Justice of the Peace.







STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 4.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31, 1854. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the condition of the finances of the State:

As was intimated by the last Report from this office, the surplus in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1854, exceeds a half million of dollars. In addition to this, \$46,208 51 of State Bonds have been surrendered, and paid out of surplus moneys on hand.

Deeming it most beneficial to the State to use the surplus funds in liquidating State indebtedness, I have purchased all the Bonds offered, at their par value;—the present laws prohibiting the purchase of them at a higher rate. I recommend an amendment to the laws of 1848, giving the power to the Fund Commissioners to purchase our State indebtedness at its market value, and in this way dispose of the large surplus now on hand, and prevent its again accumulating. In this way the credit of the State will be preserved, her unexampled prosperity continued, and one inducement for wasteful and extravagant expenditures of the public money removed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR END- ING NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

The balance in the hands of the State

Treasurer on Nov. 30, 1853, exclusive

of amounts to meet outstanding war-

rants upon the General and Primary

School Interest Funds, was, \$375,625 70

	Expended.	Received.
General Fund,.....	\$200,573 06	\$269,737 04
Internal Improvement Fund,	92,308 06	65,761 70
University Fund,.....		31,384 79
University Interest Fund,	28,222 09	13,740 88
Primary School Fund,.....	495 53	112,991 35
Primary School Interest Fund,.....	74,028 66	44,364 84
Normal School Fund,.....		4,591 37
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	8,132 56	1,783 79
Swamp Land Fund,.....	585 07	47,004 18
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	2,574 60	198 41
State Building Fund,.....	7 70	3,263 28
Asylum Fund,.....	25,631 54	6,487 01
Treasury Notes,.....	11 00	
Central Railroad Deposits,	66 00	
Southern "	350 00	200 00
St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits,...	140 00	
O. & O. " "		160 88
Contingent Fund,	393 65	
*Bal'ce Ch'ged State Treas. Nov. 30, '54,	552,856 10	
Totals,	\$986,325 67	\$986,325 67

* To this amount add \$147 96 for outstanding warrants, which will make \$553,004 06, the amount in the hands of the State Treasurer Nov. 30, 1854.

EXHIBIT OF FUNDS.

The foregoing table shows the several funds belonging to the State, all of which will be treated of under their appropriate heads.

GENERAL FUND.

EXPENDITURES.

Extra Clerks,	\$3,838 90
Salaries Public Officers,	18,488 33
Expense of the Judiciary,	15,785 58
Furniture for Public Offices,	4,228 92
State Library,	122 69
Incidental expenses Public Offices,	3,368 28
Awards Board State Auditors,	11,117 08
Interest General Fund Bonds,	6,000 00
Interest University Bonds,	6,240 00
Interest Penitentiary Bonds,	3,600 00
Fugitives from Justice,	908 12
Coroner's Fees,	171 28
Stationery,	5,384 21
Legislative Printing, Publishing Laws, &c.,	3,146 54
Printing Paper,	8,708 50
Volunteer Regiment,	512 17
Legislature of 1858,	3 50
Exchange,	10 16
Delinquent Taxes—refunded,	2,370 34
Delinquent Taxes Interest refunded,	674 45
Fire Proof Offices, paid contractors,	6,714 87
“ “ repairs, &c.,	2,298 36
Commissioner on Fire Proof Offices,	688 76
Salt Spring Land appraisal,	1 50
Expense Board State Auditors,	75 00
Costs of Suits,	710 82
Improvements at Lansing,	2,559 69
Mining Co.'s Tax—paid Ontonagon County,	3,428 30
Paid sundry Counties,	28,805 85
Surplus refunded,	26 43
Expenses State Prison,	10,500 00

	Doc.
Wolf Bounty,	566 00
Postage,	1,157 13
Expense of Sales refunded and disbursed from proceeds of Sales,	21,773 37
Office Charges Refunded,	24 13
New Capitol Buildings,	514 02
Improvements Capitol Square,	185 98
Expense Electoral College,	5 00
Expenses State Arsenal,	119 79
State Bids, Refunded,	2,002 43
State Bid Interest Refunded,	450 04
State Tax Lands refunded,	1,794 46
State Tax Land Interest Refunded,	89 17
Redemption Money Refunded,	93,928 23
Michigan State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Total,	<u>\$200,522 36</u>

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

For Old Furniture,	85 00
Proceeds of Sales,	54,579 13
Sale Reports Supreme Court,	47 25
Delinquent Taxes,	31,821 98
Delinquent Tax Interest,	1,508 36
Broker's License,	225 00
Peddler's License,	231 64
Salt-Spring Lands,	3,264 16
Telegraph Specific Tax,	63 75
Bank Specific Tax,	3,151 04
Railroad Co. Specific Tax,	92,055 91
Park Road Specific Tax,	1,467 24
Mining Co.'s " "	11,581 04
Sundry Counties,	17,648 51
Expense of Sales,	997 68
Office Charges,	2,621 08
Interest on Surplus Revenue,	1,553 86

State Bids,.....	5,641 95
State Bid Interest,.....	723 02
State Tax Lands,.....	5,948 84
State Tax Land Interest,.....	852 77
Redemption (Individual).....	30,777 85
Redemption, (State).....	8,110 47
Total,.....	<u>\$269,737 04</u>

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Dec. 1, 1853,.....	\$290,257 91	
" interest on five million loan bonds,....	11,219 09	
" " Int. Imp. warrant bonds,....	240 78	
" " Det. and Pont. R. R. bonds,....	7,140 00	
" " Adjusted bonds,.....	20,374 08	
" " Treasury notes,.....	8 98	
" " Int. Imp. warrants,.....	112 94	
" bonds paid in,.....	47,075 78	
" award to Woodruff,.....	50 00	
" exchange,.....	672 36	
" land warrants issued,.....	2,291 86	
By Int. Imp. lands sold,.....		\$3,511 70
" sales asset lands,.....		500 00
" Instalments and int. from S. R. R. Co.,		52,750 00
" this amount of specific taxes, under the provision of Revised Constitution,...		36,934 08
" debit balance, Dec. 1, 1854,.....		381,025 80
Total,.....	<u>\$483,729 63</u>	<u>\$483,729 63</u>

TRUST FUNDS.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Primary School Fund,.....	\$495 58	\$116,991 85
Primary School Interest Fund,.....	74,028 66	44,384 84
University Fund,.....		31,384 79
University Interest Fund,.....	28,222 09	13,740 88
Normal School Fund,.....		4,591 37
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	8,132 56	1,783 79

Swamp Land Fund,	585 07	47,094 13
Swamp Land Interest Fund,	2,574 60	198 41
Asylum Fund,	25,631 54	6,487 01
Mich. Central R. R. Deposits,	66 00	
Mich. South. R. R. "	350 00	200 00
St. Joseph Valley R. R. "	140 00	
Oak. and Ott. R. R. "		100 88
Total,	\$140,176 10	\$266,937 95

The Receipts on account of the Primary School Fund during the last fiscal year are \$116,991 85—making the total debt due this Fund from the State, \$494,525 04.

Provision should now be made for the disposal of the receipts to the credit of this Fund, in the purchase of State indebtedness; thus saving to the State 6 per cent. interest on the amount thus received and disposed of. A like disposition should also be made of the receipts to the credit of the other Trust Funds, and for the same reasons. The Swamp Land Fund, especially, should receive your careful consideration, that this princely Fund may not be squandered for useless and unimportant purposes. This Fund already amounts to \$45,903 76, and this is only about one-fourth of the sales made. The State pays interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the amount paid into the Treasury. The purchasers pay interest at the same rate, on the amount unpaid.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt not yet due, is as follows:

General Fund Bonds, due May, 1856,	\$100,000 00
University Bonds, due July, 1858,	99,000 00
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds, due July, 1858, ..	97,000 00
Penitentiary Bonds, Due January, 1859,	60,000 00
Int. Imp. Warrant Bonds, advertised for, and int. stopped, ..	32,650 00
Full Paid \$5,000,000 Loan Bonds, due Jan., 1863, ...	177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, due January, 1863,	321,235 00
Total,	\$886,885 00

The Part Paid \$5,000,000 Loan Bonds outstanding, will, if funded previous to January 1, 1856, amount to,	\$1,637,660 70
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants, and Int. .	7,000 00
Total,	\$2,531,545 70
Making the total funded and fundable debt not yet due,	\$2,498,895 70
The amount due the Trust Fund is.....	\$60,174 74

Only \$50,000 of the part paid \$2,000,000 Loan Bonds have been surrendered during the past fiscal year. Adjusted Bonds to the amount of \$11,319 76, were issued therefor, and immediately taken up. So small an amount having been "surrendered, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition" against paying any more than fixed by the law of 1848, shows clearly an unwillingness on the part of the holders of this class of Bonds to surrender them. I therefore renew the recommendation made in my last Report, "to so modify the proposition in the law of 1848 as to stop interest on all part paid Bonds, not surrendered for adjustment within a given time."

THE TAX LAW.

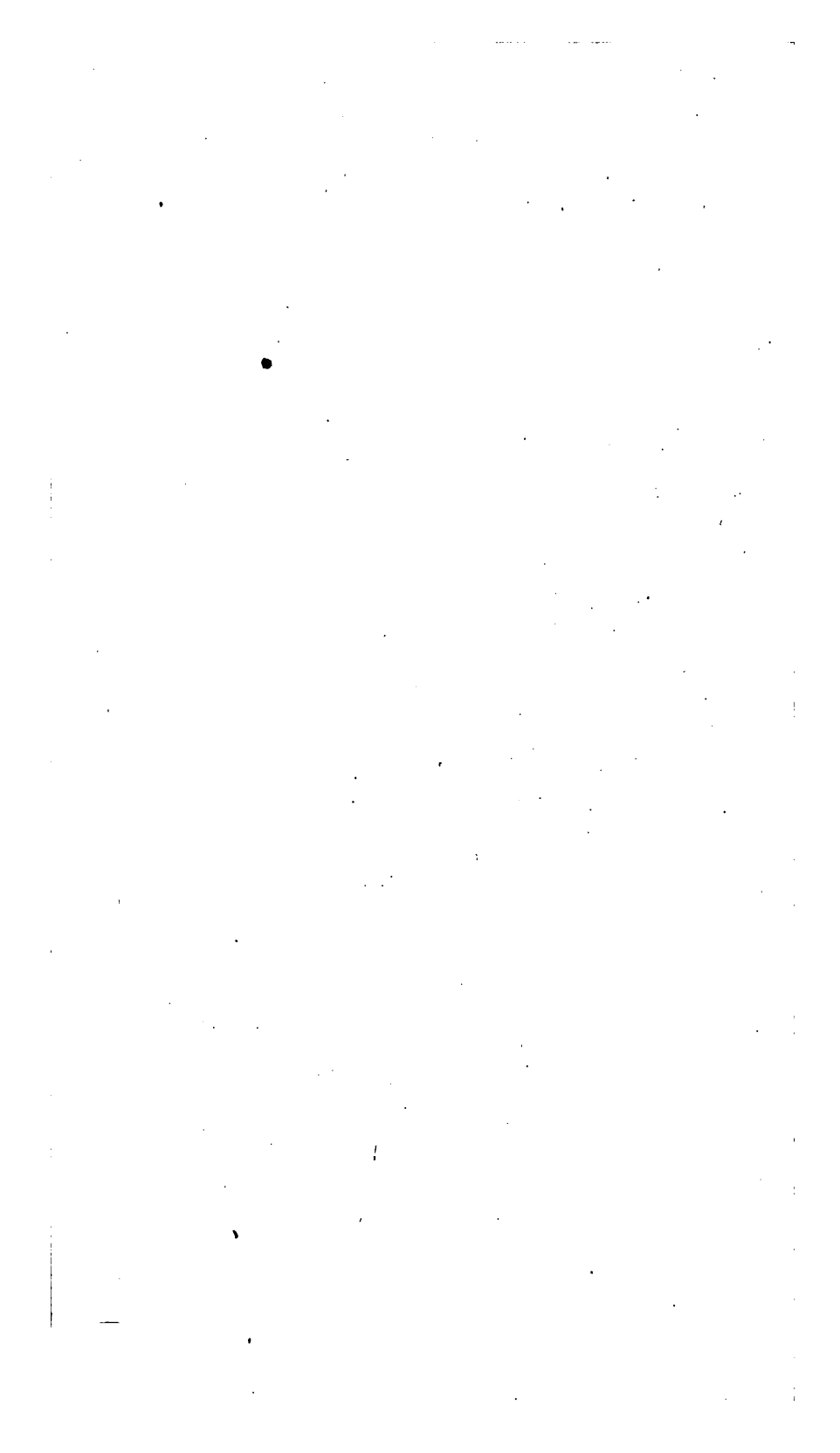
This law, as a whole, continues to work well; yet some few slight amendments will, no doubt, be found necessary, to perfect the system. There should, also, be "some further legislation in favor of the Upper Peninsula. "That region is so remote from the seat of government, that it is quite difficult to furnish the necessary blanks from this office in time for the assessment. The territory of the counties is so extensive, and the population so sparse, that it is impossible, in many instances, to make the proper returns of assessment, &c., within the time required by law.

The tables in the appendix will show the accounts with the counties—the specific taxes received—the sales of lands for delinquent taxes—the sales of State tax lands, and the ledger balances.

For further remarks, suggestions and recommendations, I beg leave to refer you to my last Report to the Governor, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

JOHN SWEGLES,

Auditor General.



APPENDIX.

11064911

No. 1.

Table of the Salaries of State Officers, showing the appropriation for 1854; and the amounts paid during the past fiscal year.

	Appropriation for 1854.	Amount paid du- ring the year.
Governor, A. Parsons;.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,183 33
Secretary of State, W. Graves,.....	800 00	1,000 00
State Treasurer, B. C. Whittemore;.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Auditor General, John Swegles.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Commissioner Land Office, Porter Kibbee;....	800 00	1,000 00
Sup't Public Instruction, F. W. Shearman;..	1,000 00	1,250 00
Adjutant General, J. E. Schwarz;.....	300 00	300 00
Quar. Master General, ".....	150 00	150 00
Attorney General, William Hale;.....	800 00	800 00
State Librarian, C. P. Bush;.....	500 00	500 00
Dist. Attorney, Upper Peninsula, Irvine, \$350 Cook, \$250,	700 00	700 00
Dep. Auditor Gen. and two principal Clerks, ..	1,900 00	1,900 00
Dep. State Treasurer,	700 00	700 00
Dep. Secretary of State,	700 00	700 00
Dep. Com. Land Office and Book-keeper,	1,300 00	1,300 00
Total,	<u>\$12,650 00</u>	<u>\$18,483 33</u>

No. 2.

Statement of the Expenses of the Judiciary.

Daniel Goodwin, Judge,	\$1,000 00
David Johnson, "	1,500 00
Joseph T. Copeland, "	1,500 00
Samuel T. Douglass, "	1,500 00
Chas. W. Whipple, "	1,500 00
Warner Wing, "	1,125 00
Alex Pratt, "	1,500 00
Sanford M. Green, "	1,500 00
George Martin, "	1,500 00
Reporter Supreme Court,	500 00
Reports Supreme Court, Vol. 4,	2,066 78
Sheriff's Fees, Stationery, Advertising, &c.,	593 80
Total,	<u><u>\$15,785 58</u></u>

No. 3.

*Statement of Sales of State Tax Lands at the Annual Tax Sales,
October 2d, 1854.*

COUNTIES.	Amount on lists.	Amount above minimum.	Amount sold	Redeemed or discharged.	Remaining unsold Dec. 1, 1854.
Allegan, ..	\$1,989 62	\$128 99	\$1,346 87	\$781 72	\$50 02
Barry,	1,786 64	-----	451 03	512 92	772 69
Berrien,	2,320 98	-----	544 46	320 63	1,452 87
Branch,	960 96	-----	179 82	302 52	478 62
Calhoun,	510 02	-----	9 34	21 15	479 03
Cass,	432 74	5 46	179 22	54 75	204 23
Clinton,	446 63	-----	146 64	238 96	61 08
Eaton,	65 80	-----	5 09	31 85	26 86
Genesee,	179 77	1 58	172 75	8 60	-----
Hilledale,	195 90	-----	91 74	1 72	102 44
Ingham,	212 30	-----	97 16	58 82	56 32
Ionia,	637 68	-----	109 06	423 09	105 53
Jackson,	184 08	-----	17 13	10 67	156 22
Kalamazoo,	1,017 66	-----	409 78	583 59	74 29
Kent,	1,504 94	124 55	768 28	627 27	233 94
Lapeer,	157 64	-----	-----	124 62	88 02
Lenawee,	5 86	-----	5 86	-----	-----
Livingston,	84 72	-----	27 78	19 46	87 48
Macomb,	515 53	-----	172 24	50 96	292 33
Midland,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Monroe,	3,309 18	12 90	685 64	850 77	1,835 47
Montcalm,	467 14	34	202 12	261 28	4 08
Oakland,	289 49	-----	44 50	25 01	219 98
Ottawa,	1,974 73	113 64	1,138 05	268 82	661 50
Saginaw,	2,915 15	1 78	477 44	1,570 71	868 78
Shiawassee,	2,382 99	-----	647 82	730 98	1,004 24
St. Clair,	427 62	3 02	66 40	293 52	70 72
St. Joseph,	445 73	20	112 57	115 53	217 83
Sanilac,	79 03	25	38 30	27 71	13 27
Tuscola,	690 98	-----	281 30	228 06	181 62
Van Buren,	348 55	60	30 53	281 64	31 98
Washtenaw,	205 99	-----	11 56	-----	194 43
Wayne,	2,395 72	-----	524 29	388 36	1,483 07
Total.	\$29,102 25	\$393 31	\$8,945 53	\$9,124 64	\$11,425 39

No. 4.

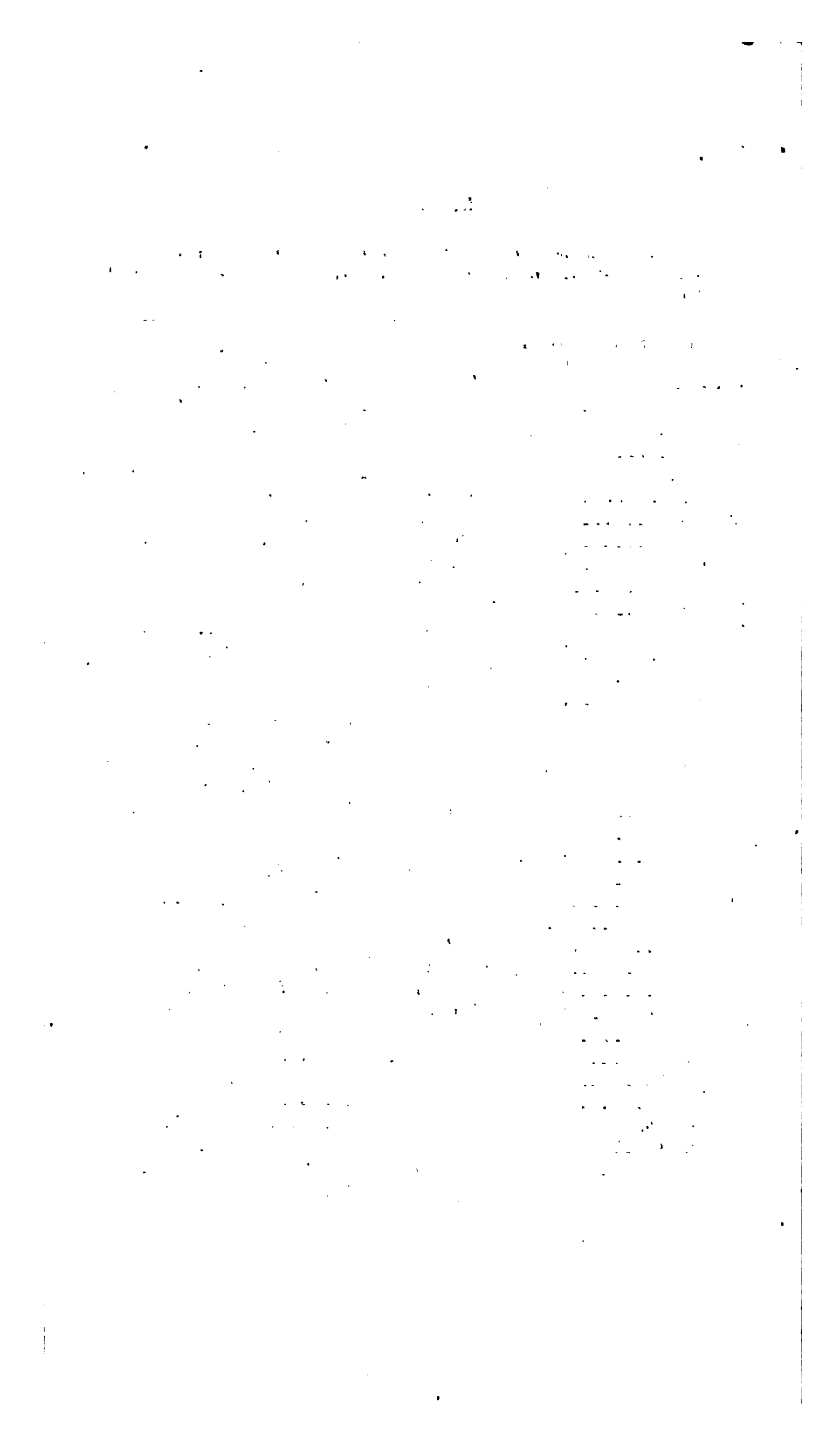
Statement of Tax Sales, Oct. 2d, 1854, for the taxes of 1853, and unsold descriptions of previous years.

COUNTIES.	Amount advertised.	Paid County Treasurers before sales	Am't sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or discharged at Aud. Gen'l's Office.
Alegan,	\$3,372 19	\$613 33	\$4,653 47	\$163 61	\$433 76
Barry,	6,224 74	518 44	1,376 47	629 74	400 00
Berrien,	2,553 48	438 50	1,430 58	478 03	196 36
Branch,	1,316 02	940 85	790 40	160 00	138 78
Calhoun,	1,767 53	238 51	1,809 29	34 28	125 45
Cass,	622 26	148 86	238 31	92 55	44 24
Clinton,	3,517 26	248 86	2,863 67	142 22	262 64
Eaton,	2,590 53	336 09	1,324 10	15 36	229 26
Genesee,	2,618 24	256 16	2,406 26	40 42	229 41
Hilledale,	2,058 17	351 45	1,435 48	51 53	219 78
Ingham,	3,189 79	240 38	2,447 28	6 07	235 67
Ionia,	2,535 69	223 51	1,879 69	122 75	249 78
Jackson,	1,679 26	166 21	1,224 70	14 53	65 22
Kalamazoo,	1,512 18	326 72	851 54	180 94	122 26
Kent,	3,779 26	662 83	2,760 84	124 72	226 67
Leapee,	1,807 78	230 69	901 09	486 57	97 50
Lenawee,	3,170 39	184 30	1,913 78	.....	72 30
Livingston,	2,057 25	390 09	1,314 63	37 72	284 61
Macomb,	1,446 93	477 15	583 41	325 93	60 20
Midland, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe,	2,859 06	410 27	1,194 16	1,033 77	221 67
Montcalm,	1,548 84	168 08	641 39	511 01	226 35
Oakland,	754 97	102 88	531 70	51 35	62 64
Ottawa,	2,636 40	692 26	1,902 08	732 04	300 02
Saginaw,	4,019 60	644 47	1,323 49	1,579 01	272 63
Shiawassee,	5,038 81	104 37	2,379 41	1,140 66	1,414 27
St. Clair,	3,565 86	812 86	2,277 67	65 75	409 58
St. Joseph,	1,031 05	207 43	713 44	28 03	82 15
Sanilac,	2,824 58	227 41	1,033 82	101 70	761 65
Tuscola,	1,371 76	224 66	292 81	641 03	113 34
Van Buren,	2,226 29	437 51	1,589 81	78	225 19
Washtenaw,	940 75	62 22	722 56	96	183 29
Wayne,	2,495 64	410 48	1,703 75	302 62	78 79
Total,	\$75,904 29	\$11,765 55	\$46,378 27	\$9,306 72	\$8,363 73

No. 5.

Statement of delinquent taxes of 1853, returned to Auditor General's Office, and balances due to or from the several Counties, Nov. 30, 1854.

COUNTIES.	1853 Taxes returned.	Dr. Nov. 30, 1854.	Cr. Nov. 30, 1854.
Allegan,	\$7,462 58	\$210 83	.....
Barry,	5,856 00	.....	\$2 64
Berrien,	4,469 47	3,974 10	.....
Branch,	1,805 79	620 79	.....
Calhoun,	2,888 51	.....	59 44
Cass,	1,070 21	343 86	.....
Chippewa, .....	.....	3,377 35	.....
Clinton,	5,640 24	.....	48 28
Eaton,	4,211 16	221 48	.....
Genesee,	4,954 01	1,908 49	.....
Hilledale,	3,235 42	671 38	.....
Ingham,	5,368 36	127 50	.....
Ionia,	3,805 30	367 78	.....
Jackson,	1,509 19	3,797 22	.....
Kalamazoo,	2,430 09	326 87	.....
Kent,	5,834 40	2,889 26	.....
Lapeer,	2,266 16	4,149 65	.....
Lenawee,	3,057 31	161 06	.....
Livingston,	2,723 27	2,161 12	.....
Macomb,	1,713 97	2,613 23	.....
Mackinac,	41 88	261 72	.....
Marquette, .....	.....	.....	95 76
Monroe,	3,717 05	1,508 40	.....
Montcalm,	1,238 84	17 90	.....
Newaygo, .....	.....	13 15	.....
Oakland,	792 23	570 07	.....
Ottawa,	4,530 10	224 32	.....
Saginaw,	6,865 17	228 77	.....
Shiawassee,	6,776 50	.....	36 17
St. Clair,	5,291 94	3,049 39	.....
St. Joseph,	1,128 11	.....	54 10
Sanilac,	3,077 24	231 25	.....
Tuscola,	1,891 07	.....	159 95
Van Buren,	5,035 17	.....	51 28
Washtenaw,	722 54	13,262 18	.....
Wayne,	3,117 94	1,570 49	.....
Total,	\$114,007 31	\$48,859 61	\$507 62



No. 6.

Statement showing the Corporations paying Specific State tax, the basis of their tax, the time when due, the time when paid, and the amounts paid during the past fiscal year.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of tax.	Rate per ct.	Amount of tax paid.
Michigan Central Railroad Company,	Jan. 31, 1854.	Feb. 2, 1854.	.....	.....	\$59,311 92
Michigan Southern Railroad Company,	do	" 18, "	.....	.....	32,743 99
Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company,	do	.....	.....	.....	Unpaid.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Company,	Oct. 3, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	"
Chippewa Portage Company, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"

BANKS.

Government Stock Bank,	Jan. 31, 1854.	Jan'y 11, 1854.	\$130,800 00	1	1,000 00
Michigan Insurance Bank,	" 9, "	Feb'y 2, "	290,668 60	1	2,000 10
Peninsular Bank,	" " "	Jan'y 20, "	135,223 00	1	1,352 23
Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, .....	" " "	.....	100,000 00	1	.....
Bank of Macomb County, .....	.....	Dec'r 23, 1853.	.....	.....	1,603 22
Michigan State Bank,	April 1, 1854.	April 10, 1854.	.....	4	1,097 73
" "	Oct. 1, "	Nov'r 30, "	146,365 00	4	1,097 73

No. 6—Continued.

PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of tax.	Rate per ct.	Amount of tax paid
Detroit and Howell,	July 1853.	Dec'r 24, 1853.	\$10,200 00	---	\$510 00
Detroit and Erin,	"	" "	3,640 00	---	182 00
Detroit and Saline,	"	Jan'y 3, 1854.	4,238 20	---	211 41
Ann Arbor and Lodi,	July 1854.	" 4, "	1,239 20	---	61 96
Pontiac and Lapeer,	"	March 4, "	325 40	---	16 27
Detroit and Lake St. Clair,	"	June 29, "	1,315 60	---	65 78
Marshall and Ionia,	"	" " "	198 00	---	9 90
Monroe and Erie,	"	July 8, "	115 60	---	57 83
Detroit and Birmingham,	"	" 11, "	2,000 00	---	100 00
Detroit and Saline,	"	Nov'r 21, "	5,041 80	---	252 09

MINING COMPANIES, &c.

Adventure,	Jan. 1, 1854.	Jan. 6, 1854.	\$66,105 00	1	\$661 05
Albion,	No Report.				
Algonah,	July, 1854.		No Mineral.		
Algonquin,	"		"		
Aztec,	Jan., 1854.	Jan'y 6, 1854.	21,885 45	1	218 85
Artic,	No Report				
Bay State,	do				
Bluff,	do				
Bohemian,	July, 1854		45,292 50	1	

Doc.

Boston,	No Report.			
Boston & Lake Superior	do			
Cape,	do			
Carp River,	do			
Chesapeake,	do			
Chippewa,	do			
Cleveland Iron,		No Mineral.		
Clifton,	No Report.			
Copper Falls,		77,639 00	1	776 39
Copper Harbor,		No Mineral.		
Cacique,	No Report.			
Collins Iron,	do			
Continental,	"			
Cortez,	"			
Cascade,		No Mineral.		
Clinton,	No Report.			
Clarke,		No Mineral.		
Dana,				
Detroit and Lake Superior,	No Report.			
Douglas Houghton,	"			
Dodge,	"			
Eagle Harbor,		\$7,131 89	1	
Eagle River,		\$60 lbs. Copper	1 p. T.	
Erie,	No Report.			
Eureka,		9,541 75	1	95 41
Evergreen Bluff,	No Report.			
Empire,	"			

No. 6—Continued.

MINING COMPANIES.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of tax.	Rate.	Amount of tax.
Eureka Iron,	No Report.				
Fire Steel,	"				
Flint Steel River,	July, 1854.	Aug. 8, 1854.	3 tons Copper.	\$1 p. T.	3.00
Forrest,	"	June 22, "	\$108,477.81		542.39
Farm,	No Report.				
Glen,	"		No Mineral.		
Gogebec,	"				
Hungarian,	No Report.				
Humboldt,	July, 1854.		No Mineral.		
Huron,					
Hazard,	July, 1854.		No Mineral.		
Hudson,					
Iron City,		Dec. 31, 1853.	\$49,774.24	1	497.74
Isle Royal,	Jan'y. 1854.		68,907.00	1	
Iron Mountain,	July, 1854.				
Iron Mountain,	No Report.				
Iroquois,	"				
Indiana,	July, 1854.		No Mineral.		
Jackson,					
Keweenaw,	No Report.				
Lac La Belle,	"				
Lake Superior,	"				

Lake Superior Iron	No Report								
Lake Superior Fishing and Mining	"								
Lake Superior Mining Co. of Eagle River	"								
Mackinaw and Lake Superior	"								
Magnetico		July, 1854			No Mineral				
Meadow	No Report				No Mineral				
Merchant	"	July, 1854							
Michigan	No Report								
Minnesota		July, 1854			\$67,982 81	1		\$670 83	
Mentemna of Portage Lake	No Report								
Manitou	"								
Merrivether	"								
Michigan State Coal Company		July, 1854			No mineral				
Native Copper		do			11,000 00			110 00	
New England Iron		do			No mineral				
New York and Michigan	No report								
Nebraska	"								
North American		July, 1854			189,929 34	1		1,899 99	
National	No report								
North West Company of Michigan		January, 1854			90,896 00			908 98	
North Western of Detroit		July, 1854			96,638 00	1		966 98	
New York, Pittsburgh & Lake Royal	No report								
North Star	"								
New England Copper Company	"								
Ohio Trap Rock		July, 1854			93,435 54	1		934 35	
Ontanagon		do			33,948 50	1			
Oriental	No report								

No. 6--Continued.

TITLE.		When tax due.	When tax paid.	Base of Tax.	Rate per ct.	Amount of tax paid.
Ohio.....	No Report.					
Ontario.....	"					
Pewabic.....		July, 1854.		No mineral.		
Peninsular.....		January, 1854.	Jan. 10, 1854.	31,180 00		311 80
Phenix.....		July, 1854.	June 22, 1854.	52,764 00	1	527 64
Pittsburgh & Boston.....		do	June 20, 1854.	123,436 67	1	1,234 36
Pittsburgh & Lake Royal.....	No Report.				1	
Piscataqua.....	"					
Presque Isle.....	"					
Portage.....	"					
Portage Lake.....		July, 1854.		No mineral.		
Quincy.....	No Report					
Ridge.....		January, 1854.	Dec. 31, 1853.	64,014 16	1	640 14
Ripley.....		July, 1854.		No mineral.		
Rockland.....		do		10 tons copper.	\$1 pr T.	10 00
Shawmut.....	No Report.					
Siskowit.....	"					
South East.....	"					
Star.....	"					
Summit.....		July, 1854.		No mineral.		
Swansea.....		do	July 24, 1854.	10,000 00	1	50 00
Shelden.....	No Report.					
Sylvan.....	"					

Toltec Consolidated	July, 1864.	30 tons copper, \$1 pr T.	
Sales Land & Mining Company	do	No mineral.	
Union	No report.		
Valley	"		
Winthrop			
Ward	July, 1854.	No mineral.	
West Minesota	No report.		
What Cheer	"		
Bushwick Land & Manufacturing Company,	"		

No. 7.

Statement of Tax-paying Brokers, the amount of tax they pay, the amount of capital on which they pay, and the date of payment for the last fiscal year.

NAMES.	Capital.	When tax paid.	Tax.
D. McIntyre,	\$1,000 00	Dec'r 13, 1853.	\$15 00
T. P. Sheldon,	500 00	Jan'y 18, 1854.	7 50
Cooper & Thomson,	10,000 00	Feb'y 7, "	150 00
Clark & Coe,	1,000 00	" 16, "	15 00
Hammond & Son,	800 00	Ap'l 18, "	9 00
Ives & Miles,	400 00	" 21, "	6 00
G. T. Gorham,	500 00	July 31, "	7 50
J. A. Weeks & Co.,	1,000 00	Nov. 30, "	15 00
Total,			\$225 00

No. 8.

Ledger Balances on Auditor General's Books, Nov. 30, 1854,

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund,		\$241,131 50
Internal Improvement Fund,	\$381,038 90	
University Fund,		10,889 25
University Interest Fund,		4,249 62
Primary School Fund,		494,525 04
Primary School Interest Fund,		22,162 62
Normal School Fund,		7,298 18
Normal School Interest Fund,	445 79	
Swamp Land Fund,		45,903 76
Swamp Land Interest Fund,	2,376 19	
State Building Fund,		7,558 51
Asylum Fund,	6,428 31	
Contingent Fund,		392 35
State Treasurer,	*552,856 10	
Treasury Notes,		784 00
Mich. Central R. R. Deposits,		2,148 41
Mich. Southern R. R. "		206 72
St. Jo'h Valley R. R. "		115 00
O. & O. R. R. "		100 88
Land Warrants,		2,880 89
" (second series,)		5,242 53
Internal Improvement Warrants,		5,122 95
Saut. Ste. Marie Canal Fund,	1,071 92	
Total,	\$944,212 21	\$944,212 21

*To the above balance charged State Treasurer, is to be added \$147 98 for outstanding Warrants, making actual cash balance, in State Treasurer's hands, \$553,004 08.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 5.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, January 1, 1855. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned respectfully submits to the Legislature the following report:

The following is a synopsis of the principal cases and proceedings that have received the attention of this office during the past year:

The case of the people against Charles S. May, which was set down for re-argument, was heard and determined at the last January term of the Supreme Court. The respondent had received a majority of the votes of the county of Calhoun, at the annual election of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, but was not at the time of such election an attorney at law. An Information was filed at the relation of D. Darwin Hughes, to enquire by what warrant he assumed to exercise that office. The Court held upon the re-argument of the case, that the respondent, not being an attorney at law, was ineligible to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and judgment of ouster was accordingly rendered against him.

In the case of the People against the Auditor General, an application was made at the January term of the Supreme Court for a Man-

damus to compel him to make conveyance of certain lands, purchased by the relator, Sidney Sweet, at a sale of delinquent tax lands. The application was denied upon the return of the Auditor, showing informalities in the sale.

The case of Henry Hock, who was convicted upon an indictment for perjury, in Hillsdale county, which was brought before the Supreme Court by writ of error, was argued and submitted at the January term.

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Kent county, in the case of the People against Charles J. Burnham, upon writ of error, sued out by the defendant, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Numerous cases originating before Justices of the Peace, or the Circuit Courts, involving questions of the constitutionality of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the traffic therein, were argued before the Supreme Court, at the January term. The history of these cases is well known. The Court being equally divided in opinion upon the important points presented, no judgments were rendered.

In the case of the people against Esbon G. Fuller, upon Information to enquire by what warrant he exercised the office of Circuit Court Commissioner, the respondent was adjudged guilty of usurpation of that office, and judgment of ouster was accordingly pronounced against him.

In the month of March last, upon the complaint, and at the relation of John P. Clark, I filed an Information in the Circuit Court of Wayne county, against John Ives, George Ives and others, to remove an alleged obstruction from the highway, below Detroit, occasioned by the construction and use of a swing bridge, over a narrow channel, leading to a dry dock, belonging to those individuals—the case is still pending.

In the month of July last, I filed an Information on behalf of the people of the State, in the Wayne Circuit, against the Commissioner of the State Land Office, to restrain that officer from proceeding in the sales of swamp lands, which were to commence on the 18th of that month. The principal ground upon which an injunction was prayed for and obtained, was, that the action of the Commissioner was premature; that the title of the lands had not vested in the State, as contemplated by the act of the Legislature authorizing a sale. This view of

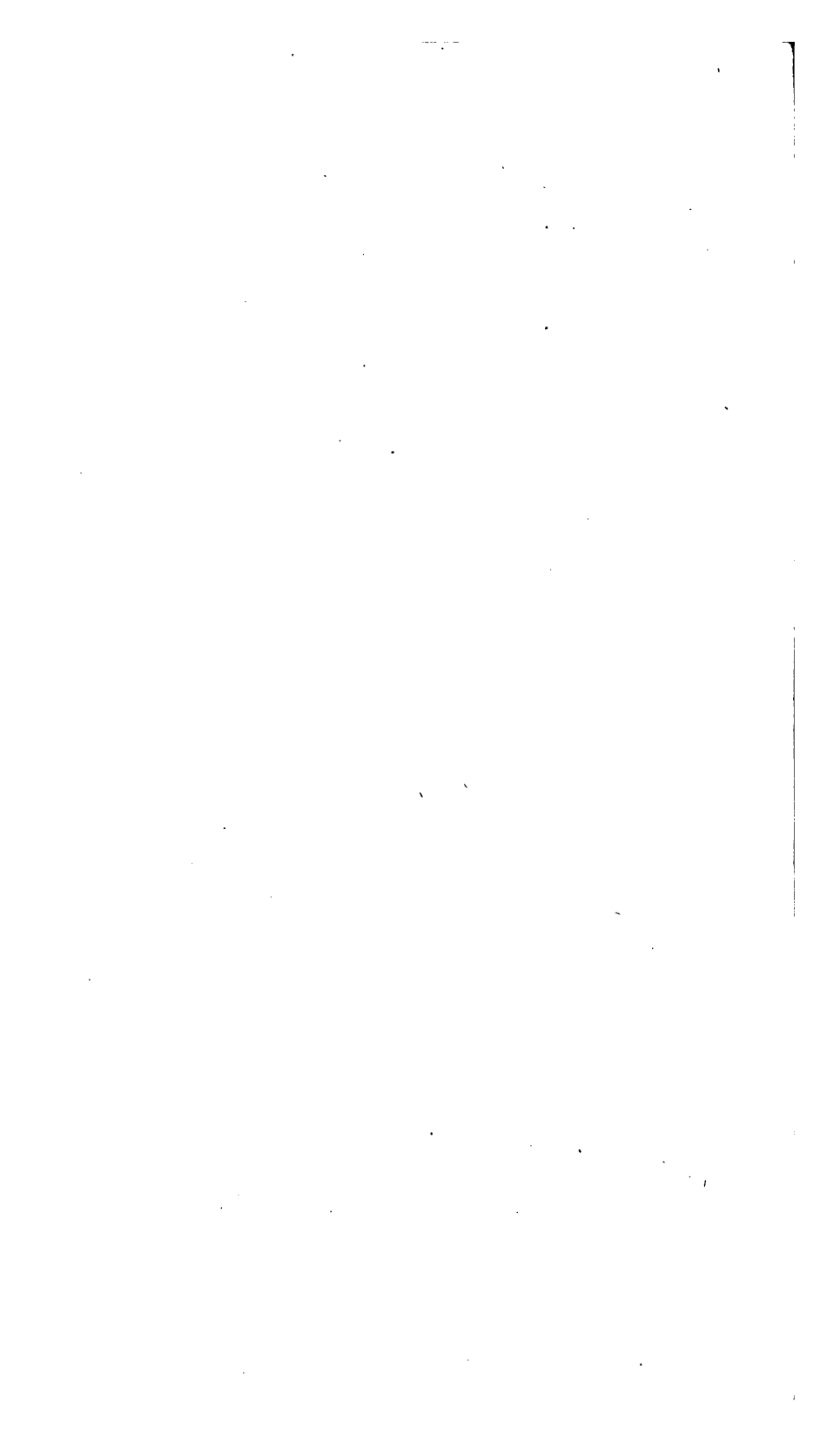
the power and duty of the Commissioner was fully sustained by the Court, on the argument of the motion for the dissolution of the Injunction; and it was accordingly ordered that the Injunction should stand until the final hearing of the case. The reasons assigned by the Court were of so conclusive a character, as to induce the Commissioner to withdraw at once, any further opposition to the proceeding, and to abandon the sales.

Informations in the nature of writs of quo warranto, have been filed in the Supreme Court, against the River Raisin and [Grand River Railroad Company, the Bank of Tecumseh, the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, and the Bank of Washtenaw. The proceedings have been commenced to procure judicial forfeitures of the charters of these corporations.

The Schedule hereto annexed, marked A, contains abstracts of the Reports of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the several Counties, so far as the same have been received at this office.

WILLIAM HALE,

Attorney General.



ABSTRACTS
OF
THE REPORTS
OF
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.



Schedule "A." **ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.** *Berrien County—JAMES BROWN, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.* **CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.**

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Gabriel Morehouse,	Larceny.	Dec., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Joseph C. Amior,	Accessory before the fact to larceny.	"	Jan., 1854.	Still pending.	"
Charles Ulrich,	Receiving stolen property.	"	"	Convicted.	"
Robert Wellwood,	Obstructing the track of the Mich Central Railroad.	"	April, 1854.	"	"
John W. Davis,	Larceny.	"	Dec., 1853.	"	"
Edwin Yerrington,	Assault with intent to kill.	"	"	Nolle prosequi	"
Jacob Halderman,	Passing counterfeit bills.	"	"	Still pending.	"
John Clark,	Burglary.	"	April, 1854.	Convicted.	"
William Nephus,	Seduction.	"	Oct., 1854.	Still pending.	"
Henry McNiel,	Larceny.	"	Oct., 1854.	Convicted.	"
Halsey Alexander,	"	"	"	"	3 years.
					to county jail 3 months.

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
George Fisher,	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	Discharged.
Charles Lunde,	"	do	do	May, 1854.	June, 1854.	Convicted, fine \$5 & cost.
Charles Reddo,	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	" gave sureties.
Samuel A. Burrus,	Gambling.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	" fine \$500.
Horace Muldo,	"	do	do	"	"	"
William Dana,	"	do	do	"	"	"
John Cornumdy,	Larceny.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Sentenced co. jail 2 mos.
Thomas Kelley,	Assault and battery.	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	" 30 days.
Jno. Schoobal & Henry Klossner,	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$500.

Branch County—JOHN G. PARKHURST, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Jonas W. Wood.	Having counterfeit money in poss'n.	Sept., 1853.		Still pending.	
Robert Cluff.	Assault with intent to kill.	"	Dec., 1853.	Acquitted.	Abandoned.
Elisba Rumsey.	Perjury.	"	"	"	
Joseph Grift.	"	"	"	"	
Silas N. Card.	Nuisance.	"	"	"	
Eton G. Parsons.	Rape.	June, 1851.	"	Still pending.	
Timothy Mills.	False pretences.	Dec., 1853.	"	"	
Edward J. Hard.	Malicious mischief.	"	"	"	
Leonard Manchester.	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	
Samuel P. Hart.	Rape.	June, 1854.	"	"	
Hiram Palmeston, James Palmeston, Robert Purdy, William Purdy, and Edward Purdy.	Riot.	June, 1854.	"	Still pending.	
John White.	Passing counterfeit money.	"	"	"	
Blon G. Parsons and Thomas J. Bridge.	"	"	"	"	
Eton G. Parsons.	Larceny.	"	"	"	
Erbon G. Fuller.	False pretences.	"	"	"	
Lorenzo D. Crippen.	Assault and battery.	"	Sept., 1853.	Nolle prosequi.	
James Taylor, Levi Taylor, Seymour Taylor, and Moran O'Spence.	Nuisance.	"	"	Still pending.	
	Forcible entry.	"	"	Still pending.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
James Blair.	Disorderly conduct.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Nov., 1853.	Nov., 1853.	Bound to keep peace.
Samuel Fowler.	"	do	do	"	Nov., 1853.	"
Oscar Munger.	Larceny.	do	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Convicted, fined \$5—10 days in county jail.

Nelson Peckham,.....	Larceny.	do	March, 1854.	do \$25-30 in j.
Courtland Adams,.....	"	do	Jan., 1854.	do 15-15 do
David Garrison,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	Jan., 1854.	do 2.
Edwin Gould,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	do	Feb., 1854.	Acquitted.
Charles Zall and Andrew Zall,.....	Assault and battery.	do	April, 1854.	"
Charles Byer and Lewis Snyder,.....	"	do	May, 1854.	Convicted, \$5 fine.
Alanson Scofield,.....	Larceny.	do	June, 1854.	Acquitted.
John Mc Witt,.....	Assault and battery.	do	June, 1854.	Convicted, fined \$10.
Levi Cartwright,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	May, 1854.	B'd over for good behav'r.
Carlos Dunham,.....	Malicious mischief.	do	June, 1854.	Acquitted.
John Doe,.....	Assault and battery.	do	Aug., 1854.	Con., \$10 fine, jail 10 d's.

Calhoun County—D. DARWIN HUGHES, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.
CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
David O. Lowes,.....	Larceny.	April, 1854.	.....	Recognizance forfeited.	Sentenced 3 years in State Prison.
William Alvord,.....	Resisting officer.	"	.....	Still pending.	"
William Bloom,.....	Assault with intent to kill.	"	April, 1854.	Convicted.	Insane
George Brown,.....	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
Edwin Merrill,.....	"	"	"	"	"
John Habershtenger,.....	Forgery.	"	.....	Acquitted.	"
John Sprague,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	"	.....	Recognizance forfeited.	"
William P. Hooker,.....	Perjury.	"	.....	Still pending.	"
Henry Wilcox,.....	Larceny.	"	.....	Recognizance forfeited.	"
James Kidney,.....	Malicious mischief.	"	.....	Noble prosequi.	"
Charles Cameron,.....	Perjury.	"	.....	Still pending.	"
Andrew L. Hayes,.....	Nuisance.	Nov., 1854.	.....	Convicted.	Judgment respited.
George W. Briggs,.....	Assault with intent to kill.	"	Nov., 1854.	Still pending.	"
Monica J. Perrin,.....	Nuisance.	"	"	"	"
Bartholemew Banks,.....	"	"	"	"	"
Levi Safford,.....	"	"	"	"	"
Orrin Andrews,.....	Burglary.	"	"	"	"
Sullivan Bowen,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	"	"	"	"
Eyresier Bullis,.....	Resisting an officer.	"	"	"	"

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Anthony P. Dostie,.....	Assault and battery.	do	Justice of the Peace.	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$5.
Justice Joyce,.....	Larceny.	do	do	do	do	Acquitted.
Adison Burch,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Convicted, \$1 fine.
William Prindle,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$10, imp. 20 da.
Daniel Joyce,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$10.
Charles Parker,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	"	"	fine \$10.
Messenger,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	fine \$5.
James McDonald,.....	Larceny.	do	do	May, 1854	May, 1854.	fine \$20.
Kate Hinsman,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	fine \$25.
Foster,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	fine \$1.
Gun,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	fine \$10.
George Lee,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	"	"	fine \$35.
Hickey,.....	Larceny.	do	do	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	fine \$20, imp. 30 da.
Welcomb Patterson,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	fine \$1.
Owens,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$10.
Etheridge,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	fine \$5.
Mason Charles,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	"	"	fine \$20, imp. 20 da.
Jack Humes,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	fine \$10, " 30 dys
Creighton,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$20, " 10 "
Thompson,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$5.
Tremer,.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Phillip Hays,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$50, imp. 3 mos.
George Miller,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$10.
Daniel Hubbard,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$20.
Benjamin Bailey,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$10
Neal Haskins,.....	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$1.
John Doe,.....	Larceny.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Acquitted.
do	Assault and battery	do	do	"	"	Convicted, impris. 30 dys.
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$2.
do	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
do	"	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$2.
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$5.
do	"	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
do	"	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$5.
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$50.
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$10.
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$25.
do	"	do	do	"	"	"
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$5.
do	"	do	do	"	"	fine \$15.

Clinton County—R. STRICKLAND, Esq., *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Walter B. Baldwin.....	Arson.	Dec., 1853.	May, 1854.	Convicted, sentenced 2 yrs to State Prison.	
Nelson J. Allport.....	False pretences.	June, 1853.	Nov., 1854.	Nolle prosequi.	
Gardner Chapel.....	Crime against Nature.	"	"	Still pending.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
D. Ford.....	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	.....	.....	Fined \$5.
W. H. Kneest.....	"	do	do	.....	.....	Fined \$5, 10 ds impris.
Mary A. VanVleet.....	"	do	do	.....	.....	Fined \$10.
Danison Van Vleet.....	"	do	do	.....	.....	Fined \$10.
Isaiah Lafter.....	Larceny.	do	do	.....	.....	Acquitted.
— VanLewen.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	.....	.....	"

Cass County—HENRY H. COOLIDGE, Esq., *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Daniel S. Follmer.....	Assault with intent to kill.	Sept., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Still pending.	
Charles Burdington.....	Larceny.	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State prison 1 year.
Morris Jarvis.....	"	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	"	" 2 years.
Asahel Burdick.....	"	"	"	"	Sentenced State prison 1 year.
Daniel Kinney.....	Burglary.	Sept., 1853.	.....	Recog. forfeited.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Wells Atwood.	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Dec., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Convicted, fined \$50.
Lorenzo Root.	"	do	do	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	" " 20.
James Stevens.	"	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	" " 5.
Christian Kent.	Perjury.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Still pending.
Edward D. Griggs.	Assault with intent to kill.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	do

Eaton County—M. S. BRACKETT, Esq.; Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Henry A. Shaw.	Barratry.	Nov., 1853.	Oct., 1854.	Noile prosecuted.	
" "	Resisting an officer.	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Still pending.	
Monroe Olin.	Larceny.	"	Oct., 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Henry Blodget.	"	"	Oct., 1854.	"	" "
— Blodget.	"	"	Oct., 1854.	Still pending.	" "
E. D. Lacy.	Nuisance.	Nov., 1852.	Oct., 1854.	do	" "
L. W. McIntosh & Isaac Frost.	"	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	do	" "
Luman Cartwright.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	do	" "

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Baldwin.	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Acquitted.
Malvin Preston.	Larceny.	do	do	Apr., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Convicted, fined \$10.
Potter C. Sullivan.	Embezzlement.	do	do	June, 1854.	July, 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Chester Whitcomb.	Violation of liquor law.	do	do	July, " "	" "	Convicted—fined \$25.
Amos Stephens.	Larceny.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Discharged.
Henry Blodget.	Grand larceny.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Achibut Blodget.	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Recog. " "
John Hart.	Assault and battery.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Convicted—fined \$100.
Murroe Olin.	Grand larceny.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Luman Cartwright.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Recog. " "

Genesee County—A. P. Davis, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Joseph McNamee,.....	Selling unwholesome provisions.	April, 1853.	.....	Still pending.	
William Bates,.....	Arson.	Sept., 1853.	Jan., 1854.	Acquitted.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Henry Wright,.....	False pretences.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Dec., 1853.	Jan., 1854.	Discharged.
Harris Wooden,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Convicted and fined.
Amasa Wooden,.....	"	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Barney McNamee,.....	"	do	do	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	Convicted and fined.
Henry Franklin,.....	Larceny.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Convicted.
Barney Harper,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	"
George and Charles Douglass,.....	"	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	"
Stephen Aubury,.....	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Acquitted.
Alexander Miller,.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Oziel Brutus, Wm. M. Brutus, Francis Brutus, Hiram Ackerman and Jacob Messenger,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	Convicted.
Ablet C. Bliss, jr., Richard H. Bliss and Jacob Kemmel,.....	Malicious mischief.	do	do	"	"	" and fined.
Wm. Hoyle,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Convicted.
Solon C. Bliss,.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Peter Bush,.....	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	"
William Bevis,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Recog. for good behavior.
Charles P. Smith,.....	Perjury.	do	do	Dec., 1853.	.....	Still pending.
Jonathan Whitehouse,.....	False pretences.	do	do	Jan., 1854.	.....	"
Chester William W. Hamilton,.....	Rape.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	.....	"

Hilledale County—E. H. Wilson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Wm. Beckwith, Sheldon Smith, Alanson Curtis and Clark S. Chase.	Riot.	Nov., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Acquitted.	Fined \$30, and 30 days imprisonment.
John Kelley.	"	"	"	Convicted.	"
Barney Reynolds.	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	Sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Jonas W. Wood.	False pretences.	"	"	"	Abandoned.
Seth English.	Assault with intent to kill.	"	"	Still pending.	Sentenced 3 months in county jail.
Orrin Shattuck.	Larceny.	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	Convicted.	Not sentenced.
Walter P. Chase.	Seduction.	"	"	Still pending.	
Dewitt C. Button.	Breaking jail.	"	March, 1854.	Convicted.	
Walter P. Chase.	Larceny.	"	"	Still pending.	
Jeremiah Lyman.	Breaking jail.	"	March, 1854.	Acquitted.	
Dewitt C. Button.	Breaking jail.	"	"	Still pending.	
Robert Waldo.	False pretences.	"	"	"	
Robert Waldo, Walter P. Chase and Dewitt C. Button.	Arson.	"	March, 1854.	Acquitted.	Abandoned.
Robert H. Monroe.	Forgery.	Sept., 1854	"	Still pending.	"
do	"	"	"	"	"
do	False pretences.	"	"	"	"
James Becher and Owen Daily.	Malicious mischief.	"	"	"	"
David Whitford.	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
Henry Coykendall.	Assault with intent to kill.	"	"	Noile prosequi.	
William E. Sweet.	"	"	"	Still pending.	
Henry Coykendall.	"	"	"	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Silas Miller.	Murder.	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Still pending.	
Albert D. Cole.	Counterfeiting.	"	"	"	
Henry Hall.	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	
Samuel Sinclair.	"	"	"	"	
Samuel Spafford.	"	"	"	"	
Eli Woodson.	"	"	"	"	
John B. Ludlow.	"	"	"	"	
Walter S. Lewis.	"	"	"	"	
William Knickerbocker.	Burglary.	Sept., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
John Barton.....	Threats.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Nov., 1853.	Nov., 1853.	Recog. to keep peace.
Grand Fitch.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	Dec., 1853.	"
Dewitt C. Button.....	Seduction.	do	do	"	"	"
Oziel Taylor & William Woodward.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Edmund H. Baldwin.....	Larceny.	do	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Convicted, fined \$20.
Robert Waldo.....	False pretences.	do	do	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Jeremiah Tyer.....	Larceny.	do	do	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	"
John Bailey.....	Threats.	do	do	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	" to keep the peace.
Lemuel Morcy.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Orrin Bean.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Convicted, fined \$2.
Albert Earl & George Earl.....	Malicious mischief.	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
William E. Swasey.....	Assault with intent to kill.	do	do	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Henry Coykendall.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Daniel Daugherty, Robert Wier and Henry Yalcoo.....	Riot.	do	do	"	"	"
George W. Buchanan.....	Manlaughter.	do	do	July, 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Discharged.
John Rose.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	"
Levi Cartwright, Henry Maxwell & Cornelius Cartwright.....	Riot.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	"	Recog. to circuit court.
Margaret Swartout.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Convicted, fined \$2.
Perry Bates.....	Larceny.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	"	Recog. to circuit court.
John Waterbury.....	"	do	do	"	Nov., 1854.	"

Ingham County—ORLANDO M. BARNES, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
William McGiverson.....	Resisting officers.	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Nolle prosequi.	
Oscar A. Erndon.....	Assault and battery.	"	Oct., 1854.	Convicted—fined \$50.	
Henry S. Barnes.....	"	"	"	Still pending.	
Orta S. Groer.....	Trespass on School lands.	Oct., 1854.	"	"	
Carlisle W. Strenchan.....	Burglary.	May, 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Convicted—1 yr State P.n.	
John Stone.....	"	"	"	Still pending.	
Ira A. Reynolds.....	Seduction.	"	May, 1854.	"	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
C. A. Osborn.	Assault.	.....	Justice of the Peace.	Nov., 1853.	Nov., 1853.	Convicted, fined \$10.
John Wright.	Assault and battery.	.....	do	Dec., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	" and fined.
Eliza Bush, Stephen Bush, and Claricy Snyder.	Disorderly conduct.	.....	do	"	"	"
Tryon.	Assault and battery.	.....	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Acquitted.
Alvin Armstrong.	"	.....	do	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Discharged.
John E. Bowditch.	"	.....	do	"	"	Convicted and fined.
Royal L. Rolfe and Hammond Rolfe.	Violation of liquor law.	.....	do	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	"
Hunt.	Larceny.	.....	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Oscar Stenehan and Carlyle W. Stenehan.	"	.....	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Convicted and fined.
Carlyle W. Stenehan.	Assault and battery.	.....	do	"	"	Convicted and fined.
Mull.	"	.....	do	"	"	"
George B. Webb.	"	.....	do	"	"	"
H. Smith.	Larceny.	.....	do	"	"	" and imprison'd.
Elliot Johnson.	Assault and battery.	.....	do	"	"	" and fined.
William Whitely.	Malicious mischief.	.....	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Nathaniel Maston.	Larceny.	.....	do	Aug., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Convicted & imprisoned.
— Carry.	Assault and battery.	.....	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	"
George Clark.	"	.....	do	"	"	"

Ionis County—John C. Blanchard, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Silas Lambert.	Larceny.	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to county jail 30 days.
Dr. Whiting.	"	"	.....	Still pending.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Benjamin Hopkins, alias Benjamin Church,	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Oct., 1884.		Convicted and sentenced to jail 3 months.
Daniel Sumner,	"	do	do	Dec., 1883.		Convicted, fined \$1.

Jackson County—AUSTIN BLAIR, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS L—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
John Pettis,	Larceny.	Nov., 1883.	June, 1884.	Nolle prosequi.	
Alanson Corrier,	Embezzlement.	April, 1883.	June, 1884.	Still pending.	
Freeman White,	Burglary.	April, 1884.	June, 1884.	Convicted.	Sentenced 6 years in State Prison.
William & Warner,	Assault and battery.	"	"	Still pending.	
Abram Raymond,	Assault with intent to commit rape.	"	June, 1884.	Acquitted.	
Lorenzo Badgley,	Assault and battery.	"	"	Still pending.	
Robert W. Kimball,	Bigamy.	"	"	"	Abandoned.
Dennis and Michael Warnum,	Malicious mischief.	"	"	Nolle prosequi.	
James Jarrod,	Forgery.	June, 1884.	June, 1884.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Samuel F. Hart,	Rape.	"	Dec., 1883.	Still pending.	
John Cobb,	Blot.	"	"	Convicted.	Fined \$100 and imprisoned 60 days.
George Williams,	"	"	"	"	" 12 " 10 "
John Taylor,	"	"	"	"	" 25 " 20 "
Walter Fowler,	"	"	"	"	" 13 " 10 "
James Stewart,	"	"	"	"	" 12 " 10 "
James Allen,	"	"	"	"	" 12 " 10 "
Lewis Ryan,	"	"	"	"	" 12 " 10 "
B. H. Denning,	Larceny.	"	"	"	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
John Pre-ton,	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	
Moses Reeves,	Arson.	"	"	"	
David Reeves,	"	"	"	"	
Severo Lamberson,	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	
Michael Kelly,	"	"	"	"	
Michael Kelly, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	
Patrick Kelly,	"	"	Dec., 1886.	Convicted.	Sentence resuspended.
James Harrison,	"	"	"	"	Fined \$10 and imprisoned 15 days.
			"	"	Fined \$50 or imprisoned 60 days.

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Ephraim C. Booth,.....	Larceny.	do	Justice of the Peace.	.....	March, 1854.	Convicted, \$5 fine.
Henry S. Price,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	.....	July, 1854.	" Imprisoned 5 days.
John Bancroft,.....	"	do	do	.....	Sept., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$10.
Sarah Thomas,.....	"	do	do	.....	March, 1854.	" fine \$5.
Asher Wall,.....	"	do	do	.....	"	" fine \$10.
David H. Lawrence,.....	"	do	do	.....	June, 1854.	" fine \$1.
William S. Warner,.....	"	do	do	.....	May, 1854.	"
Henry Robins,.....	Larceny.	do	do	.....	April, 1854.	" fine \$10.
Henry Cane,.....	do	do	do	.....	Sept., 1854.	"
Francis Rodini,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	.....	Aug., 1854.	" fine \$1.
George H. Sanders,.....	"	do	do	.....	July, 1854.	" fine \$3.
Joseph Sinclair,.....	"	do	do	.....	Aug., 1854.	" fine \$20.
George H. Sinclair,.....	"	do	do	.....	"	" fine \$10.
Dennis Bunley,.....	"	do	do	.....	Jan., 1854.	" fine \$15.
Benjamin Champlin,.....	"	do	do	.....	"	"
David Champlin,.....	"	do	do	.....	July, 1854.	" fine \$20.
Michael Morrissey,.....	"	do	do	.....	"	" fine \$6.
Isaac Soule,.....	"	do	do	.....	Aug., 1854.	" fine \$10.
John Todd,.....	Larceny.	do	do	.....	"	"
Mathew D. Willard,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	.....	Oct., 1854.	Bound to keep the peace.
Francis E. Miller,.....	"	do	do	.....	Sept., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$25.
Joshua Burdick,.....	"	do	do	.....	May, 1854.	" fine \$1.
Horace Cady,.....	"	do	do	.....	March, 1854.	" fine \$5.
George H. Simpson,.....	"	do	do	.....	"	"

Kent County—JOHN T. HOLMES, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Charles J. Burnham,.....	Perjury.	Sept., 1852.	March, 1854.	Nolle prosequi.	
Edwin Hoadore,.....	Seduction.	March, 1853.	Sept., 1854.	Acquitted.	
George M. Mills and others,.....	Arson.	March, 1852.	.....	Still pending.	
Constance Tubbs,.....	Murder.	Sept., 1853.	June, 1854.	Acquitted.	
Thomas Moonan,.....	Arson.	Sept., 1853.	March, 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Barnes Doty,.....	Bigamy.	March, 1852.	Sept., 1854.	"	" " 3

Adultery.	March, 1854.	Still pending.	Still pending.
Passing counterfeit money.	"	Convicted.	Fined \$60 and costs, and 24 hours imprisonment in county jail.
do	Sept., 1854.	"	Fined \$250 and 60 days imprisonment.
Adultery.	"	"	Fined \$10.
Resisting officer.	June, 1854.	"	
"	March, 1854.	"	
"	"	Still pending.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
S. F. Cook,	Moving counterfeit money.	In poss'n. Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Dec., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Recog. to circuit court.
Dutchman,	Assault and battery.	do	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$5 & costs.
B. Cornough,	Selling liquor to Indiana.	do	do	"	"	" \$1 "
do	Bastardy.	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Hiram Grout,	Passing counterfeit money.	do	do	"	"	Recog. to circuit court.
Denison Hinkson,	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Philander A. Thompson,	"	do	do	"	"	"
Anson Steel,	"	do	do	"	"	Recog. to circuit court.
Zerah French,	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Chauncy Waldo,	Wilful trespass.	do	do	"	"	"
Daniel and Wilson Wood,	Indecent exposure of person.	do	do	"	"	"
George Dhamastory,	Larceny.	do	do	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	Still pending.
George Bixby,	"	do	do	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	Convicted, fine \$25 & costs.
Cynthia Waters,	Inducement.	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Discharged.
Dennis Markham,	"	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
do	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Mrs. Parks,	Assault and battery.	do	do	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	Still pending.
Henry Coon,	Larceny.	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Convicted, fine \$25 & costs.
Owen Curly,	"	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	Discharged.
George Bixby,	"	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Benjamin Thurley,	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Still pending.
W. H. Withney,	Assault and battery.	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Discharged.
Giles P. Conkley,	"	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fined \$5.
Thomas Robbins and others,	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.

Lapeer County—JOHN M. WATLES, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Jared L. Philo.....	Assault with intent to kill.	Oct., 1854.	Still pending.	Sentenced to State prison 9 years.
Philip Hartsel.....	Larceny.	"	May, 1854.	Convicted.	
John Warren.....	"	"	.....	Still pending.
do	"	"	.....	"
D. W. Kerner.....	Arson.	"	.....	"
Wm. S. Burd.....	Nuisance.	"	"	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Ester Curtiss.....	Larceny.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Convicted, fined \$10.
—Clark.....	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	" 30 days in jail.

Lenawee County—SMITH M. WILKINSON, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Edmond Grandy, Jr.....	Seduction.	Dec., 1853.	April, 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Darius Shannon.....	Larceny.	"	Dec., 1853.	"	"
Abram Van Alstine.....	Violation of liquor law.	"	April, 1854.	"	Judgment respited.
Joshua Drake.....	Malicious trespass.	"	"	"	Fined \$2.
Bradley Herrington.....	Assault and battery.	"	"	Discharged.	
Joshua LaGrand Ward.....	"	"	"	"	
Philo Jacobs.....	Larceny.	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 4 years.
Daniel F. Paris.....	"	"	"	"	} Sentenced to State Prison 4 years.
do	"	"	"	"	
do	"	"	"	"	
Augustus McDonald.....	Assault with intent to murder.	"	"	"	Sentenced to State Prison for life.
William Mason.....	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	" to county jail 6 months.
John Moran.....	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
Isaac and Philletus Austin.....	Selling unwholesome provisions.	"	"	Still pending.	"

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
John Bobotsocharen,	Larceny.	do	Justice of the Peace.	Jan., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Convicted, jail 2 days.
Phillander Thornton,	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	" " 60 "
Xerxes Rose,	"	do	do	April, 1854.	May, 1854.	" " 10 "
John Sutton,	"	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	" " 80 "
John Richards,	"	do	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	" " 90 "
Oscar Harrington,	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	" " 60 "
John Shaub,	"	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Fined \$10, jail 30 days.
Mathias Dally,	"	do	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Fined \$10.
Hiram Sanford,	Assault and battery.	do	do	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	Fined \$5.
Alexander Hall,	"	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	"
Peter Clement,	"	do	do	July,	"	"
William Warner,	"	do	do	Aug., 1854.	"	Sent to jail 30 days.
William Murphy,	"	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	Fined \$5.
Lester May,	"	do	do	July, 1854.	Aug., 1854.	" \$10.
Georg Colson,	"	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	" 35.
Jacob Vangile,	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	" \$10.
Patrick Eastrick,	"	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	" \$2.
John Calahan,	"	do	do	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	" \$7.50.
Delos Johnson,	"	do	do	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	" \$6.
Cy Bills,	"	do	do	"	"	"
John C. Weatherwax,	"	do	do	"	"	" \$10.
Corydon Cassidy,	"	do	do	"	"	" \$30.
Robert Trotter,	"	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Harvey Cassidy,	"	do	do	"	"	Settled.
Wm. H. H. Partridge,	"	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	Sent to jail 20 days.
Charles Kimball,	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	" 90 "
William Tenant,	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Fined \$5, jail 30 days.
James Gilbert,	"	do	do	"	"	"

Macomb County—GILES HUBBARD, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
John R. Webster,.....	Murder.	Sept., 1853.	April, 1854.	Convicted of murder in the first degree.	Sentenced to State Prison for life.
Aaron Tubbs,.....	Assault with intent to kill.	"	June, 1854.	Acquitted.	
Jeremiah Folom,.....	Assault and battery.	"	.....	Nolle prosequi entered.	
Willard Stevens and George Elliot,.....	Burglary and Larceny.	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
James Bass,.....	Larceny.	Complainant.	Justice of the Peace.	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Charles Griffin,.....	Assault with intent to commit rape.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	"
Angelo Tuskaney,.....	Assault with intent to kill.	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Discharged.

Monroe County—FRANKLIN JOHNSON Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Robert H. Galkins,.....	Nuisance.	June, 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Convicted,—fined \$15.	
Leopold Hoffman,.....	Vending spirits without license.	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	"	
Edward Pious,.....	Assault with intent to commit rape.	"	.....	Still pending.	
Edward Cayte, Jr.,.....	Assault and battery.	"	Oct., 1854.	Discontinued.	
George Spicer and Gilbert Spicer,.....	"	"	"	"	
Henry Gagnier,.....	"	"	"	"	
Tobias Benson,.....	Forgery.	June, 1853.	July, 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced State Prison 2 ys.
Edward Loranger,.....	Nuisance.	"	Oct., 1854.	Convicted—fined \$15.	
Samuel Russ and Alex. McIntyre,.....	"	"	"	"	
William S. Johnson and Frank Kiggins,.....	Burglary.	Oct., 1854.	"	"	Sentenced State Prison 4 ys.
Joseph Hoffman,.....	Larceny.	"	"	"	Sentenced State Prison 3 ys.

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punished, if any, or present condition of the case.
Joseph Beal.....	Larceny.	do	Justice of the Peace.	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	Convicted—imp. 30 days.
John Smith.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Jacob W. Alexander.....	Disorderly conduct	do	do	"	"	Recog. for good behav'r.
Chas. Balrman.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fined \$5.
Chas. Hough and John Allen.....	Assault with intent to kill.	do	do	"	"	" fined \$10 each.
John Helbig.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
Heben Russell.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Convicted, fined \$3
Nathan O'Neal.....	Larceny.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	" \$10.
Michael Goyler and Bridges Goyler.....	Malicious mischief.	do	do	"	"	" \$15.
Frank Kepth.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	" \$7.
Joseph Naser.....	"	do	do	"	"	" \$3.
Franklin Bond.....	Malicious mischief.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	" \$15.
Andrew Sall.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	" \$15.
David N. Francis.....	"	do	do	"	"	Convicted and fined.
Sean and David Novamper.....	Grand larceny.	do	do	"	"	Recog. to circuit court.
Thomas Gibbons.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Convicted—fined \$1.
Jonathan B. Gilbert.....	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	" fine \$10, imp. 14 ds.
August Burger.....	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
J. Tyler.....	Embazzlement.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$1.
Julia Lavare.....	Malicious mischief.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$3.
Chas. Brown.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
George Springer.....	Grand larceny.	do	do	"	"	"
John Hancock.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Leather Bartler.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	"
Phillip Naser.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
do	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	"	"	Convicted and fined \$10.
Andrew Kerkhauser.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Convicted & imp. 30 ds.
James S. Dennis, Toby Harkins and C. Hesthins.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	"	"	Recog. for good behavior.
Jacob Grad.....	Threats.	do	do	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	Convicted and fined \$5.
William Lawrence.....	"	do	do	"	"	Rec. for good behavior.
do	Larceny.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Recog. to keep peace.
do	"	do	do	"	"	"
do	"	do	do	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Convicted and fined \$10

Oakland County—Aug. C. Baldwin, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Erish Frost.....	Larceny.	.....	Dec., 1853.	Convicted.	
William Wilson.....	Burglary.	.....	"	"	"
Hugh Van Gordon.....	"	.....	"	"	"
do.....	"	.....	"	"	"
do.....	"	.....	"	"	"
Virgil M. Rose, Cordelia Rose, et al.,	Assault and battery.	.....	"	Acquitted.	
Burkley C. Bigler, John M. Bigler, Charles Bigler and Edwin Chapman,	Riot.	.....	"	Convicted.	
Ell Sawtell, Jackson Minor and John Ostrander,	"	.....	"	"
David Anderson, et al.,	"	.....	"	"
Owen Payne.....	Assault and battery.	.....	"	Nolle prosequi.	
do.....	"	.....	"	"
William McDermont and Owen Payne.	"	.....	"	"
Oliver Hibbell, et al.,	Riot.	.....	"	"
Thomas and John Baylen,	Assault and battery.	.....	"	"
do.....	"	.....	"	"
Alexander Crawford.	Assault with intent to rape.	.....	"	"
William Hewes.....	False pretences.	.....	"	"
John Shaft.....	Perjury.	.....	"	"
Jackson Maxwell.....	False pretences.	.....	"	"
Richard G. Newell.....	Assault and battery.	.....	"	"
William D. Richmond.....	Poisoning horses.	.....	"	"
Abram D. George.....	Larceny.	.....	"	"
Harmon O'ne.....	"	.....	"	"
Abram E. Matthews.....	Nuisance.	.....	"	"
Samuel Dole.....	Resisting an officer.	.....	"	"
David Foster.....	Murder.	.....	"	"
Harvey Swift.....	Larceny.	.....	"	"
Luman Williams.....	"	.....	"	"
do.....	Receiving stolen goods.	.....	"	"

Allen J. Porter,	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
do	Receiving stolen goods.	"	"	"	"
do	do	"	"	"	"
Abran D. George,	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
Simson Gray,	"	"	"	"	"
Harmon Cooce,	"	"	"	"	"
Simson Bigler & Oliver Barker,	Adultery.	"	"	"	"
John K. Whittemore, et al.,	Riot.	"	"	"	"
Joseph Gray,	Receiving stolen goods.	"	"	"	"
Samuel Hascall,	Adultery.	"	"	"	"
Henry Bush,	Perjury.	"	"	"	"
Samuel Dole,	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
do	"	June, 1854.	"	"	"
Major Alderman, John Com-	Conspiracy.	"	"	"	"
stock and Joseph G. Farr,	"	"	"	"	"
Major Alderman, John Com-	"	"	"	"	"
stock and Joseph G. Farr,	"	"	"	"	"
Major Alderman and William	"	"	"	"	"
Alderman,	"	"	"	"	"
Major Alderman, Jos. G. Farr,	Trespass.	"	"	"	"
Samuel Myers, et al.,	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	"
Samuel Myers, et al.,	"	"	"	"	"
do	"	"	"	"	"
Arthur Davis,	Maintaining a nuisance.	"	"	"	"
The Court House,	Nuisance.	"	"	"	"
Allen J. Porter,	Receiving stolen goods.	Nov., 1854.	"	"	"
do	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
do	Receiving stolen goods.	"	"	"	"
Anson Howe,	Seduction.	"	"	"	"
do	Rape.	"	"	"	"
Edwin C. Wheeler,	Malicious trespass.	"	"	"	"
Joseph L. Rose,	Larceny.	"	"	"	"
Stephen Simmons,	False pretences.	"	"	"	"
Nelson Chapman, et al.,	Riot.	"	"	"	"
Josiah Lathrop,	Assault.	"	"	"	"
John F. May,	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	"
Luther Goodwin, et al.,	Murder.	"	"	"	"
George Koyser,	Riot.	"	"	"	"
— Samuel,	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	"
		Dec., 1853.	"	"	"
			"	"	Tried and convicted.

Ottawa County—R. W. Duroan, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Nelson Ferris,	Trespass.	Oct., 1853.	April, 1854.	Discharged.	
William Thompson,	"	do	do	Nolle prosequi.	
Thomas Hardy,	"	do	do	"	
Edmund Field,	"	do	do	"	
Daniel Angel,	"	do	do	"	
William Blackley,	"	do	do	"	
Nelson Bond,	"	do	do	"	
Charles Rose,	"	do	do	"	
Samuel J. Fox,	Adultery.	April, 1854.	do	Still pending.	
Charles Meers,	Arson.	do	Oct., 1854.	Nolle prosequi.	
Clark McKenzie,	"	do	do	"	
Joseph Totre,	"	do	do	Still pending.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Patrick Earldon,	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	(Convicted and fined \$10.
Michael Earldon,	"	do	do	"	"	" \$5.
Dan. Earldon,	"	do	do	"	"	" \$1.
Taddy Earldon,	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Cornelius Lynch,	"	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fined \$5.
Mary Gardiner,	"	do	do	"	"	" \$5.
John Lutton,	Malicious trespass.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Discharged.
Levi Shackleton,	Selling liquor contrary to law.	do	do	Dec., 1854.	March, 1854.	Still pending.
Herman Joachim,	Keeping liquor for sale contrary to law.	do	do	Jan., 1854.	do	do
Extra Stevens and Nelson Haven,	"	do	do	Feb., 1854.	do	Still pending.
Extra Stevens and Nelson Haven,	"	do	do	"	do	Still pending.
Abraham Van Dusen,	"	do	do	Jan., 1854.	April, 1854.	Judgment for defend't.
Herman Joachim,	Selling liquor contrary to law.	do	do	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Fined \$10.
Hiram Doy,	Larceny.	do	do	Feb., 1854.	do	Still pending.

Bridget McDowren,.....	Assault, with intent to maim.	do	March, 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.
C. S. Patterson,.....	Assault and battery.	do	Sept., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$3.
William Thompson,.....	Action of Trespass.	do	Sept., 1853.	Discharged.
John Q. Adams and C. Ross,.....	Willfully obstructing pub. highway.	do	July, 1854.	"
			Aug., 1854.	"

Sanilac County—JOHN DIVINE, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Stephen Telsado and Willard Wixson,.....	Disorderly conduct.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Jan., 1854.	Jan., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$10.
Frank Palmater,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	March, 1854	March, 1854	" fine \$10.
Samuel Haight,.....	False pretences.	do	do	"	"	Recog. to circuit court.
Joshua E. Wixson,.....	Threats.	do	do	June, 1854.	April, 1854.	" to keep the peace.
Kinsley Wilson and Z. Ferris,.....	Disorderly persons.	do	do	July, 1854.	April, 1854.	" for good behavior.
J. H. Whitley,.....	Malicious trespass.	do	do	June, 1854.	"	Discharged.
William Spencer,.....	Larceny.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	"	Fined \$30, imp'd 15 days.
Charles Green,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Fined \$10, imp'd 5 "
Lemuel Ocomb,.....	"	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$10.

Shiawassee County—LUKE H. PARSONS, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month, and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Ephraim McLaughlin,.....	Keeping gambling house.	May, 1852.	.....	Still pending.	
Phillip and ——— Carlton,.....	Larceny.	Oct., 1853.	.....	"
William H. Doyen,.....	Misdemeanor.	May, 1853.	May, 1854.	Nolle prosequi.	
Calvin Sweet,.....	Assault and battery.	Oct., 1853.	"	Still pending.	
David Baker and wife,.....	"	May, 1854	"	"	
H. G. Southerland,.....	False pretences.	"	"	"	
Alfred Dunn,.....	Assault with intent to kill.	"	"	"	
Henry Wallace and John O'Neil,.....	Malicious mischief.	Oct., 1853.	May, 1854.	Discharged.	
Perry Matison,.....	"	"	"	Still pending.	
Jonathan Burke,.....	Assault with intent to commit rape.	"	"	"	
Avery Thomas & William Goss,.....	Misdemeanor.	May, 1853.	May, 1854.	Indictment quashed.	

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
J. B. Sawyer,.....	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	Nov., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Convicted. " fine \$15.
Sarah Ann Thomas,.....	"	do	do	Dec., 1853.	"	Discharged.
James E. Chafee,.....	Selling liquor.	do	do	"	"	"
James E. Chafee and Robert McLaglin,.....	Keeping liquors for sale.	do	do	Feb., 1854.	Feb., 1854.	Still pending.
Nelson Guilford,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	April, 1854.	April, 1854.	Convicted, fine \$10.
Isaac Wood,.....	Larceny.	do	do	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	" fine \$12.
Isaac Sumner,.....	"	do	do	"	"	" fine \$10.
Richard F. Clark,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
A. M. Woodin,.....	Larceny.	do	do	July, 1854.	July, 1854.	Convicted, fine \$10.
Thomas Munger,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	" fine \$25.
do	"	do	do	"	"	" fine \$30.
do	"	do	do	"	"	" fine \$5.
George R. Eldredge,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	" fine \$20.
James Williams,.....	"	do	do	"	"	" 20 days in jail.
John Williams,.....	"	do	do	"	"	Discharged.
Elizabeth Hunt,.....	"	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Convicted and fined \$15.
— Kinyon,.....	Murder.	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1854.	Still pending.
Isaac M. Banks,.....	Selling liquor without license.	do	do	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$20.
Bartlett Seyles,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	Acquitted.
Horace Pratt,.....	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	Guilty, jail 15 days.
David Ingersoll,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	" fine \$20.

St. Joseph County—PERRIN W. SMITH, Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Albert B. Southwaite,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	Sept., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Henry Whaley,.....	Seduction	"	"	"	Fined \$30 and cost.
Lewis C. Osborn,.....	Malicious mischief.	Dec., 1852.	July, 1854.	Acquitted.	"
John Plumer,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec., 1853.	"	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Albert B. Southwaite,.....	"	"	"	"	" " "
do	"	"	"	"	" " "

John Williams,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 1853.	July, 1854.	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
William Wilson,.....	"	"	"	"	" 5
Samuel Wilson,.....	Burglary.	"	"	"	" 1
John Clark,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	"	"	"	" 1
do	"	"	"	"	"
John G. Coon,.....	Larceny.	"	"	"	Sentence respited.
Nelson Fuller,.....	"	May, 1854.	May, 1854.	"	Sentenced to State Prison 4 years.
Solomon Sedensale,.....	"	"	"	"	" 4
James Wells,.....	"	"	"	"	" 10
Eber Lewis and James Miller,	Rape.	"	"	"	" 2
Amos White & Samuel Vium,	Murder.	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	Lewis con. Mil'r pend'g.	" during life.
George Comer,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	May, 1854.	Oct., 1854.	White con., Vium "	"
Giles Harding,.....	Murder.	Sept., 1854.	May, 1854.	Still pending.	"

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Delavan McSellan,.....	False pretences.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	July, 1854.	.....	Discharged.
Nelson Fuller,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	.....	Still pending.
Solomon Sedensale,.....	"	do	do	"	.....	Res. to appear.
George Comer,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	do	do	May, 1854.	.....	Convicted,—fined \$25.
William Seymour,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	April, 1854.	.....	Committed for trial.
Francis Mills,.....	Rape.	do	do	"	.....	Bound to keep peace.
James Jackson,.....	Thresaid.	do	do	"	.....	Committed for trial.
Amos White & Sam'l Vium,.....	Murder.	do	do	June, 1854.	.....	Committed for trial.
Columbus Engle,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	July, 1854.	.....	Convicted—fined \$5.
John Clark,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	.....	Acquitted.
Caroline Clark,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Aug., 1854.	.....	Convicted, fined \$15.
Horatio Taggart, and Jas. McKibben,.....	Kidnaping.	do	do	"	.....	Committed for trial.
Aderson Davis,.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	Sept., 1854.	.....	Discharged.
Wallace Dunkin,.....	"	do	do	Nov., 1854.	.....	Convicted—fined \$30.
Perry Miller,.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	.....	" \$10.
					.....	Still pending.

Tuscola County—JOHN MOORE, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Milton Whitney,.....	Marrying contrary to statute.	March, 1854.	.....	Still pending.	
Mary E. McFarlan,.....	Murder.	"	.....	"

Van Buren County—WILLIAM N. PARDEE, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Orrin P. Maxson,.....	Arson.	Sept., 1854.	.....	Still pending.	
Alfred Townsend,.....	Bigamy.	"	.....	"

CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
— Taylor,.....	Keeping gambling house.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	.....	.....	Convicted, \$3 fine.
William Stratton,.....	Larceny.	do	do	.....	.....	Acquitted.
Patrick Graham and Michael Howlett,.....	"	do	do	.....	.....	Fined \$10 each.

Washtenaw County—THOS. H. MANX, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
David Francisco,.....	Larceny.	Sept., 1853.	Dec., 1853.	Acquitted.	
John H. Miller,.....	Passing counterfeit money.	Nov., 1853.	"	Nolle prosequi.	
Martin Doty,.....	.....	March, 1854.	March, 1854.	Still pending.	
Miles Sperry,.....	Larceny.	Dec., 1853.	"	Convicted.	Sentenced to State Prison 5 years.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
do John Gurney.....	Breaking jail.	March, 1854.	"	"	"	"
Charles Jackson.....	Burglary.	Sept., 1854.	Sept., 1854.	"	"	"
Thomas Root.....	Larceny.	Nov., 1854.	Nov., 1854.	"	"	"
Peter O'Neil, James Dumas and Michael Burgen.....	Robbery.	March, 1854.	Still pending.	"	"	"
George A. Armstrong.....	Violating election law.	Nov., 1854.	"	"	"	"
Samuel H. White.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles S. Armstrong.....	Perjury.	"	"	"	"	"
James Webster.....	False pretences.	"	"	"	"	"
James Smith.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Lobdell, Henry H. Noble, Thomas Alexander and Franklin Carlisle.....	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	"	"
Peter O'Neil.....	Assault with intent to kill.	March, 1854.	"	"	"	"
CLASS II.—CASES PROSECUTED OTHERWISE THAN BY INDICTMENT.						
Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Henry M. Wells.....	Violation of license law.	Debt.	Justice of the Peace.	Dec., 1853.	"	Convicted, fine \$10.
Wells and Leach.....	"	do	do	"	"	Discontinued.
William B. Leach.....	"	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Daniel Hayle.....	Embezzlement.	Complaint.	do	"	"	Discharged.
John Lawler.....	Bastardy.	do	do	"	"	Committed for trial.
James C. Houghton.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$10.
Peter O'Neil & John Kelly.....	"	do	do	"	"	" fine \$15 each.
William Martin.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	" fine \$20.
Charles Short.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Orrin Walk.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Charles Peach.....	Threats.	do	do	"	"	Bound to keep the peace.
John L. Jackson.....	Larceny.	do	do	"	"	Committed for trial.
Alexander Soulier and Robert Walker.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$15 each.
William Haynes.....	Bastardy.	do	do	"	"	Committed for trial.
do	Reduction.	do	do	"	"	"
Owen M. Venier.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$10.
Phenix Drake.....	"	do	do	"	"	Recog. to keep peace.
Samuel Barlow.....	Threats.	do	do	"	"	Convicted, fine \$5.
Edward Calson.....	Assault and battery.	do	do	"	"	" fine \$10.
A. C. Bliss.....	"	do	do	"	"	Acquitted.
Patrick McMathin.....	"	do	do	"	"	"
Patrick Kelly.....	Assault with intent to kill.	do	do	"	"	Discharged.

CLASS II.—[CONTINUED.]

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Mode of prosecution.	In what court, whether before a justice or other magistrate.	When commenced.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.
Daniel Donelson,	Assault and battery.	Complaint.	Justice of the Peace.	do	March, 1854.	Convicted, fine \$15.
Michael Wakely,	"	do	do	do	July, 1854.	" fine \$10.
Henry Bowman and Frederick Kuhn,	"	do	do	do	Aug., 1854.	Imprisoned 60 days each.
Thomas Foster and Wm. Johnson,	"	do	do	do	Sept., 1854.	"
Daniel Barragon,	Larceny.	do	do	do	Oct., 1854.	Convicted, fine \$35.
Ezekiel Chancett,	Assault and battery.	do	do	do	"	fine \$6.
Michael Chapel,	"	Debt.	do	do	Dec., 1853.	" fine \$10.
John Ortman,	Violation of liquor law.	do	do	do	"	"
do	"	do	do	do	"	"
do	"	do	do	do	"	"
Edward Winters,	"	Complaint	do	do	-----	Imprisoned 30 days.
Almira Reynolds,	Larceny.	do	do	do	-----	"
Ester Ann Donelson,	Assault and battery.	do	do	do	-----	Discontinued.
Thomas Earl,	Violation of liquor law.	Debt.	do	do	-----	"

District of the Upper Peninsula—JOHN COOK, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLASS I.—CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Names of persons prosecuted.	Offence charged.	Month and year of indictment.	When disposed of.	How disposed of, punishment, if any, or present condition of the case.	Remarks.
Stephen Russel,	Larceny.	June, 1854.	June, 1854.	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 yrs.	This case was tried at Eagle River, in the county of Houghton, before the Hon D. Goodwin, District Judge.
Charles Riddles,	"	"	"	Nolle prosequi.	Houghton county.
Lathrop Johnson,	Assault, with intent to murder.	Aug., 1854.	Aug., 1854.	Recog. to circuit court.	Ontonagon county.
William G. Fell,	Forgery.	"	"	"	do
William Goldworth,	Assault and battery.	"	"	"	do
James McInuff,	Assault with intent to commit rape.	"	"	still pending.	do

RECAPITULATION.

CASES PROSECUTED BY INDICTMENT.

Total number of Indictments found, and embraced in this Report,.....302.

CRIMES.

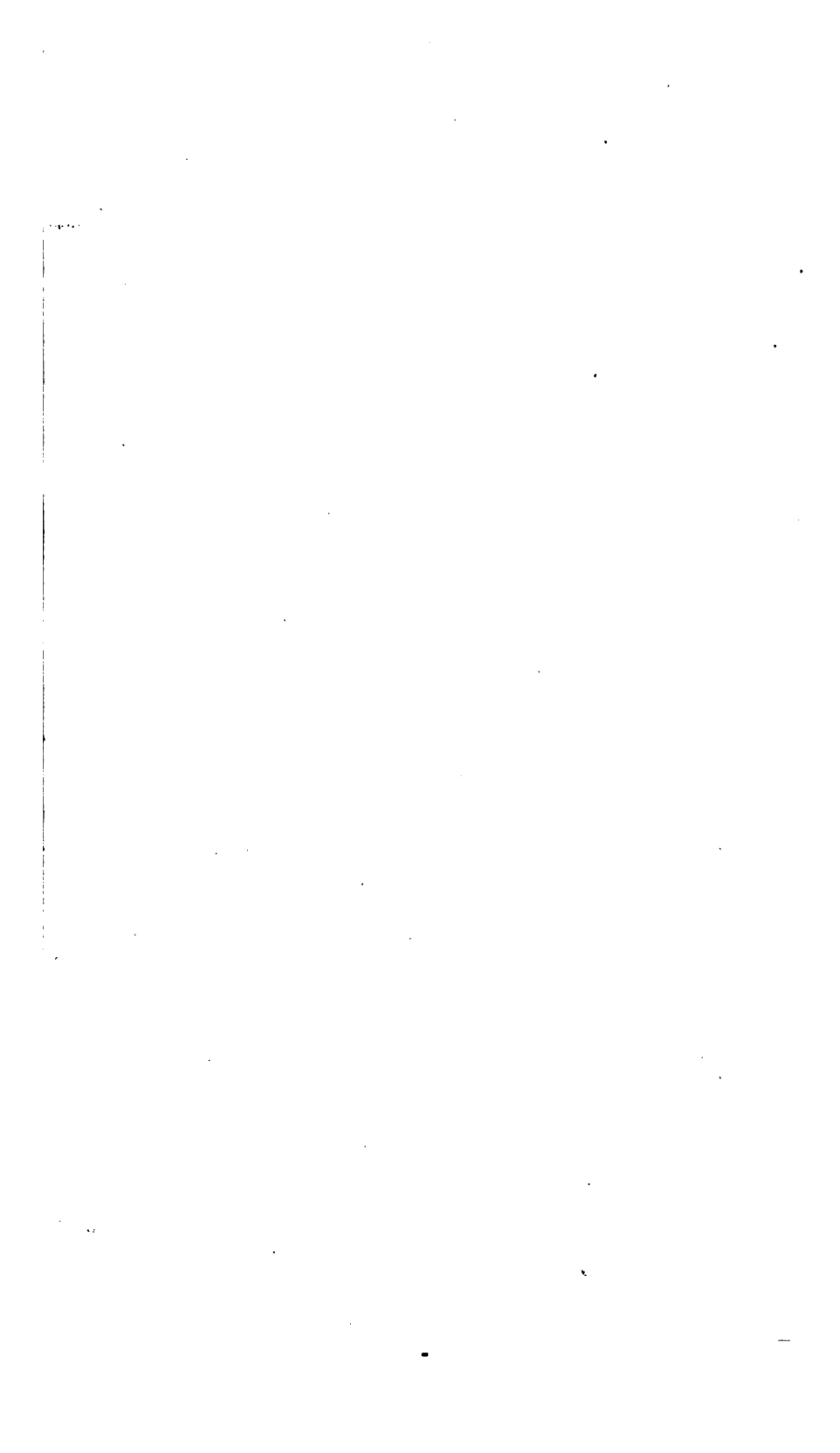
Adultery,	5
Arson,.....	12
Assault and Battery,.....	42
Assault, with intent to kill,.....	14
Assault, with intent to commit a rape,.....	5
Barratry,	1
Bigamy,	3
Breaking jail,.....	4
Burglary,.....	12
Conspiracy,.....	3
Crime against Nature,.....	1
Embezzlement,	1
Forgery,.....	6
Forcible Entry.....	1
Having Counterfeit Money in possession, with intent to pass the same,.....	1
Incest,.....	1
Larceny,.....	60
Misdemeanor,	3
Malevolent Mischief,.....	10
Murder,	7
Marrying contrary to Statute,.....	1
Nuisance,	15
Obstructing Railroad track,.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,.....	10
Passing Counterfeit Money,.....	13
Perjury,.....	9
Rape,	6
Receiving Stolen Goods,.....	7
Resisting Officer,.....	7
Riot.....	17
Robbery,.....	1

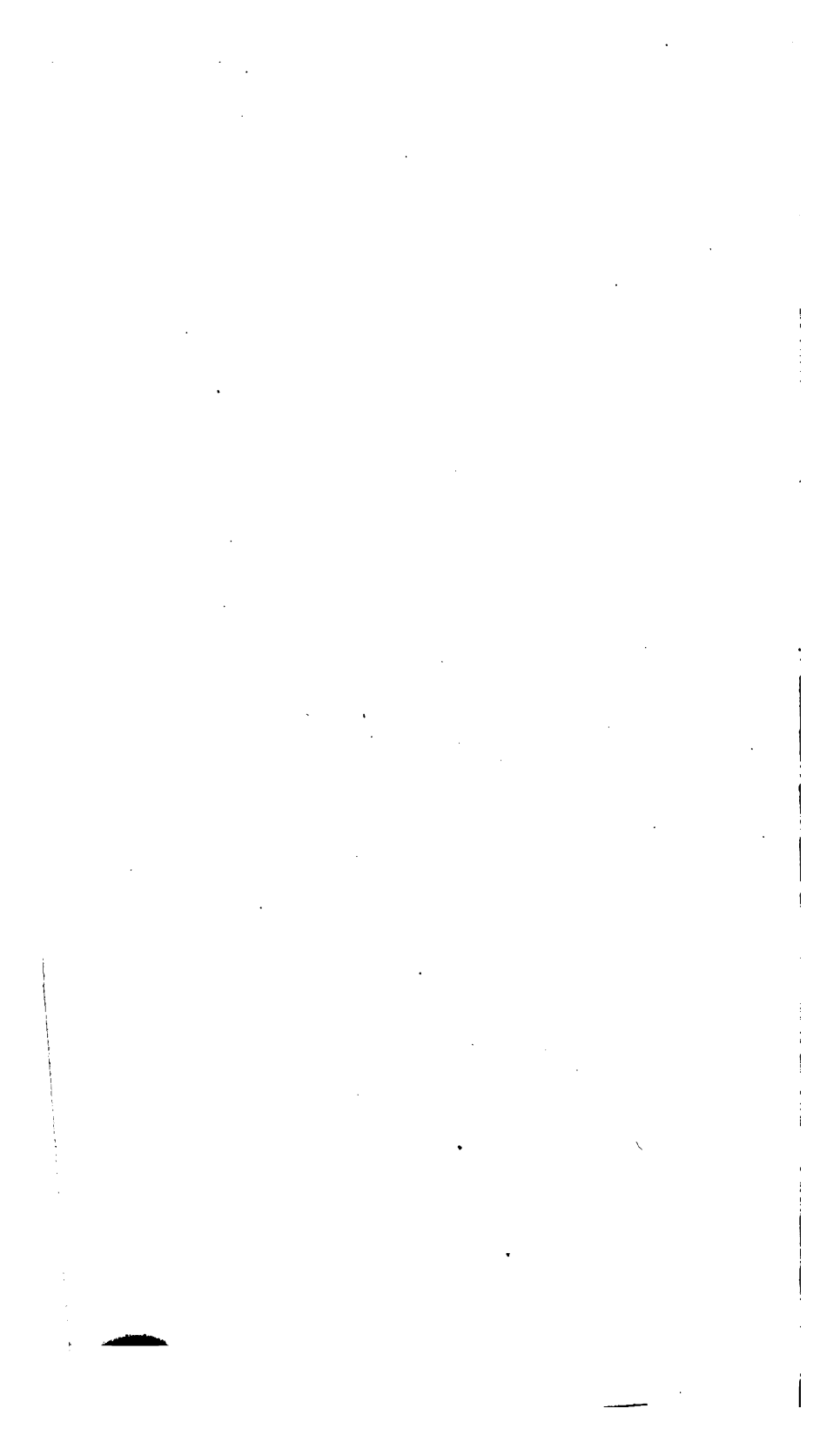
Seduction,.....	6
Selling liquor without license,.....	2
Selling Unwholesome Provisions,.....	2
Trespass on School Lands,.....	1
Trespass,	9
Violating Election Law,.....	3
Total,.....	<u>302</u>

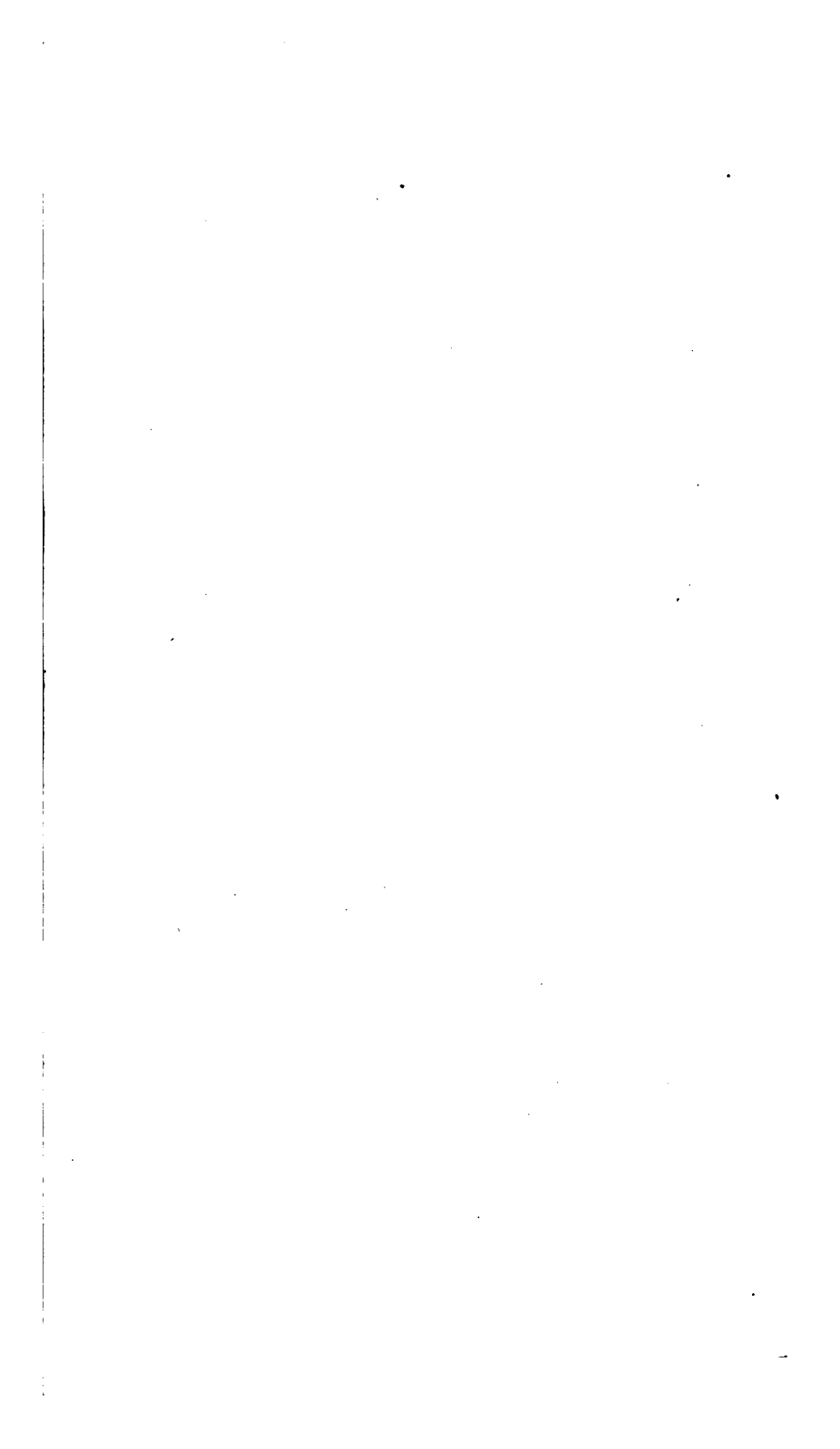
TABLE, showing the number of Convictions upon Indictments, and the period for which the convicted were sentenced to Imprisonment in the State Prison:

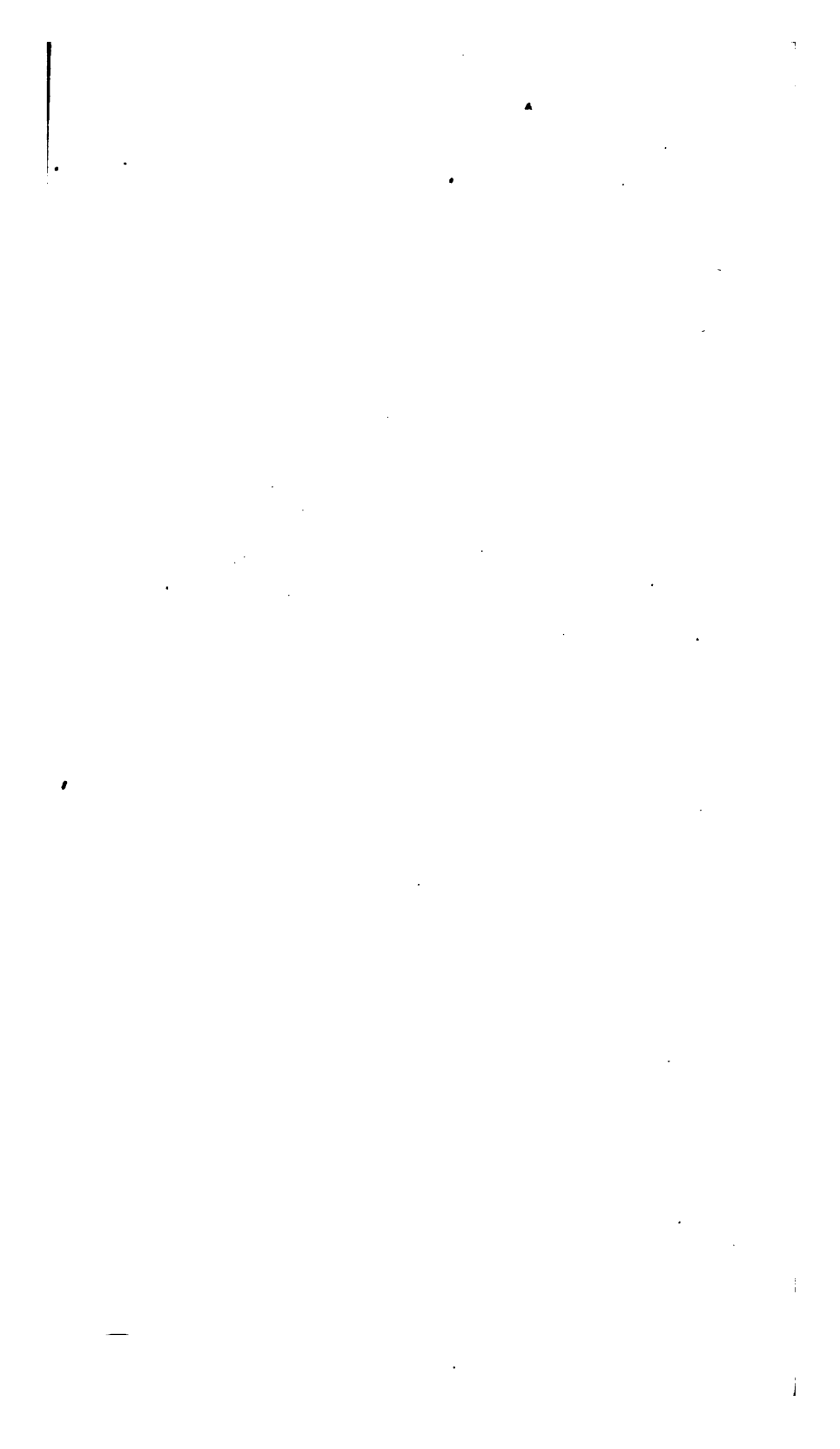
COUNTIES.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	10 Years.	Life.	Total.
Berrien,	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Calhoun, .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cass,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eaton, .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hilldale, .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ingham,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson, .....	..	..	12	..	1	1	..	..	..
Kent, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lapeer,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lenawee, .....	..	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	1
Monroe, .....	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Joseph,	12	4	12	12	1	..	1	1	..
Washtenaw,	12	1	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
Total,	8	12	10	7	8	1	1	2	49











OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Lansing, December 31, 1854. }

To the Hon. the Legislature of Michigan:

Herewith is respectfully submitted the Annual Report required by law from this Department, embracing accompanying documents.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

1900

1901

1902

{ 1903 }
{ 1904 }

1905

1906

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 6.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Lansing, Dec. 31, 1854.

To the Legislature:

It is a source of gratification to every friend of American Institutions, that changes of power in the political departments of the government bring with them no diminution of interest in relation to the instruction of the rising generation. Education is a subject of paramount importance with all; differences of opinion existing only as to the modes by which the widest blessings may be bestowed, and the most enduring results secured. It is a peculiar characteristic of the American people, and more especially of that portion from whence, for the most part, the States of the North-West are settled, that they have ever bestowed of their means, whether scanty or ample, for the benefit of education, with a liberality and zeal which deserve our gratitude, and which will forever deserve the gratitude of posterity. To diffuse such benefits most widely, the early settlers of our common country were willing to stint themselves, and submit to every hardship incident to their settlement on the shores of a new world—that by these means future generations of men might find no excuse for the encroachments of ignorance and vice and despotism, in consequence of *their* neglect to provide for the means of

universal free education. It was the sagacity and forethought of such men, which, as early in the history of our country, as 1785, laid broad the foundation, upon which the people of Michigan and of the Northwest, have built their educational superstructures, in the munificent appropriation of the one-thirty-sixth part of the public domain, for the use of schools, forever. There were none at that time, in the vast region we now inhabit, who could be the recipients of its benefits. The wild beast and the savage shared its deep solitudes, together, and this great wilderness then gave no promise of settlement and progress and greatness, such as we witness here to day. The strong arm of the General Government, had not then thrown around the settlement of the country, the great *Ægis* of its protection. The ordinance of 1787 gave to it its first impulse, and infused into it, its first vitality, respecting the provisions of the grant of 1785, and declaring further, that as "Religion, Morality and Knowledge were necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." It was not until 1824, more than a quarter of a century afterward, when the people who had then settled in our Peninsula, had for the first time elected their own local Legislature, that any steps were taken to secure the benefit of the grant, which at this day amounts in value, to a million of dollars, and the interest of which is distributed to every portion of the State. At that early period, two of our most venerable and distinguished citizens, who have reached the highest honors which the State can confer, and who still live, gave their attention to the subject of the grant, and to the establishment of a University. The attention of the local Legislature and of Congress was called to the preservation of the former, and its ultimate application to the uses so nobly designed by the Fathers of the Republic. The circumstances of the country had been peculiar. The population was small, and ancient private land claims existed, unsettled and ill defined. No surveys were made until after the war of 1812, and it had till then been impossible to give effect to the grant; but as the prospects of the Territory began to be changed, the fertility of the soil developed, and the influx of emigrants from other States commenced, it was the earliest work of the first Legislature of the Territory to secure for themselves, for us, and for posterity, the benefits it was designed to afford.

The history of early legislation may now, perhaps, be considered a matter of no practical importance. But to know the difficulties which embarrassed it, is to increase our appreciation of the value of the blessings we derive from the grant, and make us estimate more highly our educational privileges. Much of this history has been developed in former Reports from this Department. Reference to it will show, what an object of constant interest, education has been to the inhabitants of Michigan, from its earliest settlement to the present day. In the Journals of the Territorial Legislature, in the Articles of admission into the Union, in its first Constitution as a State, in the messages of its successive Chief Magistrates, in the Acts of the Legislature, and in the efforts of the people, will be found ample proof that under all changes and circumstances the subject of Public Instruction has been of the first importance. And while in its first constitutional provisions relative to education, Michigan was in advance of the older States, progression has marked every act of legislation, till it is safe to say that there is no system in the old States of the Union which works with greater equality of taxation, or with better hopes of success, in accomplishing the education of all the youth of the State at present or in the future. Our system is, without doubt, based upon the surest principles of improvement and success, the division and subdivision of duties and powers, and due regard to all interests, both local and general, with a constitutional and proper head. Older States had made the education of the children of the State a part of their public policy, and provided for the appointment of officers to manage the affairs of the schools, but it does not appear that any of them adopted the idea of a system of Public Instruction such as was contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. The idea that every State should have its general officer of Public Instruction, was derived from the Prussian system. The creation of such an officer was the great and only feature which the Constitution engrafted from that into our own educational system. Such an officer had not been before appointed in the Union. Other States had Superintendents of Schools, whose official positions in the State were subordinate, and whose duties extended only to that class of schools which we have in this State wisely denominated "Primary," not "Common." There was no officer charged with the general supervision of Public Instruction, who stood at the head of the entire system, as the represen-

tative of that whole subject, on the part of the sovereignty of the State, and the people of the State. It was not the business of the Superintendent of Schools to superintend the whole system of State Education, but it was designed in Michigan to create an officer, who should in substance, and in fact, have the general supervision of public instruction; who should stand as the acknowledged head of the system, supervising every educational interest, whether it pertained to the University, to the Normal Schools, to the Primary Schools, or to any other educational institution in the State.

The Revised Constitution, in accordance with this idea, expressly declares; that he shall have "general supervision of Public Instruction." This supervision being general, the various Institutions of the State are placed nevertheless under the immediate and special control of local authorities, all of which were created and designed to work with harmony and in unison, each with the other. The University is under the control of the Board of Regents; the Normal School, under the Board of Education; the Union and the Primary Schools, under the immediate supervision of the people, in their municipal capacity. Each have their appropriate sphere of duties. It is the business of the Faculty of the University, both literary and medical, to instruct the youth under their charge, and govern the internal affairs of the Institution; of the teachers in the Normal School, to instruct and govern in the same way. It is the province of the Superintendent to have general supervision of Public Instruction, as the head of the system. Thus each acting in his own appropriate sphere of duties, without infringement upon the powers and duties of the other, the system is harmonious in theory and ought to be so in fact. The Superintendent is, by the Constitution and law, the head of the system. To recognize any other principle than this, is to destroy the unity of the system, and to thwart the design of the Constitution and law. Unless such a supervision is recognized by all the Educational Institutions of the State, there will be misunderstanding and jealousy, rather than mutual confidence and good will between the Educational forces of the State, and danger to the success of every scheme for the promotion of the great cause of Popular Education.

To give greater perfection to this idea, and to enable the Superintendent to give greater efficiency to his labors, it is indispensable that there should be,

1. An office appropriated solely to his use, at Lansing.
 2. A Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.
 3. An Educational Journal under his supervision, sent by law to the school districts.
 4. Authority to settle questions arising under the school laws, finally.
 The importance of these suggestions will doubtless be contained before the appropriate committee, by the gentleman who is placed in charge of this department, and whose experience and knowledge on the subject will enable him to afford whatever light on this point may be necessary to secure proper legislation, so important to the interests of the educational system. While the law makes it necessary for the Superintendent to keep an office at Lansing, and while it is essential that he should have an office at that place, it is impossible for him to remain permanently in it. His duties call him in all sections of the State, and like the adage of the schoolmaster, "he must be abroad." Due preparation for labors in the field, require much time and thought and labor, which no one can perform but himself—and while he is engaged in this preparation, and in active visitation of the schools, and attendance at Institutes, and in the delivery of lectures, he cannot well perform the manual labor required to copy letters, foot reports, and file papers in his office. Besides, there should be some one who could acquire a knowledge of the affairs of the office, in case of the death of the incumbent; some one who would feel an interest in the subject too, not less than the Superintendent himself. There is no such thing as conducting and arranging the manual labors of the office, without such an officer as is here contemplated. A former Legislature devolved certain of these duties on the Librarian, but experience has demonstrated that this arrangement cannot be made effective.

THE SYSTEM.

The great want in the system now is undoubtedly, a class of intermediate schools, between the Primary schools and the University. There is no opinion better settled by the experience of the past in our educational history, than that expressed by successive Chief Magistrates and Superintendents, that the University was never so prosperous as when the branches were in existence. A return to the first policy of the Regents in this respect would be a return to a course of wisdom.

The chasm should be filled in some way. It is thought by many whose opinions are entitled to consideration, that the Union Schools will fill the desired space. That they may be made to do so in the localities where they exist, is probably true. Most of them now fit students to enter the University. In pursuance of public opinion so often generally expressed throughout the State, the Legislature of 1851 provided in an act approved April 8, of that year, that the Regents of the University might establish and organize a branch, or branches of the institution by the creation of a trusteeship for the local management of the same, or they were authorized in their discretion and under limitations expressed in the act, to select for a branch, any chartered literary institution of the State. So earnest was the Legislature in relation to this, that it was further provided in the act referred to, that no buildings should be erected on the grounds set apart for the uses of the University, until one branch should be established in each judicial district of the State. Our chief educational institutions of higher grade, the University and Normal School, are situated in the eastern portion of the State, and both in the same county. Thus while ready facilities are afforded to citizens of the east and south portion of the State, the north and the west from want of such facilities, are in need of intermediate preparatory Institutions, where their sons and daughters may be instructed in the vicinity of their homes. The State of New York pays mileage to such students as attend the Normal School at Albany, but this plan has not been adopted here, for want of means. There seems to be but three practical methods of obtaining these preparatory Institutions. Firstly, by the re-establishment of the Branches of the University, as contemplated in the act of the Legislature referred to: Secondly, the adoption of the Union Schools as Branches: Thirdly, by separate Institutions under the name of Academies. To either of these purposes, the proceeds of the principal arising from the sales of Swamp Lands, might wisely be applied. Until some one of these plans shall be carried out, the University cannot be expected to draw within its halls the greatest number of students from all portions of our State. It is yet true that numbers of our young men enter the Collegiate Institutions of other States. This ought not to be, and it will probably, to a considerable extent, cease to be, when preparatory Institutions are established at home. It is not to be concealed that the Un-

iversity has not yet secured to itself, the strong good will of all of the citizens of the State, and it is obvious that it never will be able to do so, till it represents itself, by means of Branches or Institutions adopted as such, in all sections of the State. Without these arteries, it must continue to remain a local and not in reality a State Institution. The best facilities for instruction are afforded to such as are actually in the Institution, and this could scarcely be otherwise, when the number of Professors is so great in comparison to the number of students to be instructed. But the number of the latter ought to be increased, and it can only be increased by a proper course of action on behalf of those who are entrusted with the management of the University. The law of '61, contemplated action in the direction of Branches or some other intermediate Institutions. The application of large amounts of money, whether accruing from the interest of the Funds belonging to the University, or donated by the liberality of our citizens, to purposes of the highest branches of science, will not act as an incentive to draw within its halls scores of young men, who do not find it within the limits of their means to *prepare* to enter them. None of the means at the disposal of the Regents accruing from the interest of the University Fund, can wisely be applied in the present state of our system of education, (of which the University is but a part,) to any other purpose than that which will afford some more efficient means of filling up the Institution with students. This is the great want. With a large corps of Professors, instruction ought to be afforded to double and treble the number that have ever been in the Institution at any time. There can be no question as to this policy. It is demanded by the best interests of the Institution itself, and by the people, not of a section, but of the whole State.

The Reports of the Board of Regents, of the Visitors, and of the Board of Education, are respectfully submitted herewith.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School continues to improve in its condition, and each term adds to the number of its pupils, and the reputation of the Institution. By an act of the last Legislature, the sum of \$80,000 00 was appropriated for its maintenance, out of the avails of the swamp lands.

The whole amount of sales of the salt spring lands, which constitute the basis of the Normal School Fund, will be found appended hereto. In justice to the School, and to those who desire to participate in its benefits, the Legislature should advance the amount appropriated by the last Legislature. Its income is not sufficient to meet its wants, which are based upon the most practical necessities.

It is appropriate here to say that since the organization of the Institution, three of its most distinguished and earnest friends, members of the Board, have been removed from the field of their earthly labors, viz: Hon. Isaac E. Crary, Hon. Samuel Barstow and Hon. E. N. Skinner. Each of these gentlemen was distinguished for zeal in behalf of education, and each devoted himself with great fidelity to the interests of the Normal School. It is the desire of the remaining members of the late Board to give their hearty co-operation, and whatever aid they may be able to furnish, to the Board who succeed them, in advancing the reputation and usefulness of the School.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The condition of the Primary Schools under the laws relating thereto, is believed to be constantly improving. Two things are especially desirable in the way of legislation, relating to improvement of this class of Schools, and of the system. The first of these is the securing of Teacher's Institutes, by appropriation for that purpose, and the other is, a change in the basis of apportionment. The tax of one mill on each dollar, of the valuation of the taxable property of the townships, under the equalization now established, is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Constitution, for the term required by law. For this year this tax has raised \$63,879.

The apportionment of the income of the Primary School Fund is now made upon the number of children residing in the District, between the ages of 4 and 18 years. If the apportionment to the townships should be based upon this number, and a law should be passed, requiring the Township Clerk to apportion this amount to the several School Districts in the townships, on the personal daily attendance of the scholars in the Schools, it would be an improvement upon the present plan, which would tend to secure, at least, two results—the cessation of Select Schools, and what is of more consequence, the attend-

ance of thousands at the District Schools who are not now found in them.

The whole number of school districts in the State is 4,404. The number of children in the State between 4 and 18 years, 160,458. The amount raised by rate bill, \$50,111.34. No. of volumes in the Libraries, 119,558. Amount of dollar tax voted by the Districts, \$11,672. [See Tabular Statement.]

It appears from an examination of the tables, that the difference between the number resident in the District, and the number in actual attendance at the schools, is over \$1,000. Where are these children? Many of them are found in select schools, but it is fair to presume that a very large number are not in attendance at any school. Large numbers of such are to be found in the City of Detroit, and the larger towns. The change recommended in the system of apportionment, will be the means of sending into the schools large numbers of this class, but there is no reason to believe it will embrace the whole. For those who for the most part are left without parental care, and who live without the restraints of good advice, something ought to be done. There can be no doubt as to the policy of creating such an institution, nor if its ultimate economy as a part of our social regulations. Every dollar expended in the rescue and education of such, will give an additional security that society will be saved the expense of punishment and doubtful reformation in the Penitentiary. Loss of parental protection and neglect to attend school, are the great causes which lead to early malpractices in life. Institutions for the care and education of such have existed in other countries, and in other States of the Union; and it would be an act of wisdom, as it is indeed of necessity, to endow such an institution with some of the means of which the state is now amply provided. Such an institution should be a State Institution, connected with the system of Public Instruction, and located at the Capital, where it could be subject to the personal visitation of those to whom the interests of the State are committed, and especially of the Legislature. Such institutions have sometimes been denominated in other countries, *Houses of Rescue*, which is doubtless a term better adapted to express the object of such an institution than any other.

There should be a law requiring the Board of Education of the city of Detroit to furnish a copy of the Reports now required to be published, to the office of the Superintendent. By the courtesy of the gentlemen who are charged with the management of the city schools, they have been received, but it would be better that they should be received officially, and transmitted to the Legislature, with the Report and other documents of the Superintendent.

The Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, already established, should also be placed under the Educational system of the State. It is a most important and interesting Department of Public Instruction, and should be in such position that the chief Educational officer could make it the subject of his especial care and attention.

There should be some provision of law for the organization of schools for colored children, where they are desired.

There is no provision of law by which a full and detailed Report of the condition of the Union Schools can be had. The officers make the usual Report required for other District officers, but there should be required from the Principals, a detailed account of the state of these schools, and of the manner of their government, and these Reports should be presented with the Report of the Superintendent. A circular was addressed to the Principals for this purpose, but no Reports have been received.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have recommended the establishment of a separate Agricultural School. Appropriations for that purpose ought to be concentrated, doubtless, on one object. If such a School should be established, the Board of Education should be relieved from the requirements of Section 7, of the Act relating to the Normal School, approved March 25, 1850, which requires that the Board shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, as the means at their disposal may warrant, to provide suitable grounds and buildings, implements of husbandry, and mechanical tools, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of the second Section of the Act, "To give instruction in Mechanic Arts, and in the Arts of Husbandry and Agricultural Chemistry." The elementary principles of these, ought to be taught in the Primary Schools. The teaching of the natural sciences, which enable the student to ascertain

and know the composition of the soil, or a knowledge of the elements which enter into the calculation of forces required to draw a plow or turn a thrashing machine, are objects well worth the acquisition of every young man who attends the Primary Schools.

In one of the monarchical countries of Europe, there are 5 Agricultural Colleges; in these are taught, both by theory and practice, the higher branches of science, connected with the culture and improvement of the soil. There are in the same country ten Agricultural Schools of a more elementary character; seven devoted to instruction in the culture of flax; two to instruction in the management of sheep, and 45 model farms, intended to serve in introducing both modes of agriculture. In all—seventy-one public establishments for Agricultural Education, not to mention many private Schools, where the arts and sciences of good farming are taught.

FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

General anxiety has been expressed relative to the establishment of an institution of a high grade for the education of females. In the original plan of our educational system, such an institution was contemplated, as a branch of the University. The education of the sexes together is deemed by the greater portion of our people as an object of importance. They are so educated at the Primary Schools, and that too, without detriment to their social position or their morals. To establish a female department in the University, would be to carry out this idea but it would not seem, after all, to be practicable to do this. A general law may be necessary to secure legislation on this subject, if it is proposed to establish a separate institution. Whenever such an institution is established, however, it should be established on a practical basis—it should be an institution not only where the highest order of instruction can be afforded, and where the graces and accomplishments which pertain to the highest cultivation of the female character can be taught, but where at the same time, instruction could be afforded in the art of domestic economy, and those things which pertain to practical usefulness in life. The Roman matrons were not above the learning required for this, and the world has long accorded the highest praise to them for it. The cultivation of the intellect and graces, and the knowledge required to make a loaf of bread, and to know the constituent parts of which it

is composed, are things which together give the highest perfection to the true female character, and increase our appreciation of real womanhood. An institution which would secure such an education, would indeed be an object worthy of all commendation.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The want of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is still felt in our schools. Its introduction into the schools has been recommended by every Superintendent of the north-west, and it ought to be supplied to the township libraries. This can be done without any appropriation for this purpose, or any increase of taxation, by authorizing the School Instructors to apply temporarily the \$25 now appropriated of the mill tax to the purchase of books, to the purchase of the work.

BLANKS.

Blanks for all the forms required by the school officers have been printed, and are ready for distribution to the various school officers. The great object of this has been to secure uniformity and order in school affairs throughout the State, to save questions as to the legality of notices, in consequence of imperfections which occur, when they have to be written out. It is a work for which the officers of the school districts and townships get no adequate compensation, or none at all, to write out certificates for teachers, and the other required blanks. They are now printed. Copies of them, and copies of all leases and deeds of school houses, might well be required to be filed in the office of the Superintendent.

Our common appreciation of the vast interests of the rising generation will best be proved by our mutual disposition to advance the cause of education; by the harmony with which we unite to produce the greatest blessings upon our common posterity, and by bestowing the most earnest of our endeavors upon that great subject, which is the foundation of our free institutions, and the only hope of their perpetuity.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN,

Supt. Public Instruction.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Regents, of the University of Michigan for 1853.

TO THE HON. F. W. SHEARMAN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of Sec. 15, of the "act to provide for the government of the State University," the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents, respectfully report.

The number of the Professors and Officers of the University, and the amounts of their salaries are as follows:

	SALARIES.
Rev. H. P. Tappan, D. D., President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy,	\$1,500 00
Rev. George P. Williams, L. L. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics,	1,000 00
Abram Sager, A. M., Professor of Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, Botany and Zoology,	1,150 00
Silas H. Douglass, A. M. M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, Geology and Minerology,	1,150 00
Louis Fasquelle, L. L. D., Professor of Modern Languages,	1,000 00
M. Gunn, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy,	1,000 00
Samuel Denton, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology,	1,000 00
J. Adams Allen, A. M. M. D., Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Pathology,	1,000 00
Rev. James R. Boise, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and literature,	1,000 00
Rev. E. O. Haven, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and literature,	1,000 00
Edmund Andrews, A. M. M. D., Demonstrator and Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy,	500 00

Zina Pitcher, M. D. Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics, (not on duty),.....	No Salary.
Alonzo B. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, (not on duty),.....	No Salary.
Alvah Bradish, A. M., Professor of the Fine Arts, (not on duty),.....	No Salary.
Rev. Charles Fox, A. M., Lecturer on Theoretical and Practical Agriculture,	Services Gratis.

The number of Graduates at the last annual commencement of the College of Arts, was ten.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on four others.

The number of students in attendance in the College of Arts and Sciences is about 75, and in the College of Medicine and Surgery 167, and the number of graduates 33.

The books of instruction used, and the course of instruction, is as follows:

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.

1st term—Latin, Greek, Algebra.

2d term—Algebra and Geometry, Latin and Greek.

3d term—Geometry, Greek, Latin.

Second Year.

1st term—Rhetoric, Trigonometry, Conic Sections and Greek.

2d term—Latin, Analytical Geometry and Greek.

3d term—Latin, French, Natural Philosophy.

Third Year.

1st term—Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, French.

2d term—German, Greek, French.

3d term—German. Astronomy, Latin or Greek.

Fourth Year.

1st term—German, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry.

2d term—Moral Science, Mental Philosophy & Logic, Chemistry.

3d term—Moral Science, Animal & Veg. Physiology, Geology.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

First Year.

1st term—English Language and Literature, History Algebra.

2d term—Algebra, Geometry, History, Eng. Language & Literature.

3d term—Geometry, French, History.

Second Year.

1st term—Rhetoric, Trigonometry & Conic Sections, French.

2d term—German, French, Analytical Geometry.

3d term—German, Des. Geom., Mensu., Surv'g., Nat. Philosophy.

Third Year.

1st term—Political Economy, Nat. Philosophy, German.

2d term—Drawing, Persp. & Archi., Calculus, Rhetoric.

3d term—Civil Engineering, Mental Philosophy, Astronomy.

Fourth Year.

1st term—Civil Engineering, Men. Philosophy, Chemistry.

2d term—Moral Science, Men. Philos., & Logic, Chemistry.

3d term—Moral Science, Animal & Veg. Physiology, Geology.

Lectures through the year, once each week, on Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, to all the classes.

Exercises in declamation and English composition, for each class weekly through both courses. Original declamations through the last two years.

The above course of study in the Department of Arts and Sciences embraces the following subjects :

1. LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

One recitation, daily, in Latin, during one half of the regular course is attended by the students in the Classical Department. This, added to the acquaintance with the language required on admission, will enable the student to read critically some of the best classics, and to prosecute the study thereafter as far as he may wish, without the need of more instruction. His attention will be constantly directed not only to the peculiarities of this language in particular, but to the principles of general grammar, the relation of our own and other modern languages to the Latin, excellencies and blemishes of style, and the mythological, historical and other information, necessary for a complete understanding of the books read.

The following text-books are used :

First year—1st term, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; 2d term, Livy, (Lincoln's) ; 3d term, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.

Second year—1st term, Horace, (Anthon's or Lincoln's) ; 2d term Selections from Tacitus; 3d term, Seneca's Hercules Furens and Plautus' Captivi.

Third year: first term, Juvenal and Persius.

The following books, with others, are used in this department for reference: Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard's and Zumpt's; Andrews' Latin-English Lexicon; Riddle and Arnold's English-Latin Lexicon; Schmitz's, Arnold's and Niehbur's History of Rome; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Butler's Atlas and Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

2. GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The instruction in this department is continued through the first year, through two terms of the second year, and through one term of the third year, in five lessons each week.

The studies of the first year are Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and selections from Thucydides. A considerable portion of the time is also devoted to lessons in the Grammar, and to exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

In the second year, further selections from Thucydides are read, and also the *Antigone* of Sophocles (Woolsey's edition). The exercises in Greek Composition are continued, and English Essays are required of the class on topics relating in general to the age of Pericles, or more particularly to the authors which are read.

The oration of Demosthenes on the *Crown*, is studied in the third year. Essays are required of the class and lectures are delivered by the instructor on subjects connected with the age of the Athenian orators.

The limited amount of time allowed to the study of the Greek language and literature in the collegiate course, renders it impossible to do any thing more than make a beginning. That this beginning should be a good one—should lay a foundation upon which it will be possible to build hereafter,—is the principal object aimed at. Particular attention is paid therefore in the first year to the forms and structure of the language itself: afterwards, while the principles of interpretation continue to be carefully studied, as much attention as possible is given also to the history of the Greeks, and of their literature.

The course is not always limited to the before-mentioned authors, but may be varied in the different years.

The following works are particularly recommended as books of reference: Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon; Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities; Smith's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology; Findlay's or Butler's Atlas; Kiepert's Atlas von Hellas; Becker's Charicles; and Grote's and Thirlwall's Histories of Greece.

3. MODERN LANGUAGES.

The course of instruction in this department occupies one daily recitation during six terms, or two years. One half of the time is devoted to the French language, and the other half to the German.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The instruction in the Classical Course begins with the last term of the second year, and closes with the second term of the third year. In the Scientific, it begins with the last term of the first year and ends with the second term of the second year.

1st term—Fasquelle's French Method—Oral and written exercises in translating from French into English, and from English into French. Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader.

2d term—Oral and written exercises on the grammar and idioms of the language. Telemaque, (Fasquelle's edition, with grammatical references.)

3d term—Oral and written exercises on the syntax and idioms.—Racine—Les Plaideurs—Andromaque.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

The instruction in the Classical Course begins with the second term of the third year, and ends with the first term of the fourth year.

In the Scientific Course, it begins with the second term of the second year, and ends with the first term of the third year.

1st term—Grammar—Oral and written exercises in translating from English into German, and from German into English.

2d term—Grammar continued—Oral and written exercises in German. Translation from German into English.

3d term—Grammar continued—Oral and written exercises on the idioms of the language. Schiller—Wilhelm Tell.

4. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The studies of this department extend through three years, and embrace the following subjects, viz:

- I. Algebra.
- II. Plane and Solid Geometry.
- III. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- IV. Mensuration and Navigation.
- V. Analytical Geometry.
- VI. Differential and Integral Calculus.
- VII. Descriptive Geometry.
- VIII. Drawing, Perspective and Architecture.
- IX. Mechanics,
- X. Acoustics and Optics.

The above are the studies pursued in connection with the Scientific Course. In the Classical Course, IV, VI, VII, and VIII, of this list are omitted. Those studies which are common to the two courses are pursued at the same time, and the whole in the following order, viz:

First year.

- 1st term—Algebra, to Chap. VII.—Davies Bourdon.
- 2d term—Algebra completed.
- “ term—Geometry, to book IV.—Davies’ Legendre.
- 3d term—Geometry completed.

Second year.

- 1st term—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—Davies and Loomis.
- “ term—Analytical Geometry—Loomis.
- 2d term—Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying—Loomis.
- 2d term—Descriptive Geometry—Davies.
- “ term—Mechanics—Olmstead or Smith.

Third year.

- 1st term—Acoustics and Optics—Olmstead or Bartlett.
- 2d term—Drawing, Perspective and Architecture,
- “ term—Differential and Integral Calculus—Loomis.
- 3d term—Shades, Shadows and Perspective—Davies.
- “ term—Astronomy—Norton or Olmstead.

5. RHETORIC.

Rhetoric is attended to as a special recitation but one term by students of the Classical Department; but constant attention is directed to this important subject by the professors of Ancient and Modern Languages. Weekly exercises are attended by the students during the entire course.

The students of the Scientific Department receive instruction by lectures, upon the History and Analysis of the English Language, and give especial attention to the study of Rhetoric.

Original essays will frequently be required in this Department.

The following subjects are attended as faithfully as they can be in the very short time assigned to them in the undergraduate course of four years. It is proper to state that opportunities are offered to graduates and all others to pursue them much farther in the University proper, the organization of which is explained in Section V.

6. ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

The instruction in this department will be communicated in a course of lectures during the third term of the fourth year, upon the general and comparative organization of plants, which forms the basis of their systematic arrangement or classification; and vegetable physiology, comprising the source and mode of nutrition of plants, and their various modes of developement and dissemination; also, an outline of their geographical distribution and economical history.

A parallel course on the general and comparative physiology of animals, their classification, habits and relation to human interests, will be given during the term.

Books of Reference—

Schleiden's Principles of Botany.

Balfour's Manual of Botany.

Gray's Botanical Text Book.

Jussieu's Elements of Botany.

Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Edward's Cours de Zoologie.

7. CHEMISTRY.

The instruction in this department will be embraced in,

First—A course of lectures, delivered during the first and second terms of the fourth year, upon Theoretical and Experimental Chemist-

ry. In these lectures, the useful application of the science to the arts, manufactures, and agriculture, will be fully dwelt upon; the impurities of the various drugs used in medicine and for manufacturing purposes, will be pointed out, and a complete system of qualitative analysis given. The consideration of the subjects of Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism, will be embraced in this course. Each lecture will be reviewed by an examination of the class on the day succeeding the delivery of the lecture.

Second—A course of instruction will be given during the third term in Practical and Analytical Chemistry, in which students will be introduced to the Laboratory, and instructed in the art of Chemical manipulation. This course will be adapted to advanced students, and those who have attended one or more courses of lectures.

Facilities will also be afforded students to become versed in the practical details of toxicological, soil, and other analyses, in which the Professor of Chemistry, is very frequently engaged.

Books of Reference—

Stockhardt's Principles of Chemistry.

Will's Qualitative Analysis.

Fresenius' " "

Cavendish Publications.

8. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

During the third term, a course of lectures will be given on Mineralogy and Physical Geography. These lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens from Michigan and from foreign lands, also, by models, drawings, &c. The collection of foreign specimens is particularly rich, consisting of upwards of five thousand well selected minerals.

In this course, particular reference will be given to the Geology of Michigan, and the application of the science to Mining, Drainage, construction of Public Works, &c.

Books of Reference—Hitchcock, Ansted and Lyell.

ABSTRACT of the Journal of the Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

DETROIT, July 16, 1852.

The Board of Regents met according to previous notice, at the Michigan Exchange. There being no quorum, they adjourned until the 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

DETROIT, July 17, 1852.

The Board met—a quorum being present, the subject of electing a President was taken up, and a letter read from Mr. Barnard, declining the appointment. After some deliberation, the Board adjourned to meet at Ann Arbor on the 20th, at 10 A. M.

C. H. PALMER, *Secretary*.

July 20th, and 21st.

The Board held under consideration and without decisive action, the subject of electing a President.

On the 31st, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences made a Report, stating the continued prosperity of this College, and that there had been admitted to the number of students, 15 in addition to the former number, making in all 64. They also report that the following named young gentlemen, to wit: Chester J. Armstrong, Sidney A. Bean, Walker L. Bean, Joseph E. Bigelow, Henry D. P. Dunning, Alfred G. Otis, Tillman C. Trowbridge—having finished the course of study, were recommended to the first degree in the Arts.

The following for the second degree, to wit:—Theodore R. Chase, Edmond Andrews, Hosmer A. Johnson, Dwight May, Joseph R. Smith and David D. Van Antwerp.

The Board proceeded by ballot to elect a President, when the Rev Dr. Adam of New York, was unanimously elected.

The Report for the year ending June 30th, of the Superintendent of grounds and buildings—also the Reports of the State Treasurer and the Reports of the receipts at the Land Office, were received.

Also by resolution, Doct. M. Gunn was transferred to the Chair of Surgery, and Alonzo B. Palmer, M. D., was appointed to the chair of Anatomy; the time for the commencement of his duties, and his compensation to be designated hereafter.

Alvah Bradish was also appointed Professor of the theory and practice of the fine arts; the time and salary left the same as in the case of Professor Palmer.

Detroit, Aug. 10.

The Board met.

A letter was received from Dr. Adam, declining to accept, after much consideration, without any definite action, the Board adjourned.

Aug. 11.

The day was spent in deliberation upon the subject of the day. Before any action was had the Board adjourned.

August 12.

On meeting, the Board proceeded to vote, viva voce, for a President.

Hon. E. Farnsworth,	named	Dr. Tappan.
" E. Ely	"	" "
" E. J. Moore,	"	" "
" J. Kingsley,	"	" "
" C. H. Palmer,	"	" "
" M. A. Patterson	named	Chancellor Lathrop.
" Andrew Parsons	"	" "
" Wm. Upjohn	"	" "

Whereupon, Dr. Tappan was declared unanimously elected President of the University.

Prof. G. P. Williams, was also elected Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. James R. Boise, was also elected Professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

The finance committee reported an existing debt of about \$10,000, and recommended that a consolidated warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars be drawn, payable in three years, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, and be negotiated to take up the outstanding warrants. The report was adopted, the warrant drawn and negotiated.

The chairman of the committee on correspondence was instructed to notify the candidates, of their appointment, and request Dr. Tappan to be present at the next meeting of the Board.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 24, 1852.

The Board met and adjourned until next day.

Aug. 25, 1852.

The Board met. All the members present. After some consultation, Doct. Tappan not appearing, adjourned until to-morrow.

August 26.

Board met.

Judge Kingsley and Prof. Douglass, were appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the Ornithological Department, and expend if necessary a sum not to exceed \$60.

Board adjourned sine die.

December 20, 1852.

The Board met and adjourned until the 21st inst.

December 21.

Board met; President Tappan present.

Rev. E. O. Haven, of New York, was unanimously elected Professor of Latin language and Literature. Board adjourned.

Dec. 22, 1852.

On motion, A. S. Welch, Abram Sager and Alvah Bradish, were admitted *ex-gratia* to the degree of Master of Arts.

2000 copies of President Tappan's Inaugural address were ordered to be printed. Board adjourned until to-morrow.

O. W. Moore, Esq., of Ann Arbor, was elected Secretary of the Board, and his salary fixed at the sum of \$75 per annum.

On motion,

The salary of the President was fixed at the sum of \$1,500 per annum; and the further sum of \$166 was allowed him each term during the year, as traveling expenses.

The salary of Prof. Boise was fixed at \$1,000 per annum; the sum of ten dollars was allowed Mr. Dunning, for services as Assistant Librarian; J. D. Pierce was allowed the sum of \$15, for his expenses as Visitor.

The Annual Report of the Committee on Finance, by the Chairman, M. A. Patterson, was made, accepted, and adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Also, the following resolution, relative to the drawing of warrants by the Secretary, to wit:

Resolved, That no warrant shall be drawn upon the Treasurer for any purpose whatever, except for accounts duly presented and allowed

by the Board; and excepting also, for the fixed salaries of the President, Professors, and officers of the University, annual insurance of the University buildings, and for the semi-annual interest on the Consolidated Warrant. Also,

Resolved, That the stated meetings of the Regents shall be on the 29th of March, on the 28th of June, and the 22d of December; of which the meeting on the 28th of June shall be the Annual Meeting, of all which, written notice shall be sent by the Secretary to each Regent; and no Special Meeting shall be called, except on the written direction of three members of the Board to the Secretary, stating the particular object of the meeting; or except by the President on extraordinary occasions.

A resolution was also passed, regulating and defining the duties of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings. Also, a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That no act of any member of the Board of Regents, involving expenses to the University, shall be performed, except by special direction of the Board, unless on behalf of a Committee, and then only, when sanctioned by the whole of said Committee.

A memorial to the Legislature, asking their attention, to the effect of certain "Acts," relative to the University Interest Fund, and to the condition of the finances of the University, was adopted and signed by the members of the Board.

A resolution was also passed rescinding all former resolutions and by-laws, conflicting with the provisions of the resolutions this day passed.

T. S. Ogden was allowed the sum of \$20, as compensation for services as Librarian.

Prof. L. Fasquelle was also appointed Librarian, and was authorized to purchase periodicals and other books to the amount of one hundred dollars, under the direction of the Faculty.

(Regular meeting for March 29, 1853,) March 30, 1853.

The President being absent in Europe, Hon. James Kingsley was appointed President *pro tem*.

The resignation of Hon. A. Parsons, as Regent, was tendered.

The Report of the Medical Faculty was received and adopted, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon thirty-three students.

A letter was received and read, from Hon. Henry N. Walker, stating

that Dr. Tappan had left New York for Europe; that previous to his going, he had taken up a subscription sufficient to purchase the instruments and the materials for the erection of an Observatory, upon the grounds of the University; and asking the appointment of a Committee to designate the site and superintend the erection of the building. On motion of Hon. E. Farnsworth, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Sundry citizens of Detroit have proposed to erect an Observatory on the University grounds, at Ann Arbor, and have donated a sufficient sum of money to purchase the materials, and the instruments, for the construction of the same; and,

Whereas, There are expenses for freight, superintendence and traveling, necessary to be incurred in the erection of the said Observatory; therefore,

Resolved, That a warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars be drawn by the Secretary, to meet such necessary expenses; and that so much as may be necessary of such sum be expended, under the direction of such Committee as may be appointed by the Board.

Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Hon. Henry N. Walker, and Prof. Silas H. Douglass, were appointed such Committee.

The sum of \$50 was also appropriated, to procure sectional Geological drawings, and paying other incidental expenses attending the course of Agricultural lectures.

Resolutions authorizing the payment of certain incidental expenses, amounting to the sum of \$120 13 was passed.

A resolution fixing the compensation of Dr. Andrews, as Superintendent of grounds and buildings, and Demonstrator of Anatomy, at \$500 per annum, was passed.

Board adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

The resignation of O. W. Moore, Esq., as Secretary of the Board, having been received, Edward R. Chase, of Ann Arbor, was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

A resolution paying the expenses of the Board of Regents, amounting to \$57 30, was passed.

Board adjourned, *sine die*.

O. W. MOORE, *Sec'y*.

June 29th, 1853.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Board of Regents was called to-day.

Present, Hon. James Kingsley, and Hon. E. S. Moore.

There being no quorum present, no Executive business could be done.

The following Reports were received:

The Report from the Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences, asking that the degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred upon ten young gentlemen, who had completed the course of Collegiate studies. Also asking that the degree of Master of Arts be conferred upon four young gentlemen, they having complied with the usual requisitions.

By a resolution, the same was granted by the Board, and the College Faculty instructed to confer the degrees.

The annual Report of the Librarian, showing the condition of the Library, and asking for an appropriation. The Report was accepted, and the sum of \$175 appropriated, as asked.

Also, the annual Report of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, which was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

EDWARD R. CHASE, *Sec'y.*

*Estimate of the Expenses of the University for the ensuing year,
commencing July 1, 1853, and ending June 30, 1854.*

*Salary of the President, as fixed by Resolution of the Board, dated Dec. 22, 1852,	\$1,500 00
Salaries of three Assistant Professors, (with houses,) \$1,000,	3,000 00
" two " " at \$1,000 each, and \$150 each for house rent,	2,300 00
Salaries of four Professors in Medical College, at \$1,000 each,	4,000 00
Salary of one Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering, to commence about the 1st January, say for the half year,	575 00
Salary of Professor of Astronomy, contemplated to commence near the commencement of the last term of the year,	500 00
Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, and Demonstrator of Anatomy,	500 00
Insurance on Buildings,	345 00
Expenses of Regents,	400 00
Salaries and Expenses of Secretary and Treasurer,	250 00
Interest on Consolidated Warrant, (per annum,)	703 50
Grounds and Buildings,	1,500 00
Library and Printing,	600 00
Incidental Expenses of Literary Department, for wood, lights, fixtures, &c., including pay of Janitor and Librarian,	1,400 00
Incidental Expenses of Medical Department, for details see Report of Superintendent Grounds and Buildings,	1,300 00

*The President claims \$500 in addition to the salary originally fixed by the Board, in consequence of an agreement between him and Charles H. Palmer, Esq., Regent from the 6th District, and Corresponding Secretary of the Ex. Committee. If the Board regard this claim as equitable, it must be allowed, which will increase the above estimate \$500. It will be noticed that in consequence of the change of the Collegiate terms—the salaries of the Professors in the Literary Department were paid in advance, which will account for the apparent increase in the item of Professors' salaries over and above the estimate of last year. In addition to this, the necessity for frequent meetings of the Board, the expenses of the Executive Committee, preparatory to the organization of the University, the appropriation of \$500 to Dr. Tappan for traveling expenses, and the thorough repair of the Professors' houses belonging to the University, will explain the cause of the increase of expenditure over the estimate made for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Signed,

M. A. PATTERSON, Chm.

Observatory, for purchase of Grounds and Superintend- ence of Construction,	1,000 00
Total,	<u><u>\$19,873 50</u></u>

REPORT of Regents of 1854.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }
20th November, 1854. }

To the HON. FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I have the honor to transmit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Regents of the University, with the Documents accompanying it.

By order of the Board.

A. WINCHELL, *Secretary.*

REPORT of the Regents of the University of Michigan, adopted October 19th, 1854.

To THE HON. FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The financial condition of the University will appear, by reference to the Report of the Committee on Finance, hereunto annexed, marked schedule No. 1, and made a part of this Report. We also refer to the Report of the President of the University, showing the number of students, the courses of study, text books used, &c., as making a part of this Report.

It is with great satisfaction that we are able to report, together with an improvement in its financial condition, a marked advance in the character, the numbers, and in the efficiency of the University.

The whole legislation of the State on this subject has shown a constant intention to make this Institution one of a very high character. From the first organization, the intent has been manifest that it should become in fact, as well as in name, a University.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, our first duty was to elect a President. The Board were fully impressed with the importance of performing this duty with much care and

circumspection, as upon this selection the prosperity and efficiency of the Institution would, in a great degree, depend. It was not until after the most diligent inquiry and mature consideration, nor until after receiving the explicit advice, and the strongest recommendations from many eminent men, both in attainment and position in our country, that we elected the present incumbent. The grounds of recommendation were not only eminent scholarship, but great experience and ability as well as entire devotion to the interests of sound learning, and to a high standard of education. Our expectations and the promises of the eminent men, whose opinions we had received, have thus far been amply fulfilled.

The advancement of the University during his presidency has been as rapid as could have been expected by its friends. At the time of his election the number of students attending in the Literary Department was very small, while it will be perceived by a reference to the Report of the President, that it now amounts to one hundred and fifty-five.

We speak with entire confidence when we say that we have furnished to the University, in its various professorships, a very able, energetic and efficient body of professors. Thus far they have co-operated with zeal and energy in their duties and endeavors to advance the progress of the young gentlemen under their charge, and to promote the interests of the University.

It is not our intention to stop here. There is much to be learned in a University that cannot be crowded into four years' courses of study. It is our design to offer unlimited advantages in this institution. Many of the professors are prepared to give instruction by lectures and otherwise, beyond what is required for primary degrees of the University. So soon as there is a demand for it, lectures will be given on the various Natural Sciences, Mental and Moral Science, and the Languages, ancient and modern, on a more extended plan than that now given to undergraduate students; and it is hoped that, according to the design of its original founders and of its present Faculty and highest friends, the institution will speedily ripen into a genuine and thorough University.

Not long after entering upon his duties, Dr. Tappan, feeling the importance that a University should have a good Astronomical Observatory well furnished, and learning that the funds of the institution would

not justify the expense of such an establishment, proposed to the friends of Science in the city of Detroit, that they should contribute ten thousand dollars for this purpose. A noble response was given, showing in these citizens, an elevation above the petty local jealousy which prevents some from rendering aid to any enterprise not confined to their own neighborhood, and showing, also, a confidence in the University, and in its Regents and its Faculty, gratifying to us and creditable to the State. Dr. Tappan was even requested by some of the liberal donors, to exceed if necessary the limited amount of ten thousand dollars, and secure a first class Observatory.

Land having been purchased by us near the University grounds, as a suitable site for the Observatory, a proper building has been erected, at an expense of about six thousand dollars. The whole expense of the Observatory will not probably exceed sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, of which twelve thousand and sixty-four dollars have already been donated by citizens of Detroit, and it is confidently expected that these donations will be increased to at least fifteen thousand.

This enterprise will prove of great advantage not only to the cause of Science but to the University, and the thanks not only of those immediately connected with the institution, but of the State, are due to the intelligent and liberal donors.

For the success of this enterprise, as well as for the addition of twelve hundred volumes to the library, contributed by some of the citizens of Ann Arbor, we are entirely indebted to the personal exertions of the President of the University.

Important additions to the Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus of the University, have been, and are continuing to be made.

In comparing the facilities and provisions of our University, with the most esteemed colleges of the older portions of our country, we are glad to find our own, equal to the best. In the character and ability of its Professors, and in the variety of instruction offered, it is inferior to none. It has not yet a library equal to that of some long established institutions; but what books it has, have been selected with care and good judgment, and by the additions which we trust will be made annually, it will gradually become extensive and valuable. It has not the pres-

tige to be acquired only by a long history, and time honored associations, but by its increasing body of alumni, and its growing prosperity, and by its freedom from all sectionalism, and its immediate connection with the State, making it the property, and a college of the people, it must rapidly become an object of general interest and pride.

The number of students is not yet large, but very respectable, when considered relatively to other institutions of a similar age and character. The number of regular College students now in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, is superior to that of any other College in the Western or Southern States, surpassed by only one in the State of New York, and by only some of the leading Colleges in New England; and if it increase during the next two years as it has during the past two, it will then not be excelled by any in the whole country.

It will, of course, be remembered that the higher the grade of an institution, the less will be the number of its students, unless by its great reputation it attracts them from a wider range of territory.

The Department of Medicine in the University, presents its usual state of prosperity. The gentlemen added to the Faculty, are Physicians well known for their erudition and skill.

In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the number of students is so rapidly increasing, that already, the hall used for a Chapel is inconveniently crowded. The time is not distant when it will be utterly impossible for the students to be accommodated in this room—one of the largest now in the University. It is very important that steps be taken, at an early day, for the erection of a building, to be used as a Chapel, or a Chapel and Library.

For the proper development of the University, many other particulars might be suggested, but for these, we would refer to the Report of the President, above mentioned.

In behalf of the Board,

[Signed.]

A. WINCHELL,

Acting Secretary.

Annual Report of the President of the University, to the Board of Regents.

GENTLEMEN—Since my last Report, rendered Nov. 15th, 1853, I have the pleasure to record the continued and increasing prosperity of the University. This will appear from the following exhibit of its condition:

PROFESSORSHIPS AND PROFESSORS.

In the Department of Medicine the whole number of Professors is eight, one of whom is *emeritus*; the others are actually on duty. During the past year two Professors, Dr. Ford and Dr. Andrews, have been appointed, and the services of one have been discontinued. Dr. Palmer has just entered upon the duties of his Professorship.

In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the whole number of Professors actually on duty is ten. Two of these also belong to the Medical Faculty—Professors Sager and Douglass. One, the Rev. Charles Fox, Professor of Theoretical and Practical Agriculture, would also have been on duty had not his sudden removal by the pestilence last summer deprived the University of one of its most able Professors, and science of one of its most zealous devotees. The Professor of Fine Arts is not on duty. Four new Professors were appointed during the year, of which Professor Fox was one, and Professors Winchell, Brunnow and Frieze the others. Professor Haven has been transferred to the Professorship of History and English Literature, and Professor Frieze is appointed to that of the Latin Language and Literature.

The following are the names of the Professors now connected with the University:

REV. HENRY P. TAPPAN, D. D., L. L. D., President of the University, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

REV. GEORGE P. WILLIAMS, L. L. D., Professor of Mathematics.

ABRAM SAGER, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Physiology, Botany and Zoology.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, Geology and Mineralogy.

LOUIS FASQUELLE, L. L. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

M. GURR, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL DENTON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

ZINA PITCHER, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics.

JAMES R. BOISE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., Professor of History and English Literature.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M., Prof. of Physics and Civil Engineering.

FRANCIS BRUNNOW, Ph. D. Prof. of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory.

HENRY S. FRIEZE, A. M. Prof. of Latin Language and Literature.

ALONZO B. PALMER, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

GORDON S. FORD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

EDMUND ANDREWS, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Comparative Anatomy, and Demonstrator of Human Anatomy.

ALVAH BRADISH, A. M., Prof. of the Fine Arts.

II.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

In the Department of Medicine the number of students in the Catalogue of 1853-4, is 151, of whom 41 were graduated Doctors of Medicine.

In the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, the whole number of students on the same Catalogue is 93. After the Catalogue was issued, twelve more were admitted, making the whole number during the year 105; of these 20 were graduated.

Since the first of October there have been admitted in the Medical Department—students which is about the same as the number admitted last year up to this time. The whole number in attendance will be nearly the same as last year.

In the Department of Science, Literature, and Arts, the number thus far admitted is eighty-two, and the number now in actual attendance is 155.

The following table will show the departments to which they belong:

I.—Students belonging to the College of Literature, Science and Arts, October 21st, 1854:

1.—FRESHMEN.

Classical Course.....	30
Scientific Course.....	48— 78

2.—SOPHOMORES.

Classical Course.....	27
Scientific Course.....	7— 34

3.—JUNIORS.

Classical Course.....	24
Scientific Course.....	2— 26

4.—SENIORS.

Classical Course.....	15
Scientific Course.....	3— 18

Total.....	156
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II.—Admissions in 1854 up to the 21st of October:

1.—FRESHMEN.

Classical Course.....	30
Scientific Course.....	47—77

2.—SOPHOMORES.

Classical Course.....	1
Scientific Course.....	3— 4

3.—JUNIORS.

Classical Course.....	1— 1
Total.....	82

III.—Graduates in 1854 (June 28th:)

1.—Residents of the State.....	17
2.—Residents out of the State.....	3—20

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND TEXT BOOKS.

SECTION II.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.— TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. **CLASSICAL COURSE.**—No person will be admitted to this course unless he sustain a satisfactory examination in the following studies, namely: In English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through equations of the first degree; in the Latin Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's Select Orations, and six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil, or in some equivalent amount of classical Latin; in the Greek Grammar and the Greek Reader, or in some equivalent amount of classical Greek; in the writing of Latin and of Greek (with the accents); and in Grecian and Roman Geography.

2. **SCIENTIFIC COURSE.**—The examinations for admission to this course will be particularly rigid in the following studies, namely: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through equations of the first degree.

3. **PARTIAL COURSE.**—Those who do not desire to become candidates for a degree, may be admitted to any part of the classical or scientific course, for such length of time as they may choose, in case they exhibit satisfactory evidence of such proficiency as will enable them to proceed advantageously with the studies of the class which they propose to enter.

No person shall become a candidate for admission to any of the above courses until he has completed his fourteenth year, nor without presenting satisfactory evidence of unexceptionable moral character.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

First year.

- I. Latin, Greek, Algebra.
- II. Algebra and Geometry, Latin, Greek.
- III. Geometry, Greek, Latin.

Second year.

- I. Rhetoric, Trigonometry and Conic Sections, Greek.
- II. Latin, Analytical Geometry, Greek.
- III. Latin, French, Natural Philosophy.

Third year.

- I. Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, French.
- II. German, Greek, French.
- III. German, Astronomy, Latin or Greek.

Fourth year.

- I. German, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry.
- II. Moral Science, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Chemistry.
- III. Moral Science, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Geology.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

First year.

- I. English Language and Literature, History, Algebra.
- II. Algebra and Geometry, History, English Language and Literature.
- III. Geometry, French, History.

Second year.

- I. Rhetoric, Trigonometry and Conic Sections, French.
- II. German, French, Analytical Geometry.
- III. German, Descriptive Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Natural Philosophy.

Third year.

- I. Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, German.
- II. Drawing, Perspective and Architectural, Calculus, Rhetoric.
- III. Civil Engineering, Mental Philosophy, Astronomy.

Fourth year.

- I. Civil Engineering, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry.
- II. Moral Science, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Chemistry.
- III. Moral Science, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Geology.

Lectures through the year, once each week, on Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, to all the classes.

Exercises in declamation and English composition, for each class, weekly, through both courses. Original declamations through the last two years.

The above course of study in the Department of Arts and Sciences embraces the following subjects:

1. LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

One recitation, daily, in Latin, during one-half of the regular course is attended by the students in the Classical Department. This, added to the acquaintance with the language required on admission, will enable the student to read critically some of the best classics, and to prosecute the study thereafter as far as he may wish, without the need of more instruction. His attention will be constantly directed not on-

ly to the peculiarities of this language in particular, but to the principles of general grammar, the relation of our own and other modern languages to the Latin, excellencies and blemishes of style, and the mythological, historical and other information, necessary for a complete understanding of the books read.

The following text-books are used:

First year: first term, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; second term, Livy, (Lincoln's;) third term, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.

Second year: first term, Horace, (Anthon's or Lincoln's;) second term, Selections from Tacitus; third term, Seneca's Hercules Furens and Plautus' Capteivi.

Third year: first term, Juvenal and Persius.

The following books, with others, are used in this department for reference: Grammar, Andrews' and Stoddard's and Zumpt's; Andrews' Latin-English Lexicon, Riddle and Arnold's English-Latin Lexicon; Schmitz's, Arnold's and Niehbur's History of Rome, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Butler's Atlas and Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

2. GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The instruction in this department is continued through the first year, through two terms of the second year, and through one term of the third year, in five lessons each week.

The studies of the first year are Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and selections from Thucydides. A considerable proportion of the time is also devoted to lessons in the Grammar, and to exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

In the second year, further selections from Thucydides are read, and also the *Antigone* of Sophocles, (Woolsey's edition.) The exercises in Greek Composition are continued, and English Essays are required of the class on topics relating in general to the age of Pericles, or more particularly to the authors which are read.

The oration of Demosthenes on the Crown is studied in the third year. Essays are required of the class, and lectures are delivered by the instructor on subjects connected with the age of the Athenian orators.

The limited amount of time allowed to the study of the Greek language and literature in the collegiate course, renders it impossible to do any thing more than make a beginning. That this beginning should be a good one—should lay a foundation on which it may be possible to build hereafter—is the principal object aimed at. Particular attention is paid therefore in the first year to the forms and structure of the language itself: afterwards, while the principles of interpretation continue to be carefully studied, as much attention as possible is given also to the history of the Greeks, and of their literature.

The course is not always limited to the before-mentioned authors, but may be varied in the different years.

The following works are particularly recommended as books of reference: Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon; Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities; Smith's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology; Findlay's or Butler's Ancient Atlas; Kiepert's Atlas von Hellas; Becker's Charicles; and Grote's and Thirlwall's Histories of Greece.

3. MODERN LANGUAGES.

The course of instruction in this department occupies one daily recitation during six terms, or two years. One half of the time is devoted to the French language, and the other half to the German.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The instruction in the Classical Course begins with the last term of the second year, and closes with the second term of the third year. In the Scientific, it begins with the last term of the first year and ends with the second term of the second year.

1st term—Fasquelle's French Method—oral and written exercises in translating from French into English, and from English into French. Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader.

2d term—Oral and written exercises on the grammar and idioms of the language. Telemaque, (Fasquelle's edition,) with grammatical references.

3d term—Oral and written exercises on the syntax and idioms. Racine—Les Plaideurs—Andromaque.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

The instruction in the Classical Course begins with the second term of the third year, and ends with the first term of the fourth year. In

the Scientific Course, it begins with the second term of the second year, and ends with the first term of the third year.

1st term—Grammar—oral and written exercises in translating from English into German, and from German into English.

2d term—Grammar continued—oral and written exercises in German. Translation from German into English.

3d term—Grammar continued—oral and written exercises on the idioms of the language. Schiller—Wilhelm Tell.

4. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The studies of this department extend through three years, and embrace the following subjects, viz:

1. Algebra.
2. Plane and Solid Geometry.
3. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Mensuration and Navigation.
5. Analytical Geometry.
6. Differential and Integral Calculus.
7. Descriptive Geometry.
8. Drawing, Perspective and Architecture.
9. Mechanics.
10. Acoustics and Optics.

The above are the studies pursued in connection with the Scientific Course. In the Classical Course, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of this list are omitted. Those studies which are common to the two courses are pursued at the same time, and the whole in the following order, viz:

First Year.

1st. term—Algebra, to Chap. VII.,—Davies' Bourbon.

2d term—Algebra completed;

“ “ Geometry, to Book IV.—Davies' Legendre.

3d term—Geometry completed.

Second Year.

1st. term—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—Davies and Loomis.

“ “ Analytical Geometry—Loomis.

2d term—Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying—Loomis.

3d term—Descriptive Geometry—Davies.

“ “ Mechanics—Olmsted or Smith.

Third Year.

1st term—Acoustics and Optics—Olmsted or Bartlett.

2d term—Drawing, Perspective and Architecture.

“ “ Differential and Integral Calculus—Loomis.

3d term—Shades, Shadows and Perspective—Davies.

“ “ Astronomy—Norton or Olmsted.

5. **RHETORIC.**—Rhetoric is attended to as a special recitation but one term by students of the Classical Department; but constant attention is directed to this important subject by the Professors of Ancient and Modern Languages. Weekly exercises are attended by students during the entire course.

The students of the Scientific Department receive instruction by lectures, upon the History and Analysis of the English Language, and give especial attention to the study of Rhetoric.

Original essays will frequently be required in this Department.

The following subjects are attended to as faithfully as they can be in the very short time assigned to them in the undergraduate course of four years. It is proper to state that opportunities are offered to graduates and all others to pursue them much farther in the University proper, the organization of which is explained in Section V.

6. **ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.**—The instruction in this department will be communicated in a course of lectures during the third term of the fourth year, upon the general and comparative organization of plants, which forms the basis of their systematic arrangement or classification; and vegetable physiology, comprising the source and mode of nutrition of plants, and their various modes of development and dissemination; also, an outline of their geographical distribution and economical history.

A parallel course on the general and comparative physiology of animals, their classification, habits, and relation to human interests, will be given during the term.

Books of Reference—

Schleiden's Principles of Botany.

Balfour's Manual of Botany.

Gray's Botanical Text Book.

Jussieu's Elements of Botany.

Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Edwards' Cours de Zoologie.

7. CHEMISTRY.

The instruction in this department will be embraced in,
First. A course of lectures, delivered during the first and second terms of the fourth year, upon Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry. In these lectures, the useful application of the science to the arts manufactures, and agriculture, will be fully dwelt upon; the impurities of the various drugs used in medicine and for manufacturing purposes, will be pointed out, and a complete system of qualitative analysis given. The consideration of the subjects of Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism, will be embraced in this course. Each lecture will be reviewed by an examination of the class on the day succeeding the delivery of the lecture.

Second. A course of instruction will be given during the third term in Practical and Analytical Chemistry, in which students will be introduced to the Laboratory and instructed in the art of chemical manipulation. This course will be adapted to advanced students and those who have attended one or more courses of lectures.

Facilities will also be afforded students to become versed in the practical details of toxicological, soil, and other analyses, in which the Professor of Chemistry is very frequently engaged.

Books of Reference—

Stockhardt's Principles of Chemistry;
 Wills' Qualitative Analysis;
 Fresenius' Qualitative Analysis;
 Cavendish Publications.

8. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

During the third term a course of lectures will be given on Mineralogy and Physical Geography. These lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens from Michigan and foreign lands, also by models, drawings, &c. The collection of foreign specimens is particularly rich, consisting of upwards of five thousand well selected minerals.

In this course particular reference will be given to the Geology of Michigan, and the application of the science to Mining, Drainage, Construction of Public Works, &c.

*Books of Reference—*Hitchcock, Ansted, and Lyell.

9. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A Professor in this branch has lately been elected, and students in the Scientific Department will attend to it in regular course. Classes will be formed at any time when there is a demand for it. The instruction will be extensive, and practical, as well as theoretical, and embrace all requisites to make an accomplished engineer.

10. HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

History in the Classical Department, particularly that of the Greeks and Romans, is connected with the study of the ancient languages.

It will be seen that in the Scientific Department a large place is assigned to this study. This branch, at present, is under the care of the Professor of Latin. Besides a careful examination of a good text book on general history, some lectures will be given, and the attention of the student directed to various books of reference and other collateral helps.

Political Economy is, at present, assigned to the Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Instruction is here given, as in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, by the use of text books, accompanied with lectures, and by references to the standard works on Political Economy. The students are here also required to read original essays on subjects connected with the course.

11. ASTRONOMY.

The Observatory is nearly completed. There will be two courses of instruction: one, elementary for the under-graduate students, and another, for students of a higher grade, who aim to become scientific and practical Astronomers.

12. INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

This study is conducted by the use of text books, accompanied with lectures. Essays on subjects connected with the course are read by the students and criticised by the Professor. One is read at each recitation. Reference is made to the standard works of ancient and modern writers on Philosophy.

A complete development of this branch of knowledge must necessarily be reserved for the University course.

III.—OF DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, in accordance with general usage, will be conferred on students who complete the Classical Course, and pass the examination in the same.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences will be conferred on students who complete the Scientific Course, and pass the examinations in the same. This title, borrowed from the French Colleges, has already been introduced into the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, and into the University of Rochester, to mark the graduation of a similar class of students.

The degree of Master of Arts will not be conferred in course upon graduates of three years standing, but only upon such graduates as have pursued professional or general scientific studies during that period. The candidate for the degree must pass an examination before one of the Faculties. He must also read a Thesis before the Faculties of the University at the time of taking the degree.

SECTION III.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—I. TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Each candidate for admission must be provided with satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and, if a candidate for graduation, also of such literary attainments as have been recommended by the National Medical Association, viz: "A good English education, the knowledge of Natural Philosophy, the elementary Mathematical Sciences, and such an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, as will enable the student to appreciate the technical language of medicines, and read and write prescriptions."

Students are expected to be in attendance upon *the first day of the term*, as the regular course of instruction will commence upon and continue from that day, *and, by the rule adopted, certificates are issued only for the period of actual attendance.*

II. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Annual Session commences upon the first day of October, and continues until the last Thursday of March.

Five lectures, preceded by critical examinations upon the subjects of the preceding lectures, are conducted daily, except Saturdays, which are devoted to the hearing and criticism of Theses.

The total number of lectures in the term, exclusive of clinical lectures, will be thus between 600 and 700.

By the additional force in this department, the course of instruction has been extended in the range of subjects embraced; and the increased number of lectures, affords opportunity for a fuller consideration of each; thus rendering the whole course more complete than formerly.

The means of illustration have also of late been materially increased.

Dr. Carr, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has generously deposited, for the use of the University, a choice collection of Pathological Anatomy, embracing fifty or sixty wet preparations in an admirable state of preservation, and also several choice specimens for illustrating the course of Anatomy.

The Professor of Anatomy has also deposited, for the use of the department, a large and very superior collection of Anatomical preparations, embracing a number of choice specimens imported from France, besides many no less valuable, the result of his own labors. These, together with the many valuable preparations and models added to the Museum during the year by the labors of the Professor of Comparative and Demonstrator of Human Anatomy, as well as a deposit from another source of a considerable number of fine Anatomical Plates, in addition to the collection previously on hand, render the means of illustrating this essential branch of Medical Science as complete and perfect as can be found, at least in the west, if not in the country.

Several fine Microscopes are also in the use of the department, and the means of illustrating *Materia Medica* and other branches have been enlarged.

III. OF DEGREES.

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the student must exhibit evidence of having pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for the term of three years, with some respectable Practitioner of Medicine, (including lecture terms;) must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the previous one in this or some other respectable Medical Institution; must have been engaged in the study of Practical Anatomy; must be twenty-one years of age; must have submitted to the Faculty a Thesis, composed and written by himself, on some medical topic, and have passed an examination at the close of the term, satisfactory to the Faculty.

To encourage a higher grade of preliminary acquirement, an allowance of one year from the term of study is made in favor of graduates of the College of Science and Arts, and of other respectable Literary Colleges.

Four years of *reputable* practice is received in lieu of one course of Lectures.

Each candidate for graduation must so announce himself at the commencement of his second course, and must be examined in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.

He is also required to write and defend a Thesis once in two weeks. This, or the final Thesis, may be written either in English, German, French or Latin.

The Theses of successful candidates are to be preserved among the archives of the College. The Theses of rejected applicants are returned.

The Faculty select one or more Theses to be read at the Annual Commencement, and also, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Regents, a Thesis for publication by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

IV. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The University of Michigan has aimed to elevate the standard of medical attainments, as will appear upon consulting the requirements for a medical degree. Should the student enter upon the course with an inadequate preparation, still he cannot be admitted as a candidate for the degree of M. D., nor hope to pass the required examinations without subjecting himself to severe study and supplying many early deficiencies. The Medical Faculty, in common with all the enlightened members of the profession, desire, earnestly, that a rule might prevail in our country like that which prevails in the Universities of Prussia, by which a liberal education should be made the necessary introduction to professional study. The Sciolist easily runs into the Empiric: but he who has obtained a thorough scientific discipline knows how to discriminate between visionary conjectures and established truths.

In pursuance of this prime object, several modifications of the prevailing system of medical teaching have been suggested; among which may be specified: The extension of the lecture term, with a lessened number of daily lectures; thorough daily examinations upon the topics discussed; cultivation of the power of communicating medical facts and

principles, by frequent Theses upon medical topics; frequent examinations in review, and adequate proofs of high proficiency prior to granting the honors of the institution.

Arrangements have been made by which an ample supply of *materiel* for the purposes of practical Anatomy has been secured, and special attention is devoted to render this important study as advantageous as possible to the student. Experience has shown that the *materiel* for this department can be furnished as abundantly and at as low rates as at other institutions of the kind.

Clinical instruction, it is believed, is far better imparted in the walks of private practice, especially in that section of the country where the student intends to locate himself, than can be done even in the best regulated hospital. The hasty walk through the wards of a hospital, (necessarily *hasty* if entered upon at all during the lecture term,) furnishes at best but a poor substitute for the close and accurate study of cases as they occur in the professional round of the private practitioner.

SECTION IV.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

1.—Lectures on Chemistry, Chemistry applied to the Arts, Meteorology, and Climate.

2.—Lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, with the useful application of the Science to Mining, Drainage, Construction of Public Works, &c.

3.—Lectures on Animal and Vegetable Physiology, and Physiology in general, the Physiology and diseases of domestic animals in particular, and the structure and habits of insects, in reference to grains, trees, and horticultural plants.

4.—Lectures on Organic Chemistry, and the Theory and Practice of Agriculture. The origin and nature of soils, different varieties of manures, tillage, tools, &c.

The instruction in this Department is given during the winter term, and being especially intended for those who make the cultivation of the soil the business of their lives, will combine the principles and practice of farming; so as to impart a knowledge of everything connected with the subject, except manual labor. These lectures will more particularly set forth the character and physiology of plants; the laws which gov-

ern the climate, air, water, and the soil with reference to vegetation; the natural history, chemical analysis, cultivation, manners, utility, &c., of each cultivated plant; and the principles which control their profitable production. Animal physiology; the breeding, feeding, and improvement of stock; the general management of the farm; domestic economy; and everything that can be of utility either theoretically or in practice.

Books of Reference—

Fox's Agricultural Text Book.

Nash's Progressive Farmer.

Youatt on the Horse.

Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, &c.

It is intended to form a Museum, in connection with this University, of seeds, grasses, wools, and other agricultural products, for the purpose of illustrating the lectures, and for general use. Specimens of the various sorts of grains, &c., in the ear, and prepared for market, are respectfully solicited, together with a note of the soil on which they were grown, the yield per acre, weight per bushel, &c. Each specimen will be labelled with the name and residence of the donor, as well as with practical and scientific remarks. Models of Agricultural Implements, will also be thankfully received.—Direct to Dr. E. Andrews, Ann Arbor.

SECTION V.

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

This course is designed for those who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, and for those generally who, by previous study, have attained a preparation and discipline to qualify them for pursuing it.

The Course will be conducted exclusively by lectures. Besides attending these, the student will have full opportunity of availing himself of the library and all other means that can aid him in literary cultivation and scientific researches.

This Course, when completely furnished with able Professors and the material of learning, will correspond to that pursued in the Universities of France and Germany.

The following scheme will present, in general, the subjects proper to such a course:

- I. Systematic Philosophy.
- II. History of Philosophy.
- III. History and Political Economy.
- IV. Logic.
- V. Ethics and Evidences of Christianity.
- VI. The Law of Nature—the Law of Nations—Constitutional Law.
- VII. The Higher Mathematics.
- VIII. Astronomy.
- IX. General Physics.
- X. Chemistry.
- XI. Natural History.
- XII. Philology.
- XIII. Greek Language and Literature.
- XIV. Latin Language and Literature.
- XV. Oriental Languages.
- XVI. English Language and Literature.
- XVII. Modern Literature.
- XVIII. Rhetoric and Criticism.
- XIX. The History of the Fine Arts.
- XX. The Arts of Design.

IV—THE LIBRARY.

There have been added during the year, by donation and purchase, about 1200 volumes. The greater part of these were purchased by a donation of citizens of Ann Arbor. The names of the donors will be given in an appendix to this report.

V—THE OBSERVATORY.

This will be opened in the course of the following month. The Transit instrument has arrived safely from Berlin. It is pronounced by astronomers the best Transit hitherto constructed.

The Astronomical Clock has also arrived. A part of the great Equatorial Telescope is now on the way from New York, and the remaining part will be brought on by Mr. Fitz, the constructor of this instrument, very shortly, when he will mount the Telescope in the dome, now ready for its reception.

It has been found necessary to erect another wing to the building, for the accommodation of the Astronomer, which has added considerably to the expense of its erection; some alterations were also demanded, on account of the unusual size of the Transit instrument. The cost of the whole Observatory will be nearly as follows:

Transit Instrument	\$3,000
Collimators	300
Astronomical Clock	300
Refracting Telescope	6,000
Chronometer	220
Thermometer and Barometer	50— <u>\$9,870</u>

Including the incidental expenses, we may
put the cost of the instruments down at \$10,000

There has been expended on the building,
thus far, \$5,620 99

There are outstanding debts, amounting
to \$200 or \$300

The entire cost of the building will be about \$6,500

Whole cost of Observatory \$16,500

This Observatory—one of the first in the world—has been erected and furnished at a less cost than any other of the same rank on record.

We have secured as Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy, Dr. Brunnow, for some time the Assistant of Encke in the Observatory of Berlin, and one of the most eminent of living Astronomers. He is now on the ground superintending the completion of the work.

This Observatory it is well known is erected by the citizens of Detroit.

There has been actually collected on subscriptions.....\$11,154 36

The whole amount thus far subscribed is nearly.....\$13,000 00

It is confidently expected that the entire amount necessary to complete the Observatory will be obtained.

It affords me great pleasure to mention that Henry N. Walker, Esq., of Detroit has become the sole donor of the Transit Instrument. His donations all together, will amount to nearly or quite \$4,000. In honor of this noble liberality the instrument will be named after him, "The Walker Transit Instrument."

For the completion of the University thus successfully commenced, the following particulars may be mentioned as necessary :

1. The erection of a suitable Chapel. The present Chapel cannot without inconvenience, accommodate the present number of students. At the same rate of increase the next year it will be wholly inadequate. In my last report I recommended the alteration of one of the Dormitory buildings for the purpose of a Chapel. After examining the building it is found that it will be impossible to effect an alteration to accommodate more than 400 persons. This would cost \$2,500.

For our own prospective daily, uses, and for the purposes of exhibitions, and the annual commencement, a much larger room is necessary. It only remains for us therefore to erect a separate building.

The alterations recommended for accommodation of the Library and Museum are feasible, and will furnish all that is required.

2. The enlargement of the Library. This is becoming more imperatively necessary, as our students increase, and the different departments of study are developed. A library supplies the daily food of the mind. It is impossible to carry on the educational discipline of such an Institution as ours without an ample supply of books in every branch of Science and Literature. Books, here, are not an amusement, or a luxury; they are a prime necessity; they are the fixed capital of a University.

3. The establishment of a Department of Law. This has been prescribed by statute, and ought not to be delayed any longer. Applications are frequent on the part of law students. Unquestionably a very considerable number would resort here immediately.

4. Such an increase of our apparatus and of the number of Professors as would enable us to open the University course in the Department of Science and the Arts.

The Department of Medicine and the Department of Law are both parts of the University grade of study. So also would be the Department of Theology, were it practicable in a State Institution to establish it. These form the professional Departments. The students of Medicine, Law and Theology, are presumed to be graduates of the first degree. That they are not actually so in all cases is a defect in the educational system of our country, which we hope in time to see remedied. But it cannot be denied that they occupy a grade of study which belongs to such graduates.

To complete the University scheme, it is necessary to develop the same grade in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts. The undergraduate course embraces the elements of knowledge. To enable graduates of the first degree to become scholars and men of science, a University course is necessary, when by attendance upon lectures and free and independent study, they may advance themselves in any branch or branches which they may select. Thus, for example, young men wishing to become astronomers, can hereafter, in our University, after having passed through the elementary instruction in astronomy afforded in the undergraduate course, avail themselves of all the advantages of a first class observatory, and receive that higher instruction for which they will then be prepared. The observatory, therefore, together with the lectures of the eminent astronomer who has charge of it, properly belongs to the University grade. Similar advances can be made in the courses of instruction in other sciences, by a proper division of labor and a corresponding multiplication of the number of able professors.

To enable us to accomplish this, the aid of the State must be invoked. What the University has thus far become, what it thus far has accomplished, is to be attributed to the bounty of the General Government and of individuals. It is to be expected that the State of Michigan will not repudiate the claims of an institution which bears its name, and which, according to its means, is so faithfully, honorably and successfully fulfilling the trust reposed in it.

HENRY P. TAPPAN,
President of the Board

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Oct. 21, 1854.

APPENDIX.

The following are the names of the citizens of Ann Arbor who contributed for the increase of the University Library:

H. Bower,	\$100 00
D. Godfrey,	100 00
Louis Fasquelle,	100 00
V. Chapin,	100 00
James Kingsley,	100 00
John A. Welles,	100 00
Geo. Sedgwick,	100 00
H. Becker,	100 00
Wm. Maynard,	100 00
E. W. Morgan,	100 00
Silas H. Douglas,	50 00
William S. Saunders,	50 00
H. Holmes,	30 00
E. R. Tremain, for "Gov. Stock Bank,"	100 00
Eberbach & Co.,	35 00
A. B. Wood,	30 00
W. C. Voorhies,	25 00
John Inslee,	25 00
Herman Schlack,	25 00
S. Abel,	25 00
Henry Welles,	50 00
A. DeForest,	15 00
Sykes & Guiterman,	5 00

\$1,515 00

[SCHEDULE No. 1.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board, the Committee on Finance respectfully present the following report:

According to the statement of the Secretary, marked "A," herewith exhibited, the warrants drawn upon the Treasurer since last report, or from July 1st, 1853, to June 30th, 1854, inclusive, amount to \$16,454 74;

Which sum was paid for the following purposes, viz:

For Professors' salaries	\$12,216 59
" Regents' expenses	231 80
" Insurance on University buildings	343 50
" Expenditures on grounds and buildings, including pay of Superintendent; for plank walk; erection of privies; repairs of main buildings and the houses occu- pied by the Professors on the University grounds	1,072 64
" Treasurer's salary and traveling expenses	111 11
" Secretary's " " "	110 00
" Librarian	100 00
" Library and printing	539 30
" Incidentals: expenses of Visiting Commit- tee, stationery, &c.	32 20
" Zoological Department, principally for fit- ting up and preserving ornithological specimens	138 00
" Purchase of land for Observatory, survey- ing and recording	356 00
" Interest on consolidated warrant	703 50
" Investments for Scientific Department	500 00
Warrant No. 102, for \$500, reported last year as drawn, but not issued, was issued and paid by the Treasurer this year to the Committee on the Observatory, viz: E. Farnsworth, H. N. Walker, and S. H. Douglass	500 00
	<u>\$16,954 74</u>

Warrant No. 146 was issued in place of warrant No. 123, reported last year as drawn but not issued, and the latter has been canceled; which decreases the amount of outstanding warrants June 30th, as reported by the Treasurer, being \$150 less than his statement herewith appended.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements of funds received at the University during the Collegiate year. (For details, see Report of E. Andrews, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, letter B.)

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The receipts of this department of the University, from July 20th, 1853, to July 20th, 1854, for initiation fees, wood tax, room rent, &c., from students, including cash on hand at the date of last report, amount to,..... \$1,655 57

The warrants drawn in favor of this department, for grounds, buildings, plank-walk, &c., expended under the direction of the Superintendent, are included in the sum of warrants reported as drawn on the treasurer during the year, and must not be regarded as additional to the sum reported, viz: \$16,454 74, as of this amount the Superintendent received, and charged himself with,.... 892 45

Total,..... \$2,548 02

The expenditures for this department during the year, as per account rendered, (letter B,) authenticated by proper vouchers, amount to,..... \$2,532 92

Cash in hands of Superintendent,..... 15 10

Total,..... \$2,548 02

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The receipts of this Department during the year, including cash received for material and special anatomical tickets, amount, with the cash on hand at the date of last report, to,..... \$1,873 65

The authorized disbursements, substantiated by proper vouchers, amount to,..... 1,851 31

Cash in hands of Superintendent,..... 22 34

Total,..... \$1,873 65

Total of Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing June 30th, 1853, and ending July 1st, 1854:

Warrants drawn on Treasurer of the University,.....	\$16,954 74
Funds received from College of Arts and Sciences, expended,	1,640 47
Funds received from College of Medicine and Surgery, expended,	1,851 31
Total,	<u>\$20,446 52</u>

Statement of Cash Balances.

Balance in hands of J. M. Chase, Treasurer of the University, 30th June, 1854,.....	\$11,489 01
Balance in hands of E. Andrews, Superintendent of grounds and buildings, from College of Arts and Sciences,	15 10
Balance in hands of E. Andrews, Superintendent of grounds and buildings, from College of Medicine and Surgery,	22 34
Balance in Peninsular Bank, (see last report,)	28 46
	<u>\$11,554 91</u>

Liabilities.

Outstanding warrants, after deducting warrant No. 123, aforesaid, for \$150 00, which has been canceled,	3,271 93
Balance on consolidated warrant, when due,	5,000 00
	<u>8,271 93</u>
Balance,	<u>\$3,282 98</u>

Showing that the unexpended balance of cash on hand June 30, 1854, over and above all liabilities, is \$3,282 98.

The committee have not included among the liabilities of the University the original loan of \$100,000, as it is, perhaps, generally known that the State has reserved \$100,000 of the University fund, derived from the sale of University lands, to pay the interest and principal of the University bonds.

By reference to the report of the Treasurer of the University, marked "C," it will be seen that this officer, by direction of the committee, has paid \$5,000 00 on the consolidated warrant, with interest to July 1st, 1854. The finance committee would have urged the immediate payment of the remaining \$5,000 00, or as soon as the holders would accept it, being optional with them to receive or reject the principal until due, had it not been for an apprehension that any delay on the part of purchasers of University lands to pay in the interest moneys, would temporarily embarrass the University treasury with so light a balance as would have remained after paying the whole of the consolidated warrant. The sum of \$7,000 00 to be credited to the University interest fund by the State, under act No. — of last session, will, without encroaching upon the regular income of the University, more than pay the balance of principal and interest of the consolidated warrant, and leave the University entirely free from debt on the 1st of January next, or as soon as the money will be accepted by the holders of said warrant.

The annexed communication from the Deputy Commissioner of the State Land Office, marked "D," conveys the important information that before the close of the next fiscal year the whole of the University lands will probably be sold, when the Institution will receive the full benefit of the grant as far as the lands have been located, amounting to about \$30,000 per annum. But, as much of the income will, for a time, depend upon the promptness with which purchasers of University lands make their payments, due caution must be observed to confine the annual appropriations within a considerably less amount than the anticipated receipts, as a temporary failure of the debtors of the University fund to meet their engagements would seriously embarrass the Institution. With this view, the total estimates of expenditures for the succeeding year, herewith submitted, may be regarded as below the certain income of the fund during the following year. The committee ask the attention of the Board to the statement of the Deputy Commissioner of the Land Office, that a part of the original grant of seventy-two sections of land from the United States to the State of Michigan, for University purposes, has not been located, and respectfully suggest the adoption of proper measures to secure the balance of the appropriation.

M. A. PATTERSON,

Chairman of Finance Committee.

*Estimate of the Expenses of the University for the ensuing Year,
commencing July 1st, 1854, and ending June 30th, 1855.*

Salary of the President, \$2,000 00

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Profs. Williams, Haven and Boies, \$1,000 each,
and the use of houses belonging to the University, ... 3,000 00

Salary of Professors Fasquelle, Winchell, Brunnow and
Freize, \$1,000 each, and \$150 00 each for house
rent, 4,600 00

Salary of Prof. of Agriculture, to lecture six months in
the year, 500 00

PROFS. ATTACHED TO LITERARY & MEDICAL DEPT'S.

Salary of Profs. Douglass and Sager, \$1,000 each, and
\$150 00 each for house rent, 2,300 00

Salary of Prof. Andrews, 500 00

PROFS. IN MEDICAL COLLEGE EXCLUSIVELY.

Salary of Profs. Denton, Gunn, Palmer and Ford, \$1,000
each, 4,000 00

Traveling expenses of Professor of Astronomy, from Ber-
lin to Ann Arbor, 200 00

Secretary, Superintendent, and Librarian, 500 00

Treasurer, including traveling expenses, 120 00

Insurance on Buildings, 345 00

Expenses of Regents and Visitors appointed by Superin-
tendent of Public Instruction, 400 00

Interest on Consolidated Warrant, 350 00

Library and Printing, 1,200 00

Philosophical Apparatus, 500 00

Grounds, Buildings and Contingencies, including comple-
tion of Medical College, 2,500 00

Total, \$23,015 00

For estimate of current expenses of Literary and Medical Depart-
ments, usually paid out of the receipts of said Departments, see Re-
port of Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, Letter "B."

SCHEDULE "A."

REPORT of the Secretary of the Board of Regents.

To the Hon. M. A. PATTERSON,

Chairman of the Committee on Finance:

Herewith is respectfully submitted a statement of warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Board of Regents, on the Treasurer of the University, from June 30th, 1853, to July 1st, 1854.

In the form of warrant account, as kept by the Secretary of the Board, the different purposes for which warrants are issued, are embraced under the following heads:

Glasses of objects for which warrants have been issued, with the total amount drawn for each class:

1. Professors' Salaries,	\$12,216 59
2. Regents' Expenses,	281 80
3. Insurance,	343 60
4. Grounds,	707 38
5. Treasurer's Salary,	100 00
6. Secretary's Salary,	110 00
7. Librarian's Salary,	100 00
8. Library,	200 00
9. Main Buildings,	14 27
10. Professors' Houses,	350 99
11. Observatory,	356 00
12. Printing,	339 30
13. Incidentals,	43 81
14. Interest on Consolidated Warrant,	703 50
15. Zoological Department,	138 00
16. Apparatus,	500 00
Total,	<u>\$16,454 74</u>

In the following statement, for the sake of brevity, the objects for which the several warrants were drawn, are designated by reference to the number of the class under which they respectively fall:

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS ISSUED.

To whom drawn.	No.	Date.	Object.	Amount.
William Upjohn,	125	1853, July 27,	2	\$12 00
James Kingsley,	126	Nov. 16,	10	40 80
E. S. Moore,	127	" "	2	30 00
M. A. Patterson,	128	" "	2	30 00
E. O. Haven,	129	" "	10	85 65
S. B. McCracken,	130	" "	12	15 00
Bagg, Patton & Co.,	131	" "	13	6 00
Elisha Ely,	132	" "	2	18 80
George P. Williams,	133	" "	10	7 54
Thomas Edwards,	134	" "	15	26 50
E. R. Chase,	135	" "	6	50 00
James Kingsley,	136	" "	2	6 00
James Kingsley,	137	" "	11	3 00
James Kingsley,	138	" "	11	3 00
S. Pettibone,	139	" "	-----	Canceled.
S. H. Douglass,	140	" "	9	14 27
J. M. Chase,	141	" "	10	50 00
J. M. Chase,	142	" "	14	351 75
J. M. Chase,	143	" "	5	25 00
E. Andrews,	144	" "	4 & 10	402 64
James Kingsley,	145	" "	11	350 00
Abram Sager,	146	Dec. 10,	1	150 00
S. Denton,	147	" 22,	1	500 00
S. A. Douglass,	148	" "	1	383 33
Abram Sager,	149	" "	1	500 00
H. P. Tappan,	150	" "	1	500 00
Geo. P. Williams,	151	" "	1	333 33
E. O. Haven,	152	" "	1	333 33
S. Abel, Agent Insurance Co.	153	" "	3	68 50
Louis Fasquelle,	154	" "	1	383 33
James R. Boise,	155	1853, Dec. 22,	1	333 33
J. Adams Allen,	156	" "	1	500 00
M. Gunn,	157	" "	1	500 00
S. Abel, Agt. Insurance Co.,	158	1854, Mar. 15,	3	275 00
James R. Boise,	159	" 29,	1	333 00
E. O. Haven,	160	" "	1	333 33
A. Winchell,	161	" "	1	383 33
L. Fasquelle,	162	" 30,	1	383 33
M. Gunn,	163	" "	1	500 00
J. M. Chase,	164	" "	5	50 00
J. Adams Allen,	165	" "	1	500 00
Samuel Denton,	166	" "	1	500 00
Geo. P. Williams,	167	" "	1	383 33
A. Sager,	168	" "	1	500 00
S. H. Douglass,	169	" "	1	383 33

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

To whom drawn.	No.	Date.	Object.	Amount.
E. R. Chase,	170	1854, Mar. 30,	6	\$37 50
H. P. Tappan,	171	" "	1	500 00
J. M. Chase,	172	" "	14	351 75
Louis Fasquelle,	173	May 5,	1	• 383 38
A. Winchell,	174	" "	16	500 00
James R. Boise,	175	" "	10	85 00
E. Boothe,	176	" "	12	35 74
H. P. Tappan,	177	" "	1	333 32
Lund & Chapin,	178	" "	12	76 00
Cole & Gardner,	179	" "	12	50 75
E. R. Chase,	180	" "	6	22 50
Bagg, Patton & McDonald, ..	181	" "	13	12 00
A. B. Wood,	182	" "	13	3 00
S. B. McCracken,	183	" "	12	82 66
Lund & Chapin,	184	" "	12	56 00
John M. Chase,	185	" "	13	11 11
Henry P. Tappan,	186	" "	8	200 00
James R. Boise,	187	June 28,	1	333 32
Edmund Andrews,	187	May 22,	4	270 20
E. O. Haven,	188	June 28,	1	333 33
A. Winchell,	189	" "	1	383 33
Mrs. S. H. Douglass,	190	" "	1	383 33
Geo. P. Williams,	191	" "	1	333 33
Strong & Backus,	192	" "	13	11 20
H. P. Tappan,	193	" "	1	666 66
Abram Sager,	193	" 29,	15	112 50
E. S. Moore,	194	" "	2	45 00
M. A. Patterson,	195	" "	2	43 00
Wm. Upjohn,	196	" "	2	47 00
J. M. Chase,	197	" "	5	25 00
S. B. McCracken,	198	" "	12	22 00
J. L. Tappan,	190	" "	7	100 00
Edmund Andrews,	191	" "	4	116 54
Total,				<u>\$16,454 74</u>

A. WINCHELL,
Acting Secretary.

SCHEDULE "B."

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings,
for the year terminating June 30th, 1854.

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

The income of the Contingent Fund of the College of Arts and Sciences for the year terminating June 30th, 1854, has been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1853-4

July 1. Cash on hand,	\$6 00
" Initiation Fees,	470 00
" Rents, Taxes, Fines, &c.,	1,136 33
" Warrant to pay Bills for Privies,	216 60
" Warrant,	402 64
" Cash for Catalogues sold,	23 25
" Warrant to pay Plank Walk Bills,	271 21
" Cash for Grass,	17 00
" Fines in the Library,	2 00
Total,	<u>\$2,548 03</u>

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the College of Arts and Sciences, for the year terminating June 20th, 1854, have been as follows:

Voucher No.	Date. 1853 & 1854.	Object.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	July, 1,	Hardware,	H. W. Welles,	\$36 92
2	" 11,	Grape Vine,	S. Noble,	1 50
3	" 11,	Janitor, Ag. Dep't,	S. Neagle,	50 75
4	" 1,	Brick,	Maynard,	28 80
5	" 1,	Painting,	Dean & Godfrey, ..	15 50
6	" 1,	Lumber,	Smith & Dwight, ..	75 58
7	" 1,	Buckets,	U. C. Voorhies,	3 00
8	" 1,	Binding,	E. Booth,	7 50
9	" 11,	Postage,	L. Fasquelle,	1 00
10	June 25,	Diploma Ribbons, ..	Worden & Co.,	38
11	" 29,	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	48
12	August 7,	Express charges,	Express Co.,	25
13	July 12,	Clock and desk,	J. Harrison,	4 00
14	" 12,	Janitor's wages,	J. Harrison,	27 92
15	" 14,	Paying express,	J. McCarthey,	25
16	August 5,	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	62
17	" 6,	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	1 05
18	" 14,	Express,	Express Co.,	7 00
19	" 14,	Whitewashing,	C. E. Jacobs,	3 00
20	Sept. 18,	Postage and table, ..	Prof. Fasquelle,	6 86
21	" 17,	Digging vault,	T. Still,	4 00
22	" 29,	Lock,	U. C. Voorhies,	1 00
23	July 21,	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	2 52
24	Oct. 3,	Cleaning room,	J. A. Griffes,	5 00
25	" 8,	Monitor,	Den. Cramer,	6 66
26	March,	Wood,	H. Pauls,	2 00
27	Oct. 8,	Janitor,	J. H. Vance,	46 86
28	" 8,	Cartage,	" " " " " " " "	18
29	Oct. 7,	Wood,	W. Scott,	252 50
30	" 5,	Plastering,	A. Terry,	42 56
31	" 10,	Monitor,	R. Cordley,	6 74
32	" 10,	Sawing wood,	T. Ready,	87 25
33	" 11,	Printing,	S. B. McCracken, ..	3 00
34	" 11,	Supt's percentage, ..	E. Andrews,	115 23
35	" 12,	Repairing locks, &c., ..	A. J. Sutherland, ..	10 14
36	" 15,	Cleaning rooms,	M. Roller,	7 90
37	" 13,	Express,	R. Schuyler,	5 15
38	Sep'r. 26,	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	8 71
39	Oct'r. 19,	Advertising,	E. A. Wales & Co., ..	2 25
40	"	Discount,	Gov. Stock Bank, ..	1 50
41	" 22,	Chemicals, &c.,	E. Eberbach & Co., ..	26 02

Voucher No.	Date.	Object.	To whom paid.	Amount.
42	Oct. 10,	Express charges,	R. Schuyler	\$2 50
43	" 24,	Joiner's work,	S. Mulholland,	1 75
44	" 25,	Cauldron kettles,	Chapin & Co.,	2 50
45	" 25,	Wash stand,	F. Muhlig,	5 00
46	" 25,	Insurance,	C. H. Millen,	3 75
47	Nov'r 1,	Stationery,	H. Holmes,	1 79
48	" 14,	Book shelves,	S. Mulholland,	9 44
49	" 17,	Paper hanging,	Dean & Godfrey,	17 25
50	" "	Advertising,	Johnson & Dunklee,	2 00
51	" 17,	Digging vault,	F. Still,	9 37
52	" 18,	Setting glass,	Dean & Godfrey,	3 75
53	" 18,	" " " "	" " " "	4 39
54	" 21,	Building privies,	A. Terry,	121 58
55	" "	Ad. Ag'l departm't,	Detroit Tribune,	3 00
56	" 23,	Paper hanging,	A. B. Wood,	36 68
57	" 23,	Brick,	Maynard,	120 18
58	" 23,	Joiner's work,	D. E'Wines,	65 92
59	" 23,	Sundries & per ct'ge,	E. Andrews,	12 54
60	" 28,	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	3 75
61	Dec. 1,	Freight,	M. C. R. R.,	14
62	Nov. 30,	" " " "	" " " "	1 13
63	" 25,	Paper hanging,	H. Holmes,	5 00
64	" 29,	Joiner's work,	E. Terhune & Co.,	40 25
65	" 29,	Freight on books,	Gov't Stock Bank,	57 98
66	Dec. 7,	Freight,	M. C. R. R.,	6 30
67	" 13,	Freight,	" " " "	24 69
68	" 14,	Files,	J. Daines,	10 63
69	" 15,	Joiner's work,	S. Mulholland,	10 00
70	" 19,	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	2 15
71	" 20,	Mason work,	J. McFall,	2 50
72	" 26,	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	1 38
73	" 13,	Freightage,	M. C. R. R.,	2 19
74	" 26,	Freightage,	" " " "	3 98
75	" 13,	Repairs,	S. P. VanDoozer,	2 30
76	Oct. 10,	Repairing clock,	Davis & Watts,	75
77	Dec. 28,	Cartage & sundries,	J. H. Vance,	2 70
78	" 10,	Water lime,	D. DeForest,	4 00
79	Jan. 1,	Janitor's wages,	J. H. Vance,	40 10
80	" 4,	Joiner's work,	S. Mulholland,	18 50
81	" 3,	Monitor,	J. Q. A. Sessions,	6 96
82	" 3,	Repairs,	S. P. VanDoozer,	2 87
83	" 4,	Monitor,	R. Cordley,	7 00
84	" 11,	Superintendent,	E. Andrews,	52 88
85	" 14	Wood,	W. Scott,	272 50
86	" 13,	Sawing wood,	J. D. Vance,	4 75
87	" 13,	Wood,	Peter Vance,	35 00
88	" 13,	Postage,	L. Fasquelle,	1 90

Worcester No.	Date.	Object.	To whom paid.	Amount.
89	Jan. 24,	Postage,	H. D. Bennett,	\$7 50
90	Dec. 26,	Printing,	S. B. McCracken,	7 00
91	Jan. 2,	Lumber,	D. E. Wines,	3 52
92	Feb. 8,	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	14
93	" 16,	Cartage,	J. H. Vance,	88
94	" 15,	Sawing wood,	T. Ready,	5 00
95	" 22,	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	25
96	"	Sundry jobs,	B. S. Gardner,	11 08
97	" 10,	Repairing light'g rod,	W. D. Holmes,	50
98	" 17,	Water lime,	L. R. Buchoz,	4 00
99	" 29,	Supt's per c'tage,	E. Andrews,	24 08
100	Apr. 15,	Wood,	J. Scott,	61 00
101	" 5,	Lock,	F. Power,	1 55
102	" 8,	Adv'g Pen. Jour.,	Pen. Med. Jour.,	5 00
103	" 12,	Janitor's wages,	J. U. Vance,	60 00
104	" 8,	Monitor's wages,	R. Cordley,	5 00
105	" 8,	Key,	A. Martin,	50
106	" 8,	Key,	O. Toll,	50
107	" 8,	Masonry,	T. Sherard,	3 00
108	" 5,	Monitor's wages,	D. Cramer,	5 82
109	" 10,	Ill. col. int. fees ref'd,	P. H. Adams,	10 00
110	" 5,	Printing,	S. B. McCracken,	4 00
111	" 11,	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	2 00
112	" 18,	Key,	F. Poorer,	50
113	" 19,	Key,	J. S. Dunning,	50
114	" 19,	Cleaning rooms,	M. Roller,	50
115	" 20,	Post. and C. H. dut.,	H. P. Tappan,	14 25
116	" 21,	Postage,	H. D. Bennett,	10 75
117	Dec. 26,	Cleaning well,	J. Killmartin,	10 00
118	Apr. 24,	Cartage,	J. McCarthy,	6 44
119	" 22,	Leading sink,	C. D. Goodrich,	6 00
120	" 29,	Sundries,	E. Andrews,	4 39
121	May 9,	Lumb. for pl'k walk,	Smith & Dwight,	161 41
122	" 8,	Cartage and expr'ng,	J. McCarthy,	7 25
123	June 3,	Cartage and sund's,	J. H. Vance,	97
124	" 3,	Working in build'gs,	J. D. Vance,	16 63
125	" 3,	Repairs,	S. P. Van Doozer,	9 00
126	" 3,	Sup'ts per centage,	E. Andrews,	19 00
127	" 3,	Janitor's wages,	J. H. Vance,	20 03
128	" 15,	Plank walk,	L. Howard,	30 00
129	" 12,	Express charges,	Amr. Express Co.,	1 00
130	" 15,	Traveling expenses,	J. H. Vance,	5 00
131	" 28,	Sundries,	E. Andrews,	3 27
132	" 22,	Building plank walk,	L. Howard,	19 62
133	" 24,	Telegraphing,	W. B. Wilson,	7 25
	" 28,	Cash on hand, .....	.....	15 10

Total, \$2,548 02

The probable income of the College of Arts and Sciences for the coming year, is as follows:

Receipts for initiation fees,	\$450 00
" rents, taxes, fines, &c.,	1,120 00
" sundry items,	80 00
Total,	<u>\$1,600 00</u>

The probable expenses of the College of Arts and Sciences for the coming year, are as follows:

Janitor's wages,	\$240 00
Superintendent's percentage,	240 00
Wood,	600 00
Sawing wood,	100 00
Chemicals,	28 00
Stoves, glass, putty, &c.,	80 00
Postage,	40 00
Freight, express charges, cartage, &c.,	50 00
Ordinary repairs,	120 00
Sundries,	80 00
Total,	<u>\$1,578 00</u>

The following repairs are required, to keep the College grounds in proper condition:

The fences in front of the Professors' houses require repairing, at a cost of \$1,50 to \$2,00 per rod,	\$80 00
Setting hitching posts, with rails,	20 00
Repairs of fence of College campus,	28 00
New well curb, chain and windlass,	20 00
Painting piazza and stoop on President's house,	25 00
Total,	<u>\$168 00</u>

The following improvements are needed:

- Dr. Tappan has expended ten dollars in turfing his yard, which he desires to have refunded,
- Three of the Professors' houses require better lightning rods.

No. 6.

69

The entire cost of the three rods would be about,..... \$41 00

Total, \$51 00

Total probable expenditures, \$1,797 00

COLLEGE of Medicine and Surgery.

RECEIPTS.

The income of the Contingent Fund of the College of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30th, 1854, has been as follows:

Cash on hand	\$258 17
Initiation Fees	970 00
Catalogues	22 25
Diplomas	84 90
Cash for Anatomical Material	290 00
" Special Anatomical Tickets	249 00
Total	<u>\$1,873 65</u>

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the College of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30th, 1854, have been as follows, the vouchers of which are herewith submitted:

Voucher No.	Date. 1853 & 1854.	Object.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	.....	Painting,	Dean & Godfrey,	\$ 4 21
2	Aug. 4, ..	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	1 85
3	" 5, ..	Fossils,	E. Andrews,	5 75
4	July 11, ..	Express,	Express Co.,	38
5	Aug. 24, ..	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	25
6	" 10, ..	Chemicals,	E. N. Kent,	44 46
7	Sept. 7, ..	Premium,	Gov. Stock Bank,	1 32
8	" 30, ..	Sundries,	E. Andrews,	10 04
9	Oct. 1, ..	Cash for models,	S. Denton,	175 00
10	" 3, ..	Repairs,	P. Woodruff,	50
11	Sept. 14, ..	Apparatus,	J. Green & Co.,	19 00
12	Oct. 8, ..	Plaster,	Geo. Ward,	2 00
13	" 8, ..	Zinc,	C. D. Goodrich,	70
14	" 5, ..	Plastering,	A. Terry,	1 50
15	" 10, ..	Lettering,	E. Booth,	25
16	" 11, ..	Postage,	H. D. Bennett,	21 28
17	" 11, ..	Printing,	S. B. McCracken,	4 75
18	" 11, ..	Supt's percentage,	E. Andrews,	117 30
19	" 12, ..	Repairs,	A. J. Sutherland,	3 90
20	" 12, ..	Painting,	Dean & Godfrey,	1 00
21	" 13, ..	Models,	J. D. Hyatt & Co.,	58 00
22	" 17, ..	Razor,	S. H. Douglass,	38
23	" 22, ..	Express,	O. W. Rice,	75
24	" 25, ..	Caundron,	Chapin & Co.,	2 50
25	Nov. 2, ..	Janitor's wages,	G. Neagle,	16 66
26	" 3, ..	Apparatus,	Jos. Wightman,	250 87
27	" 4, ..	Plaster,	Geo. Ward,	3 00

Voucher No.	Date 1853 & 1854.	Object.	To whom paid.	Amount.
28	Nov. 1.	Stationery,	H. Holmes,	\$ 3 11
29	" 4.	Trough,	P. Woodruff,	2 50
30	Oct. 31.	Freight,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	8 38
31	Nov. 11.	Paint and Palette,	D. Sperry,	38
32	" 14.	Gates,	S. Mulholland,	13 95
33	" 10.	Teaming,	G. W. Ford,	1 00
34	" 23.	Joiner work & mat'l	D. E'Wines,	12 34
35	" 23.	Supt.'s percentage,	E. Andrews,	22 20
36	" 30.	Freightage,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	5 25
37	Dec. 3.	Janitor's wages,	G. Neagle,	16 66
38	" 9.	Path. Models,	Hyatt & Co.,	157 42
39	Oct. 15.	Vice Block,	J. H. Roys,	1 00
40	Jan. 5.	Janitor's wages,	G. Neagle,	23 31
41	" 19.	Drawing plank,	G. W. Ford,	7 00
42	" 14.	Wood,	W. Scott,	40 00
43	" 24.	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	1 50
44	" 30.	Telegraphing,	Wilson,	25
45	Feb. 6.	Board to support cast	Y. Halleck,	35
46	" 8.	Printing,	S. B. McCracken,	2 50
47	" 14.	Express charges,	R. Schuyler,	2 75
48	" 20.	Varnish,	Maynard,	1 25
49	" 28.	Bandage,	B. Barnum,	31
50	Mar. 13.	Stationery, &c.,	A. B. Wood,	15 28
51	" 14.	Express and cartage,	O. W. Rice,	1 38
52	" "	Diplomas,	J. C. Butler,	40 00
53	" 28.	Castors and screws,	W. C. Voorhies,	40
54	" 28.	Glass and setting,	" "	67
55	" 29.	Supt.'s percentage,	E. Andrews,	21 63
56	" 30.	Filling diplomas,	C. Howland,	10 25
57	April 1.	Janitor and sundries,	G. Neagle,	62 25
58	" 1.	Museum,	E. Andrews,	2 00
59	" 12.	Advertising,	Peninsular Journal,	15 00
60	" 17.	Repairs,	D. Sperry,	2 00
61	" 19.	Paint stone,	Spalding & Co.,	50
62	" 29.	Postage and sundries,	E. Andrews,	10 34
63	June 15.	Night guard,	C. G. Clark,	2 50
	" "	Spec. for Anat. Ill.,	Anatomical Dep't.,	600 63
	" 23.	Cash on hand, .....	.....	22 34
Total,				<u>\$1,873 65</u>

The income of the College of Medicine and Surgery, for the coming year, will probably be as follows:

Initiation Fees,	\$900 00
Diplomas,	40 00

Sale of Specimens for Anatomical illustration,.....	\$250 00
Tickets for special Anatomical illustration,.....	250 00
Total,.....	<u>\$1,440 00</u>

The probable expenses of the College of Medicine and Surgery, for the coming year, are as follows:

Repairs,.....	\$100 00
Janitor's Wages,	120 00
*Cases for the Museum,.....	300 00
Chemicals,.....	40 00
Hardware,.....	30 00
Postage, Freight, Express, and Cartage,.....	60 00
Contingencies in the Anatomical Department,.....	100 00
Specimens for Anatomical illustrations,.....	500 00
Superintendents 15 per cent on Initiation Fees and Diplo's	144 00
Material in Comparative Anatomy,.....	50 00
Total,.....	<u>\$1,444 00</u>

The students of the University have entered into a system of contribution for the purpose of planting trees upon the grounds. The citizens of the place also propose to do the same in order to assist in making the University grounds an ornament to the city. To meet this liberality there is an immediate necessity for a plan of the Campus, in order that the trees may be set in such manner as to produce the most agreeable effect.

There being no professional landscape gardener in this place, I have consulted the works published on that subject, and draw up the plan herewith submitted:

The entire plan contemplates about 1640 trees, viz: about 1000 within the enclosure of the Campus, and 640 to border both sides of the street that surrounds the Campus. I would recommend the following arrangement which I think will be entered into with much pleasure by all parties:

*Prof. Ford is expected to bring an extensive collection with him, for which there are now no accommodations.

1. That the citizens set a row of trees entirely around the Campus on the side of the street opposite to it, to stand between the side-walk and the carriage-way, and the trees to be one rod apart. This would require 320 trees, of which about one hundred are already set. 2. That the students and Professors cause a row to be set on the side of the street next to the Campus extending entirely around it, one tree every rod. This would require 320 trees. 3. That the Regents appropriate fifty dollars a year for five years, to complete the plan within the enclosure. The plan here submitted contemplates 1,000 trees within the Campus, of which about 500 are already on the grounds. The remaining five hundred, together with the removal of such as may die, will cost about \$250. A standing appropriation of \$50 a year would complete it in five years. The accompanying plan shows the actual position of all the trees now growing, together with the proper places for the additional ones. I recommend that the trees bordering the walks be mostly Maples—that the groves be a mixture of Chesnut, Horse-Chesnut, Balm of Gilead, Whitewood, Locust, Wild Cherry, Mountain-Ash, and Oak. Elms will not probably flourish on so dry a soil. The smaller clusters should be of Mountain-Ash, Evergreena, Maples, and Weeping-Willows. Among the whole a small number of Lombardy Poplars, should be interspersed, in order by their tall slender forms to break the uniformity of the upper outline.

I beg leave to add, that not being a professional landscape gardener, I cannot recommend this plan as being the best that can be made. The freedom of the arrangement is also embarrassed by the bad position of some of the trees already set.

E. ANDREWS,
Supt. of the Grounds and Buildings.

SCHEDULE "C."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

*University of Michigan, in account with John M. Chase, Treasurer,
for the year ending June 30th, 1854.*

DR.

1853.

July 4.	To paid Warrant,	No. 141,	.....	\$50 00
July 9.	"	" 111,	.....	218 60
"	"	" 113,	.....	15 00
"	"	" 114,	.....	10 50
"	"	" 115,	.....	383 33
"	"	" 116,	.....	383 33
"	"	" 117,	.....	175 00
"	"	" 118,	.....	117 30
"	"	" 119,	.....	666 66
"	"	" 120,	.....	333 33
"	"	" 121,	.....	333 33
"	"	" 122,	.....	333 33
"	"	" 124,	.....	85 52
26.	"	" 77,	.....	10 00
Aug. 31.	"	" 125,	.....	12 00
Sept. 1.	"	" 142,	.....	351 75
Oct. 19.	"	" 102,	.....	500 00
"	"	" 143,	.....	25 00
Nov. 23.	"	" 126,	.....	40 80
"	"	" 128,	.....	30 00
"	"	" 129,	.....	85 65
"	"	" 130,	.....	16 15
"	"	" 131,	.....	6 00
"	"	" 132,	.....	18 80
"	"	" 135,	.....	50 00
"	"	" 136,	.....	6 00
"	"	" 137,	.....	3 00

Dec. 6.

75

1853.

Nov. 23.	To	paid	Warrant No. 138,	\$3 00
"	"	"	144,	402 64
"	"	"	145,	350 00
Dec. 26.	"	"	138,	7 54
"	"	"	134,	26 50
"	"	"	140,	14 27
"	"	"	146,	150 00
1854.				
Jan. 4.	"	"	144,	3 50
"	"	"	147,	500 00
"	"	"	149,	500 00
"	"	"	156,	500 00
"	"	"	157,	500 00
"	"	"	152,	383 33
"	"	"	148,	383 33
"	"	"	155,	333 33
"	"	"	151,	333 33
"	"	"	154,	383 33
10.	"	"	153,	68 50
Mar. 29.	"	"	172,	351 75
30.	"	"	164,	50 00
Apr. 8.	"	"	127,	30 00
"	"	"	167,	333 33
"	"	"	169,	383 34
"	"	"	165,	500 00
"	"	"	171,	500 00
"	"	"	162,	383 33
"	"	"	150,	500 00
"	"	"	170,	37 50
"	"	"	160,	383 33
"	"	"	159,	333 33
"	"	"	163,	500 00
"	"	"	161,	383 33
"	"	"	158,	275 10

April 8.	To paid	warrant No. 166,	.....	\$500 00
12	"	" 168,	.....	500 00
May	"	" 173,	.....	383 38
"	"	" 174,	.....	500 00
"	"	" 175,	.....	85 00
"	"	" 176,	.....	35 74
"	"	" 177,	.....	333 32
"	"	" 178,	.....	76 00
"	"	" 180,	.....	22 50
"	"	" 182,	.....	3 00
"	"	" 184,	.....	56 00
"	"	" 183,	.....	82 66
"	"	" 186,	.....	200 00
19	"	" 181,	.....	12 00
27	"	" 179,	.....	50 75
June 1.	"	" marked thus (†)	.....	271 21

Total,..... \$17,058 83

June 8. To paid part of the Principal on consolidated war-
rant, No. 1,..... 5,000 00

" To paid interest from March 1st, 1854, to July 1st, 1854,
on the above installment of \$5,000, 4 months,.... 116 67

Total Payments,..... \$22,175 50

1853. OR.

July 1. By Cash on hand,..... \$3,543 96

Oct. 20. " from State Treasurer,..... 2,000 00

1854.

Jan. 4. " " " 4,000 00

Mar. 27. " " " 5,000 00

Apr. 5. " " " 1,000 00

May 8. " " " 4,003 88

June 8. " " " 5,116 67

" 26. " " " 9,000 00

33,664 51

" 30. " balance cash on hand,..... \$11,489 01

List of Outstanding Warrants, June 30th, 1854.

	No. 426,	\$66 67
	591,	5 00
	708,	2 50
	718,	215 00
	720,	14 00
	123,	150 00
	185,	11 11
	187,	333 33
	188,	333 33
	189,	383 33
To J. L. Tappan,	190,	100 00
" Mrs. S. H. Douglass,	190,	383 33
" G. P. Williams,	191,	333 33
" E. Andrews,	191,a	116 64
	192,	13 20
" H. P. Tappan,	193,	666 66
" A. Sager,	193,a	112 50
	194,	45 00
	195,	43 00
	196,	47 00
	197,	25 00
	198,	22 00

Total Amount of Outstanding Warrants June 30th, 1854, \$3,421 93

J. M. CHASE,
University Treasurer.

Lansing, July 1st, 1854.

A true copy.

A. WINCHELL,
Sec. Board of Regents.

University, Michigan, October 24th, 1854.

SCHEDULE "D."

REPORT of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE }
 Lansing, Mich., July 1, 1854. }

HON. M. A. PATTERSON,

Chairman Finance Committee Michigan University:

SIR—Agreeable to your request of a late date, and in accordance with the provisions of law, the undersigned respectfully reports, that the amount received during the year ending June 30th, to the credit of the University interest fund, was..... \$14,003 12

The quantity of land sold during the above period was
 8,044 56-100 amounting to..... 100,600 07

The amount paid on sales at the time of purchase, was 25,381 70

Amount received and University Fund on old accounts, 11,586 92

There was forfeited (due March 1st, and remaining unpaid May 1st,)..... \$1,118 19

On which is chargeable 25 per cent.,.... 279 54

Total..... \$1,397 73

From which deduct pay'ts for May and June, 452 10

945 68

Incidental expenses paid out of the University

Interest Fund, only,..... 19 50

Under existing laws no money can be loaned from the University Fund, nor can any warrants be received for University land.

By the act of Congress approved on the 20th of May, 1826, and re-affirmed on the 23d of June, 1836, by the act establishing the northern boundary of Ohio, and admitting the State of Michigan into the Union, we are entitled to 72 sections of land, or,..... 46,080.00 acres.

But there has been selected only,..... 44,416.31 "

Leaving the State minus,..... 1,663.69 "

But it is supposed we have forfeited our right to select at this late period, 1,343.69 acres of the 1,663.69 by *accepting as full* a number of sections in which the quantity proved *deficient*; but I know of no reason why the State should not be permitted now to select the 320 acres, which it will be perceived, is the difference between the two quantities last above stated.

Of the quantity selected,	44,416.81	acres.
There have been sold to this date,	36,764.75	"
Leaving unsold,	7,651.56	"
And if we are permitted to select the	320.00	"
There will be for sale,	7,971.56	"

The sales of these as well as of all other lands in charge of this office for the current year, are unprecedented, and long before the close of the next, the small quantity now increasing to this Fund will have been sold and the Institution receiving the full benefit of the grant.

ALLEN GOODRIDGE,

Deputy Commissioner.

A correct copy.

A. WINCHELL,

Sec'y of Board of Regents.

SCHEDULE "E."

REPORT of the State Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

University Interest Fund, in account with the State Treasurer of Michigan.

1853.

DR.

August.	To warrants paid this month,.....	\$2 20
Sept.	" "	5 00
Oct.	" "	2,000 00
Nov.	" "	41 50
Dec.	" "	4,000 00
1854.		
Jan.	" "	3 00
March.	" "	5,000 00
April.	" "	1,031 69
May.	" "	4,009 09
June 30.	To balance to new account,.....	10,694 64
Total,	.....	<u>\$26,787 12</u>

OR.

1853.

June 30.	By Balance,.....	\$1,140 99
July,	" General Fund,.....	2,680 53
Aug.,	" Cash,.....	43 87
Sept.,	" "	480 11
Oct.,	" "	473 15
July,	" "	51 29
Oct.,	" General Fund,.....	2,839 40
Nov.,	" Cash,.....	180 94
Dec.,	" "	40 89

1854.

Jan.,	" "	71 88
	" General Fund,.....	2,975 05
Feb.,	" Cash,.....	820 10
March,	" "	2,632 88
April,	" "	8,755 04

No. 6.

May, By Cash,	\$201 81
" General Fund,	3,131 92
June, " Cash,	317 27
Total,	<u>\$26,787 12</u>

1854.

July 1. By Balance,	<u>\$10,694 64</u>
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STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, June 30th, 1854. }

I certify the above to be a true statement from the books of this office, showing the receipts and disbursements from the University Interest Fund, for the year ending this day.

J. C. BAILEY,
Dep. State Treasurer.

A correct copy.

A. WINCHELL,
Sec. Board of Regents.

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Report of Board of Visitors.

Members of the Board of Visitors—Rev. H. N. STRONG, Marshall;
J. G. SUTHERLAND, Saginaw; Dr. J. C. BACKUS, Jackson.

TO HON. FRANCOIS W. SHEARMAN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan:

SIR—The Board of Visitors to the State University, appointed by you in accordance with section 21 of an “act to provide for the government of the State University,” whose duty is defined thereby, to be “to make a personal examination into the *state and condition* of the “University in all its departments and branches, once] at least, in each “year, and report the result to the Superintendent, *suggesting* such improvements as they may deem necessary, &c.,” would respectfully submit the following report and suggestions:

On the 22d day of June, A. D. 1854, the Chairman of your Board was present at the examination of the Freshman class, in “De Senectute,” by Prof. Haven, and also at that of the Junior class, in Astronomy, by Prof. Williams. He remained during the week, and heard examined the Juniors, in Mechanics, by Prof. Winchell, and the Sophomores in Greek, by Prof. Boies.

You are aware, sir, that a public examination of classes does not afford a just test of a teacher's fidelity, or of a student's application to the studies pursued. And yet somewhat of both may be inferred from the manner in which such examinations are conducted and passed.

The students acquitted themselves well, and reflected much credit on themselves and their Instructors. With but few exceptions, they evinced a thorough acquaintance with the branches pursued, and seemed to have appreciated far more than the generality of College students, the privileges they possess. In a word, their recitations were satisfactory.

You, sir, are already acquainted with the University Course of Instruction, as published in the Catalogue for the year 1853.

The Board of Regents, since the last report, have elected as Professor of Astronomy, Dr. Brunnow.

Prof. E. O. Haven has been transferred from the chair of Latin Language and Literature to that of English Literature and History, and Mr. Henry S. Frieze, A. M., elected to fill this vacancy.

During the past year, the Rev. Charles Fox, A. M., Lecturer on Theoretical and Practical Agriculture, has deceased. In his death, the University of Michigan has met a great loss, as well as the State at large.

As yet, there have been no *Tutors* appointed, a class of Instructors, in the opinion of your Board, required in every Institution of this kind, and especially in this, if for no other reason than that Western Institutions demand Western Teachers.

As a matter of economy, also, it would seem advisable, since young men of ability, could thus be employed at less salaries than Professors of repute.

Moreover, students, as affected by their employment, need more restraint than can be exercised over them by Professors who do not room in the College buildings.

Your Board of Visitors, would therefore, (deeming utility preferable to fame,) repeat the suggestion of former Boards, that Tutors be appointed to relieve the Professors of the drudgery of rudimental instruction, and also to have oversight of the students, during hours not employed in recitation.

Decorum, order and correct habits are parts of any man's education. Indeed, he is not properly educated who does not possess them. A *four* year's course in college is of little profit, if it has been pursued without proper instruction in these branches.

Many of the students are permitted to board in private families, and some at the hotels. Parents are the better judges in such matters, and therefore, your Board have nothing to offer upon this point, but may express their satisfaction that no "commons" have been provided; and also their hope, that some measures may be adopted, that all the students may have pleasant and comfortable homes.

The "Dormitory" system came under our notice. Rooms, in which two at least, and at times three, of the students may study, are sufficiently numerous to accommodate the number present at the date of this visitation.

We are confident that at present, it would be unwise to do away with this system. The demand for board, rooms and lodging, would exceed the supply, and thus many be deprived of privileges of far more value to those for whom they are provided, than any improvement in the library room, or in the tearing down of walls to provide for a more comfortable Chapel, would afford them.

The sons of Michigan, matured amid privations, are undoubtedly willing to submit to a few more, that they may reap advantages thus proffered by the State, which their fathers have not enjoyed. And if there be trials, amid their many blessings, as University students, they will be better prepared by them to face greater ones, in the arduous duties of life, to perform which, as practically educated men, they are now fitting themselves.

Should the number of students so increase as to demand an extension of the "dormitory system," doubtless the demand will be supplied. In case of such emergency, expediency will govern the minds of those who have the power to tear down and build greater, as well as to abolish altogether.

In this and all other supposed necessary improvements, your Board deem that *actual and permanent need* will be met, as soon as may be, by the Regents.

A Chapel would not only be an ornament to the grounds, but also a source of convenience to the students; and yet, by Sec. 16 of the Act of April 8th, 1851, "no such building shall be erected, until provision shall be made for the payment of the existing indebtedness of the University; *nor until one branch of the University shall be established in each judicial circuit of the State.*"

By referring to the history of the University, we find that during the existence of its branches, its growth was quite healthy, in that its students were numerous, and well prepared to enter on a higher course of studies.

Their abolishment, whatever may have been the causes, has proved a serious detriment to the University proper, and your Board would most earnestly suggest their re-establishment as soon as possible.

If the Honorable, the Legislature, deem it advisable to appropriate any funds for the University at its coming session, allow us to suggest

that it be for the branches of the University, in their upbuilding and perpetuation.

They are needed to complete the idea of the wise men by whose efforts and under whose guidance the University of Michigan was established. That idea is embodied in our Constitution and statutory provisions, which require their existence.

By this mode the Michigan system of education, borrowed from none, and unlike all others, would have been perfected. It would have embraced the State, and converged its interests to a common centre.

In absence of branches, sectarian institutions of various grades have been introduced to supply their place. And from this cause, there has arisen a demand for professors in the University, of various beliefs, members of different schools of theology.

The University of Michigan is a State Institution, for the people, as such, and not for any one, two or more sects. And, in the opinion of your Board, the question should never be asked, "of what denomination is he?" in reference to any candidate for a Professorship. Ability to instruct, connected with a known moral character, are qualifications which should recommend their possessor to the attention of the Regents.

These qualifications may be possessed by those who are, by profession, clergymen. At the same time, we suppose that in accepting such a situation, a clergyman lays aside his robes, *pro tempore*, at least. Expediency, order, decency—a common respect for the citizens of a State, of all beliefs, would seem to require this, in those who occupy prominent positions in a State University, although it would be different in a sectarian Institution.

Again, the University was established to "provide the inhabitants of the State with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Literature, Science and Arts." To carry out this object, the attention and time of each member of the Faculty is required and paid for.

Any honor arising from position in the University is the result of a faithful discharge of duty in such position. But, when such position is used as a stepping stone to political honors, or ecclesiastical preferment, your Board deem that there has been a neglect of duty, and

an abuse of position; such a neglect and such an abuse as to injure the reputation of the University, and seriously to affect its condition. We would therefore most earnestly protest against such conduct on the part of any member of the Faculty of the University, deeming it worthy of censure, and if persisted in, of immediate removal.

As a State Institution, it should be, in the opinion of your Board, allied with no distinctive party, and yet it will be, if its Professors are active politicians.

Prudence would seem to dictate, that one occupying a Professor's chair would forego, as he should, the popular assemblage, as listeners to his opinions. In his situation he may be a partizan and a citizen, and enjoy his rights as such. But the nature of his position is such, that he is not called upon, while occupying it, to discharge those duties, which he might well discharge, did he not hold it. Ambition for office, for political or clerical distinction, can never be consistently realized by a Professor of the University of Michigan, as such.

The condition and state of the University, require that the members of its Faculty should not be candidates for office, nor public partisans, and also when they become such, their immediate resignation or removal. We are quite sure that the interests of the University have been injured by neglect of duty on the part of some of the members of the Faculty, in endeavoring to aggrandize self; and if there be no other way to remedy this evil, we would suggest the passage of an additional section to the act of April 8, 1851, checking it at once, by legislation.

The "general government of the University is vested in the Board of Regents." The immediate government, of the several departments is entrusted to the President and the respective Faculties.

In the list of officers published in the Catalogue, we find a title, that of Chancellor, applied to the President of the University. There is no doubt that neither the Constitution nor the Statute provide for the election of any such officer in the University of Michigan. No duties are assigned him by either, and at most, it is but an empty name.

Had the Regents elected such an officer, they would have taken a bold step of trespass. In the past, when this title meant more than it does now, the Regents manifested a commendable degree of good sense, in not electing any one to bear it. The present Board of Regents have elected no such officer, nor have they, as a body, conferred any

such title upon any man connected with the University. As they have already reported to you, they have elected a President of the University, the present incumbent.

The announcement of his election, as President, was communicated to him by authority. But, as we are credibly informed, the member of the Board, Mr. Palmer, who addressed him, added, without authority, to President, "and Chancellor." He accepted the appointment as made known to him. We are also credibly informed that the same member of the Board, inaugurated him as President, by authority—and upon his own responsibility, as *Chancellor*.

Under such circumstances, there would seem to be a plausible excuse for the after-use of the title, by any one thus addressed and inaugurated, who was not acquainted with the fact that the University has no such officer, and also, that the Board of Regents have no authority to confer the title.

This title assumed, has caused many unpleasant feelings in the minds of practical men, and instigated many curious remarks, upon the part of the public press. Prejudices have thus been awakened, which did not exist before, and the reputation of the University thereby injured.

There is more of honor than of shame in acknowledging a wrong to have been committed; and but little progress can be made, in the way of rectitude, without such acknowledgments, by those who err.

Your Board of Visitors would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Honorable, the Legislature, either grant the Regents power to confer this title—or, that it be dropped altogether, as a useless and vain appendage, without any detriment to the ability, position, or self-respect of the President of the University—and with much advantage to the University itself.

The highest officer connected with the University, is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the system of education in our State—in accordance with a *principle*, long since adopted by Prussia, this officer is designed by the Constitution to have a "general supervision, not only of Primary Schools, but of the University, of Colleges, Academies, High Schools, and all other Schools, established, or to be established, throughout the State."

The local officers may, indeed, have the immediate control thereof, but to him, as to the sentinel, placed on guard by the State, do the people look. For the protection and enhancement of these interests, committed to him by law, do they hold him responsible.

A due appreciation of his position, duties and responsibilities, we fear is not cherished by those in authority in the University.

The system of public instruction in the State of Michigan, has but little affinity with that of Prussia. Its nearest resemblance consists in having a State Superintendent, and while this officer is acknowledged as the head, there is but little prospect of a nearer assimilation to the Prussian system by the State University.

A neglect of that which is, to perfect that of which we *dream*, impairs energy, and injures by disuse, that which might be employed for good.

Your Board of Visitors would most earnestly recommend that the idea of the Constitution, and of the statute law, relating to the University, be carried out. Its present needs should be supplied. These, well supplied, would strengthen it for future growth. The citizens of the State are content to wait, and witness a slow, easy, and therefore healthy progress of their University. Such progress only is provided for, and for such alone will they interest themselves.

To return again to the University proper, this Board would report the *Mineralogical Cabinet*, of which the State may be proud, to be in a fine condition, and also the Cabinet of Natural History.

The *Library* is well kept; the room in which it is contained, is however, entirely too small for the convenience of the students.

To remedy this, some measures should be immediately taken. It may be proper, in this place to call your attention to the devisal of some plan by which several works, now in the Departments at Lansing, may be transferred to the Library of the University, and among these, the remaining volumes of "Wilkins' Exploring Expedition," a part of which the University possesses.

The Medical Department has been in successful operation. Since the last Report, the chair made vacant by the removal of Dr. Allen, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Palmer.

The number of students at this-session, is reported at 130.

Many valuable additions have recently been made to the Museum of this department, both by purchase, manufacture and donation; a list of which has been furnished this Board by Prof. Andrews.

The removal of Prof. J. Adams Allen, M. D., from the chair of "Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Pathology," which he had hitherto filled with credit to himself, and with honor to the University, has caused some injurious reports to be circulated, which an explanation of the true cause of removal may perhaps refute.

As far as this Board can determine, personal feeling and prejudice contributed to this action of the Regents, and not a want of capacity to discharge his duties, on the part of Dr. Allen.

The Astronomical Apparatus is nearly completed, and it is supposed that observations may be commenced by the first of January, 1855.

The public exercises of commencement were worthy of our commendation, and reflect credit upon the graduating class. No College honors, except diplomas, were awarded on this occasion, although several different Boards have recommended the practice to the Regents. The present Board would respectfully adopt the language of former Boards upon this point.

The various classes, also, should have prizes to stimulate them to that diligence, which a hope of reward, connected with a fear of failing, will urge. In the absence of such prizes, allow this Board to make honorable public mention to you, sir, of the names of the following young gentlemen, who, in their opinion, excelled in their examination:

In Astronomy—Edward P. Clark, Matthew A. Gates, Alexander Martin, and Edwin Willits.

In Geometry—Samuel Chapel, James H. Wheeler, John Richards L. H. Irwin, John Barnard, and Wm. H. Hill.

In Mechanics—John E. Clark, Mr. Packard, Alvin S. Higgins, and Lyster O'Brien.

The present number of students in the College of Science and Arts, is 160.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. STRONG,

Chairman.

**STATEMENT of the condition of the "Normal School Fund," for
the year ending Nov. 30, 1854.**

1853.

Dec. 1. By balance from old account,.....	\$2,706 81
Dec. 21. By receipts for sales of land,.....	40 00

1854.

Jan.,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	1,010 95
Feb.,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	1,160 00
March,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	196 58
April,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	160 00
May,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	1,184 84
June,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	330 00
July,	"	"	"	"	"	.....
Aug.,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	70 00
Sept.,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	80 00
Oct.,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	40 00
Nov.,	"	"	"	"	"	.....	320 00
Total,.....							<u>\$7,298 18</u>

There has been no expenditure from this Fund during the past year.

STATEMENT of the condition of the "Normal School Interest Fund," for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1854.

1853.	DR.	CR.
Dec. 1. By balance from old account,.....		\$3,380 91
1854.		
Aug. 31. By appropriation under Act 78, 1853,		2,000 00
Nov. 30. By transferred from General Fund, be- ing interest on Normal School Endowment moneys, in hands of State,		522 07
Nov. 30. By interest paid by land purchasers,--		1,783 79
Nov. 30. By amount expended during the year, for building material, labor, advertising, teachers' salaries, appraisal of lands, wood, expenses of Board of Education, interest refunded, (having been paid in error,) books, &c., &c., &c.,.....	\$8,132 56	
Nov. 30. Debit balance to new account,.....		445 79
Total,.....	<u><u>\$8,132 56</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,132 56</u></u>

Albion Female Collegiate Institute and Wesleyan Seminary.

ALBION, Dec. 13, 1854.

HON. F. W. SHEARMAN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—The past year has been one of peculiar trial to the patrons and friends of the Albion Female Collegiate Institute and Wesleyan Seminary. On the 4th of January last, we lost by fire, one of our principal buildings—a valuable and substantial edifice, forty-six feet by one hundred, and four stories high, upon which we had an insurance of ten thousand dollars, one-half of which was lost by the failure of the Franklin Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at an early day after the fire, arrangements were made for the erection of two large and commodious wings, forty-six by eighty feet on the ground, and three stories high. One of these wings is already in an advanced state of progress, and will be completed and in readiness for occupancy before the end of the present Academic year.

Notwithstanding this great embarrassment, the past year has been one of great prosperity in both of our Institutions. There have been five hundred and fourteen students in attendance during the year. Of these, two hundred and seventy-eight are ladies, and two hundred and thirty-six, gentlemen. Ten young ladies graduated at the last Commencement, which occurred in July last. This is a greater number than have ever heretofore graduated in any one year since the organization of the Female Collegiate Institute. There are twelve young ladies in the Senior class, eighteen in the Middle class, nineteen in the Junior class, and two hundred and twenty-nine in the Seminary and Preparatory course. About sixty young ladies have taken lessons in drawing and painting, and a large number have received instruction in music.

Ten of our young gentlemen have gone to College in this and other States, the majority of them having connected themselves with the University of Michigan.

About fifty of our young gentlemen, and pretty nearly the same number of ladies, have, during the year, engaged in teaching school.

Accompanying this, please find a copy of the revised rules and regulations for the government of our Institutions. The rules, although many of them are unusually strict, are generally observed with great uniformity and cheerfulness on the part of students, especially when we take into the account the fact that many of them are required to give up pernicious habits previously formed. Still, our policy is, to give to students the largest liberty compatible with the maintenance of good government where a large number of students of both sexes are in attendance, and meet each other in the recitation room, and in the general exercises of the school, as they do in our Institution.

The Faculty consists of five male Professors, with two Assistants, and three female Teachers.

The real estate owned by the Corporation is worth about twenty-five thousand dollars, and the endowment by scholarships, stands at about forty thousand dollars, which yields an annual interest of ten per cent.

As our Reports for former years have been full, and as you will receive a Report from the State Committee for the current year, we prefer to have you rely for further information upon competent and disinterested judges.

Very respectfully yours,

IRA MAYHEW,

For the Board of Trustees.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. It is expected that persons intending to become members of this Institution will call upon the Treasurer and settle their tuition for the term, procure his certificate of admission, and exhibit the same to the teachers of all classes of which they become members, at their first meeting therewith. It is also expected that students, on joining the school, will immediately file with the President their names and residence, for registry in the books of the Institution.

2. The study hours of the Institution, which will be publicly announced in the Chapel at the commencement of each term, should be devoted exclusively to study and recitation. Loud conversation, declamation, heavy walking, and all conduct of whatever kind, and whether in the rooms and halls of the institution, or without, that can in any way disturb the students in their rooms, or otherwise embarrass the exercises of the School, will be considered a violation of this rule.

3. Students, whether boarding in or out of the Institution, who shall unnecessarily be absent from their rooms, or who shall visit the rooms of their fellow students during study hours, without permission from the President or Preceptress, will be considered out of order. Offences of this kind, unless promptly apologized for and explained, will subject the offender to discipline, and if persisted in, to dismissal from school.

4. The use of intoxicating drinks, and of tobacco in any form; of profane or obscene language; the playing of games of chance; visiting taverns, groceries, or other public places, for pleasure or entertainment; and all immoral, indecorous, or unbecoming conduct, whether towards teachers, fellow students, or citizens, is strictly prohibited.

5. Students in the Seminary will be allowed to enter any classes that may be organized for the term, in case the Faculty are satisfied that they can do so with advantage to themselves, and without detriment to the classes of which they propose to become members, but not otherwise. Those pursuing the College course will be excepted to take the prescribed studies for the term, except such of them as may be duly canceled.

6. Whenever students shall have been admitted to classes, they will be expected faithfully to prepare their lessons, and regularly and promptly to meet with their classes at the times and places appointed for recitation, unless they shall be duly excused therefrom by the teacher of the class, with the approbation of the President or Preceptress. Even a single absence from recitation will not be allowed, without permission from the teacher of the class.

7. No student boarding in the Institution will be expected to leave the common, and none boarding out of it to go abroad into the village, nor to frequent the rooms of fellow-students, during study hours, or on any evening of the week, without the consent of the President or Preceptress.

8. Students will not be allowed to leave the village of Albion, in term-time, without the consent of the President; and even then, in case they expect to be absent from recitations, or from any school duty, they should further procure the consent of the teachers of classes from which they will have occasion to be absent.

9. Students in the male department will be expected to prepare weekly exercises in declamation and composition, and to meet with their divisions regularly throughout the term. Students in the female department will prepare weekly exercises in composition. These exercises should be invariably prepared at the appointed time, unless previously excused by the teacher having the same in charge.

10. Students are required to attend prayers morning and evening, in the Chapel, during the week, and to attend public worship morning and afternoon, on the Sabbath, at such one of the churches in Albion as they may choose, or as their parents or guardians may direct. They will not meet at each others' rooms on the Sabbath, without permission, nor will they be allowed to go abroad into the fields or village, or engage in anything that will disturb the quiet and sacredness of the day.

11. Gentlemen will not call upon ladies at any time, nor associate with them in walking or riding, without special permission from the President. Whenever a gentleman calls upon a lady, by permission he will of course see her in the reception room of the house or family where she for the time resides. It need hardly be added, that ladies will not call upon gentlemen without like permission, unless with the knowledge and approval of the Preceptress.

12. Both gentlemen and ladies will be expected, whenever required so to do by the President or Preceptress, to give a full account of where they were at any time, who were their associates, and the manner in which they were employed. This rule applies to all students, during term-time; and to such from abroad as remain in Albion through the vacation.

13. All students will be expected to attend upon the semi-annual examinations of the Institution, the annual exhibition, and the commencement; and no student will be excused from school after the middle of the term, except in case of sickness, or unless there shall exist the most urgent necessity.

14. Students will be expected faithfully to observe the rights of property. They will hence, neither cut, mark, nor in any way mutilate, ei-

ther the Seminary or College buildings, their apparatus, furniture, or any appurtenances thereunto belonging. In case of any violation of this rule, by accident or otherwise, the trespassers will be expected promptly and faithfully to report the same to the President, and to settle with him, or with the Treasurer, therefor.

15. As a precaution against fire, students rooming in the Institution will be expected to supply their room each, with a pail of water before retiring to rest. Fire will be carried from room to room only in a fire-scoop, or by means of a lamp or candle. Neither gunpowder, fire-arms, nor deadly weapons of any kind, will be allowed on the premises. The use of any explosive substance that can invalidate the policy of the Institution, is likewise prohibited.

16. No literary or other society will be allowed to exist in connection with the Institution, unless by permission, granted after the constitution and by-laws of the same have been submitted to the Faculty for examination, and shall have received their approval. And whenever the workings of any society shall be deemed prejudicial to the interests of the Institution, such society will be dissolved.

17. The times and places of the meetings of the societies will be subject to the regulation of the Faculty; and all meetings, whether of regular societies, or of any other body of students, shall be open for the attendance of any member of the Faculty, or of the Board of Trustees. Students' rooms will also be accessible at all times, by any member of the Faculty.

18. No fuel shall be added to fires after half past nine o'clock in the evening. It is expected that all students will extinguish their lights and retire by ten o'clock, and at an earlier hour if necessary, in order to obtain the amount of sleep requisite to enable them to rise by five o'clock in the morning.

19. All students connecting themselves with the Institution, whether rooming within or without, and whether boarding with families in the village, with their parents or otherwise, will be understood as in honor bound, faithfully to observe these rules, and any other regulation for the government of the School which the Faculty may from time to time see fit to adopt.

ALBION, July 12, 1854.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL INSPEC-

COUNTIES.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	Whole Number from which Reports have been received.	No. of children in each Co. between the ages of 4 and 18 in which school has been taught by a qualified teacher	No. of children that have attended during the year, under 4 years of age.	No. that have attended during the year over 18 years of age.	Whole No. that have attended school during the year.	Whole Amount of wages paid to Teachers in the Township.	Amount of money received from Township Treasurer, apportioned by Township Clerk.	Whole amount of Money raised by the Districts.	Purpose.
Allegan,	61	22	69	2,545	25	121	1,824	\$3,481 14	\$1,799 74	\$2,310 48	\$1040 50
Barry,	72	31	79	2,894	91	102	2,478	4,302 80	1,677 73	4,061 81	2,066 82
Berrien,	83	32	101	4,997	34	185	3,713	7,259 04	4,169 61	4,558 18	1,845 00
Branch,	91	46	112	5,672	95	236	4,799	8,540 83	4,237 30	4,286 67	801 05
Calhoun,	101	62	141	7,737	62	381	6,360	13,091 86	5,539 80	6,583 69	1,898 62
Cass,	88	21	94	4,334	54	234	3,718	6,439 70	3,241 75	3,850 19	1,542 00
Cheboygan,	1	1	1	95	---	---	75	56 94	---	68 94	---
Chippewa,	1	1	1	523	---	---	8	228 60	186 75	100 00	---
Clinton,	78	21	67	2,849	32	83	2,055	3,327 39	1,622 72	2,844 41	1,074 50
Eaton,	83	36	102	4,116	100	157	3,427	5,653 45	2,435 88	4,173 26	2,301 70
Genesee,	92	27	121	5,906	81	177	4,370	6,256 11	3,561 19	4,403 22	1,356 60
Gratiot,	2	2	---	47	---	---	23	43 75	5 18	100 50	50 00
Gr. Traverse,	3	3	3	238	7	3	123	163 00	73 20	93 21	---
Hillsdale,	102	37	142	7,270	114	257	5,465	11,895 13	6,455 75	7,047 89	2,856 22
Ingham,	78	27	101	4,881	109	184	3,817	6,447 09	2,617 13	3,955 62	1,583 22
Iron,	74	37	86	3,726	47	120	3,127	5,462 41	2,653 29	3,962 93	1,879 13
Jackson,	128	57	152	7,665	172	351	6,216	12,430 44	6,808 70	11,524 70	6,610 35
Kalamazoo,	87	40	115	5,723	47	227	5,047	8,789 65	4,415 77	5,112 58	1,623 78
Kent,	102	57	131	6,012	102	160	4,627	9,972 99	3,914 70	6,848 32	2,041 30
Lapeer,	53	30	67	3,268	39	90	2,197	4,412 90	2,341 87	2,661 93	1,154 00
Lenawee,	144	63	191	11,087	134	474	7,370	16,545 57	10,798 37	13,132 84	5,769 70
Livingston,	93	43	123	5,614	91	269	4,894	7,686 73	4,215 49	4,768 80	2,300 11
Mackinac,	2	2	2	344	3	2	146	370 00	454 51	484 51	---
Macomb,	85	35	106	6,736	39	179	5,040	7,253 48	6,002 03	5,319 48	1,947 75
Manistee,	1	1	1	61	---	---	23	149 50	---	---	---
Monroe,	93	42	113	6,841	68	163	3,910	6,326 38	5,831 89	2,891 51	3,419 00
Montcalm,	16	2	15	615	7	11	574	613 86	285 83	979 13	691 00
Newaygo,	5	4	6	242	6	4	164	223 13	123 10	79 00	---
Oakland,	162	77	218	12,124	172	486	9,797	17,352 99	11,827 61	7,001 14	3,750 00
Ottawa,	45	12	46	1,838	28	51	1,305	2,626 10	1,184 35	2,691 79	1,793 00
Saginaw,	25	8	24	1,716	49	37	844	2,534 06	1,634 03	3,021 63	1,570 00
Sanilac,	17	4	20	1,007	12	8	639	1,278 16	663 01	823 38	474 00
Shiawassee,	51	22	59	2,418	50	103	1,990	2,976 13	969 05	2,513 97	1,377 56
St. Clair,	69	6	63	4,774	67	70	3,376	5,626 31	3,647 23	3,562 51	1,673 82
St. Joseph,	82	59	100	5,601	33	221	4,122	6,617 57	4,767 88	5,724 06	3,832 29
Tuscola,	6	3	6	395	---	---	2	299	400 79	287 44	300 00
Van Buren,	60	34	71	2,748	12	93	2,490	4,523 94	2,255 28	3,132 04	1,575 75
Washtenaw,	113	73	126	10,246	107	675	7,648	14,235 03	6,198 76	5,913 40	2,638 54
Wayne,	101	43	121	18,812	109	276	11,375	22,220 60	11,829 87	16,443 03	4,084 50
Total,	2550	1115	3095	173117	2290	6224	129517	237827 15	130,996 69	156,916 90	66801 81

* Received after statement was made up and reported to the Governor.

TORS' RETURNS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1854.

for which it was raised, and amount raised for each particular purpose.				Amount raised by Rate Bill.	No. of Vols. in the Township Library.	Amount of two mill tax assessed by the Supervisor, and collected for support of School and Township Library. [Section 107.]	Amount of tax voted at the Annual District Meeting, in addition to other taxes, for the support of Schools. [Section 140.]	Amount of Fines, Penalties and forfeitures of Recognizances, received of County Treasurer, for the purchase of books and Township Library.
Repairs of School House.	Support of School, including pay of Teachers.	To pay past indebtedness.	Any other purpose.					
380 22	\$1,068 37	\$112 06	\$89 08	\$772 61	3,075	\$856 54	\$350 00	\$19 22
301 86	1,975 00	136 50	107 23	1,085 81	3,555	1,036 78	1,399 97	25 00
393 05	2,707 93	309 18	172 76	2,163 57	4,898	2,272 45	602 00	384 07
570 44	1,976 73	455 74	461 73	2,664 21	3,276	2,590 41	170 23	69 02
638 43	5,517 76	180 32	621 51	5,678 37	6,535	2,138 36	499 73	236 91
369 29	1,773 41	157 01	69 34	1,860 56	5,247	2,108 84	666 88	114 34
	148 94			36 40				
100 00								160 00
174 62	918 98	55 65	87 51	519 93	3,823	903 47	425 50	34 52
308 65	2,135 22	188 58	169 50	1,845 74	4,743	1,374 82	435 81	
634 52	2,636 13	107 03	66 40	991 25	3,661	1,138 66	362 79	
7 00	27 00	1 50	15 00	38 75	63	47 00		
30 00	293 00	30 00	50 59	159 31	3	40 95		
297 99	4,874 08	384 73	273 62	3,959 78	4,937	2,873 28	537 04	41 07
352 40	2,834 72	342 26	206 26	1,482 11	5,966	1,300 69	785 00	135 11
284 12	1,927 05	298 37	95 29	1,448 93	2,845	1,180 48	38 69	
584 12	5,547 18	798 21	1,087 03	2,558 71	3,668	2,011 96	100 00	
955 61	2,921 68	333 28	270 61	1,816 74	3,508	3,605 01	260 40	
415 53	3,371 05	287 24	657 23	2,404 25	4,972	1,850 82	742 50	
92 37	959 89	178 21	9 22	1,309 87	2,215	574 34	100 00	
1,073 25	4,544 32	449 16	221 33	5,627 32	8,000	8,072 81	254 35	32 24
389 51	2,102 89	482 76	293 85	3,063 18	4,976	2,353 00	294 08	
103 76	213 76				53	594 17		
325 98	2,968 70	218 31	538 54	1,769 25	3,581	3,408 30	150 25	
				149 50				
290 62	1,908 80	147 37	70 76	738 41	4,985	3,108 65	345 73	94 68
40 13	219 37	1 25	75	136 55	498	260 25	23 00	
9 00	109 00			129 00	398	16 50	90 00	
825 69	4,218 21	730 03	314 46	4,512 82	7,206	6,174 05	564 00	146 69
235 00	1,255 20	179 83	202 73	759 57	2,226	913 93	264 76	47 73
72 00	1,923 50	717 14	915 63	816 53	862	798 77	321 50	
188 00	485 50	75 00	5 00	236 65	476	487 87	177 00	45 37
212 50	1,500 29	14 00	55 01	1,087 89	2,871	568 68	423 50	
342 36	1,063 39	209 90	131 68	1,229 16	2,282	2,100 91	585 95	101 87
916 53	2,498 48	330 02	73 73	2,632 07	3,333	2,279 56	260 37	14 24
50 00	119 00	6 00		153 14	368	205 41		
371 10	1,519 25	553 79	355 58	1,951 57	3,612	1,140 82	320 01	29 34
771 41	6,947 37	791 27	294 47	3,564 20	5,792	2,731 47	2,732 02	133 98
996 01	5,595 40	178 81	91 31	2,939 67	5,261	4,059 55	233 50	571 40

\$14,103 08 | \$82,127 65 | \$94,42 54 | \$8,078 34 | \$63,763 43 | 121,201 | \$67,179 55 | \$14,629 46 | \$2,457 86

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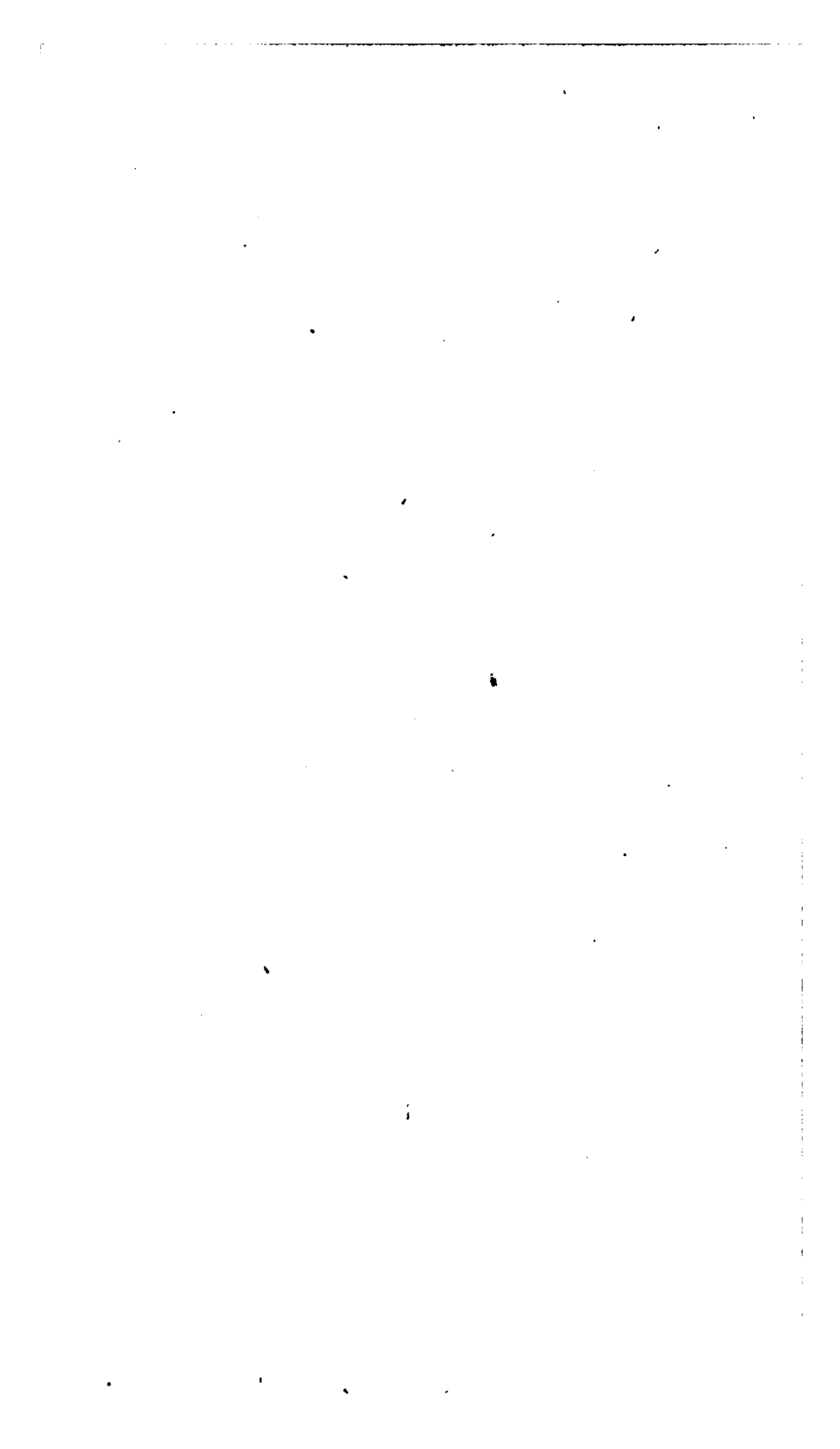
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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 7.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., Dec. 1, 1854. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In obedience to the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report, exhibiting the proceedings of this Office for the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30th, 1854 :

SALES AND RECEIPTS

From December 1, 1853, to November 30, 1854, inclusive.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales.

	ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT SOLD FOR
Lansing Lots,		\$18,745 50
December,	10,531.15	42,204 60
January,	4,545.88	18,318 52.
February,	4,939.16	19,756 64
March,	6,582.53	26,410 12
April,	6,225.84	24,903 36
May,	8,674.14	34,696 56
June,	7,777.02	31,108 08

July,.....	4,011.33	\$16,045 32
August,.....	5,802.64	23,210 56
September,.....	2,851.18	11,404 52
October,.....	2,777.26	11,124 04
November,.....	5,559.22	22,236 88
Total amount of Sales of School Lands,....	<u>70,277.30</u>	<u>\$300,164 70</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,.....	\$116,911 85
do Interest and Penalty,.....	44,320 13
Interest on Principal due from the State to the fund,....	30,634 34
Amounts refunded,.....	124 71
Total receipts on account of Primary School Lands,...	<u>\$191,991 03</u>

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Sales.

	ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF SALES.
December,.....	1,107.22	\$13,286 64
January,.....	209.90	2,518 80
February,.....	526.06	6,659 72
March,.....	1,477.12	17,721 44
April,.....	1,015.24	12,242 88
May,.....	402.33	4,827 96
June,.....	298.40	3,580 80
July,.....	200.00	2,400 00
August,.....	429.39	5,030 76
September,.....	200.00	2,400 00
October,.....	218.77	2,565 24
November,.....	284.12	3,409 44
Total amount of sales of University Lands,....	<u>6,363.55</u>	<u>\$76,647 68</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$34,384 79
On account of Interest and Penalty,	13,785 67
Amount of Interest on Principal due from State to the fund,	12,739 25
Amount of Interest refunded,	5 21
Total,	<u>\$60,864 92</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales.

	ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT SOLD FOR.
Total,	3,063.35	<u>\$21,033 40</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$4,591 37
Interest on Principal due from State to the fund,	522 07
Interest and Penalty,	1,788 89
Total receipts on account of Normal School Lands, ..	<u>\$6,897 33</u>

SWAMP LANDS.

Sales.

142,933.09 acres,	<u>\$118,212 49</u>
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Receipts

Total receipts on account of Principal and Interest,	<u>\$46,748 87</u>
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ASYLUM LANDS.

Sales.

Number of acres, 4,608.12,	<u>\$18,482 48</u>
----------------------------------	--------------------

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$5,913 15
" Interest and Penalty,	573 8
Total amount receipts on account of Asylum Lands,	<u>\$6,487</u>

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Sales.

Number of acres, 197.52,	\$1,580 16
Lansing Lots,	964 00
Yellow building and lot, joining Campus Martius, Detroit,	15,000 00
Total,	<u>\$17,544 16</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal, Interest and Penalty,	<u>\$8,263 28</u>
--	-------------------

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Sales.

Number of acres, 5,706.43,	<u>\$7,133 02</u>
----------------------------------	-------------------

ASSET LANDS.

Sales.

Number of acres, 1,149 53-100	<u>\$1,878 68</u>
-------------------------------------	-------------------

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Sales.

Number of acres, 480.00,	<u>\$1,920 00</u>
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Receipts.

On account of Principal and Interest,	<u>\$8,263 78</u>
---	-------------------

RECAPITULATION.

Total Amount of Sales.

Of Primary School Lands,	\$300,164 70
Of University "	76,647 68
Of Normal School "	21,033 40
Of Asylum "	18,432 48
Of State Building "	17,544 16
Of Int'l Improvement "	7,133 02
Of Asset "	1,878 68
Of Salt Spring "	1,920 00
Of Swamp "	118,212 49
Total,	<u>\$557,966 61</u>

Receipts.

On account of Primary School Lands,	\$161,231 98
“ “ University “	48,120 46
“ “ Normal School “	6,375 26
“ “ Asylum “	6,487 01
“ “ State Building “	2,263 28
“ “ Int'l Improvement “	7,132 02
“ “ Asset “	1,878 66
“ “ Salt Spring “	3,263 78
“ “ Swamp “	46,748 87
Total amount of receipts,	<u>\$289,502 34</u>

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

We have sold of these lands, for the last fiscal year, 70,277.30 acres amounting to \$281,419 20. The sales of lots in Lansing, for the year amount to \$18,745 50, making the aggregate sum of \$300,164 70.

Annexed is given a list (marked “A”) of the comparative annual sales of these lands, from 1837 to the close of the last fiscal year.

Statement “B” exhibits the annual sales of lots in Lansing. It will be seen that the large sum of \$102,960 has been realized from the sale of these lots.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The amount of these lands sold during the year ending Nov. 30, 1854, is 6,263.55 acres. There have been sold of this class of lands since 1837, to 1854, inclusive, (deducting those forfeited,) 37,251.89 acres, leaving a balance yet unsold of 7,184.42 acres.

Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 20, of tracts Nos. 8, 9, and 10, of U. S. Reserve, of twelve miles square, containing 132.56 acres, near Toledo, Ohio, have been forfeited for non-payment of principal and interest, through misapprehension, on the part of the purchasers as to the time payments were required.

Payments, however, were tendered, and refused, after the time fixed by law had expired.

These lands have advanced very materially since their sale by the State, consequently the purchasers have signified their intentions of applying to the Legislature the coming session for relief. Statement “C.” shows the comparative annual sales of these lands.

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

We have sold, within the last year, 3,065.35 acres of these lands, for \$21,033 40.

Statement "D" exhibits the annual sales of these lands.

ASYLUM LANDS.

4,608.12 acres have been sold of these lands, during the last year, at \$4 per acre, amounting to \$18,432 48. It will be seen by reference to statement "E" which shows the comparative annual sales of these lands, that the sales of the past year amount to nearly double of the entire previous four years.

SWAMP LANDS.

We have received lists of these lands, amounting to 5,879,811.21 acres. There have been sold during the year 142,933.09 acres.

In my last Annual Report it was stated that the lists and diagrams of these lands for the Detroit and Kalamazoo Land Districts, amounting to 414,434 24-100 acres had been received at this office, and that, believing it a favorable time to dispose of them, I had given notice of sale of them, a part of which were to be offered at Port Huron, and the balance at this office.

The act of the Legislature of 1851, No. 187, provides that the "Commissioner of the State Land Office shall have the control and supervision of the Swamp Lands, and the sale thereof; and shall, as soon as the title vests in the State, cause the same to be sold at public auction, at such times and in such quantities as he may think proper."

I deemed that the proper construction of this act required action; that the Commissioner had not the right to refuse to proceed to sell the lands, but that it was his duty to offer them at public auction, as soon as the title vested in the State, giving him the power to name the time, and to determine the quantity that should be offered for sale upon any particular occasion.

The question was suggested, whether on receiving the lists and diagrams, the title had become vested in the State. The first section of the act of Congress, of the twenty-eighth of September, 1850, (vol. 9, U. S. Statutes at large, 518,) declared that "the whole of those Swamp and Overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State."

The second section required the Secretary of the Interior to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands, and to transmit them to the Governor, and at the request of the Governor, to cause a patent to be issued, and on that patent the title should vest in the State, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof.

Upon this subject and other incidental questions the opinion of the Attorney General was desired, and upon repeated occasions an interview with him was sought, at much personal inconvenience, but without success.

Failing to obtain an interview with him, and to get his advice, owing probably to his absence from the State, I consulted the Governor and the other State officers, and able attorneys in the State, and particularly the Ex-Attorney General, and I received from them, without exception, the unanimous opinion, that, by the terms of the first section of the Act of Congress, the title had become completely vested in the State, and that upon obtaining the lists and plats, so as to know the particular description of the lands which the Department at Washington had selected under the Act, it was the duty of the Commissioner to proceed, and to name a time and determine the quantity that should be offered for sale, and to hold the sale at the earliest reasonable and convenient opportunity.

This was understood to be the construction put upon it by the Department at Washington, and this view was corroborated by the construction put upon the act by the State of Mississippi, as well as other of the Southern Land States, which were made, with this State, the recipients of the act.

I therefore proceeded to offer the lands for sale in those two Land Districts, in the month of December of last year.

The lists and diagrams of the swamp lands in the Genesee and Ionia Land Districts, and the lists of those in the Chippewa Land District, with the patents of the major part of the lands in the Lower Peninsula, having been received during the spring and summer by the Governor, notice was given as soon as the necessary preparations could be made, for the sale of the lands in the counties of Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton, Kent, Ionia, Saginaw, Ot-tawa, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, Midland, Huron and Tuscola.

The General Government, previous to my giving of the notice for the sale of these lands, at the solicitation of those seeking land grants for Railroad purposes, had withdrawn from market all the Government lands in the counties of Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia, Kent, Ottawa, Saginaw, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, Gratiot and Midland, with the exception of a few towns in Oceana. This withdrawal, owing to the extensive excitement which prevailed at the time for the purchase of lands, gave reason to hope that these lands, or the greater portion, would be sold, and at very acceptable prices, and for more than could be obtained for them upon ordinary occasions.

The sale was to commence at this Office, on the eighteenth of July last. On the day of sale there was quite a large attendance of citizens, and it was quite apparent that for many of the lands there would be a spirited competition. The apprehension had been expressed, that, as no provision was made by the Act of 1851, for the drainage of these lands, the purchaser might probably consider, at some future day, that the State was holden to pay reasonable drainage expenses or damages for the non-drainage of the lands. To obviate this objection, so far as was within the scope of my action, I gave public notice, on opening the sales, *that all persons purchasing would take the lands upon the understanding, to be expressed in the certificate of sale, that "The said sale being upon the express condition, that the State of Michigan shall not be held bound to reclaim said lands, or any part thereof, nor in any way liable to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, for any damages arising from its failure to reclaim the same."*

I was restrained from proceeding to sell the lands by an Injunction issued upon the order of the Hon. S. T. Douglass, Judge of the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, upon an Information filed on the day previous (the 17th of July) by the Hon. Wm. Hale, as Attorney General, and the sales were postponed to the 12th day of September.

The principal ground assumed in the Information by the Attorney General was, that Patents for these lands, which were to be offered for sale, had not been issued at the time of giving the notice, and that Patents for all of them had not been issued pursuant to the Act of Congress, at the time of filing the Information, and that, until the Patents issued, no title vested in the State. This question was deemed of suf-

ficient importance to the people of the State, to justify the expense of obtaining the deliberate judicial opinion of the distinguished Judge who granted the order for an Injunction.

A motion was, therefore, made upon the answer of the defendant to dissolve the Injunction. It was not considered necessary to make a critical examination of the Patents to ascertain by reference to the particular descriptions, whether the Patents received by the Governor actually embraced every parcel of the land offered for sale or not; and it was supposed that it would suffice to raise the question, to make the general statement in answer to the allegation contained in the Information, that the Commissioner, so far as he was able to say, from information and belief, believed that Patents for most, if not all of the lands, were duly received, prior to the day fixed for the sale. Upon full argument and deliberate consideration, the Court sustained the construction put upon the act of Congress by the Attorney General, and held that the Commissioner had no authority to sell any of the lands, except those for which the Patents had been issued previous to the giving the notice for the sale of them; and that those lands, if any, for which Patents had been received, subsequent to the giving of the notice of sale, could not be sold without proceeding to advertise anew.

This decision was not rendered until the middle of September.

The General Government had given notice that the lands withdrawn from market would be subject for sale and entry on the 7th day of August.

Congress had, upon the first of August, passed what is known as the Graduation Law, by which the price of the Government lands in the said Counties was reduced to fifty cents an acre, and a considerable quantity to one shilling an acre.

Under these circumstances, it was thought that it would be useless to proceed with the sales.

It will be seen, if the opinion of Judge Douglass shall be sustained, that those lands sold in December, 1853, and previous to the receiving

of any of the Patents, were sold without authority. As those who purchased, did so in good faith, it is recommended that the Legislature shall, by a special law, ratify the sales.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PORTER KIBBEE,
Commissioner.

A.

*Comparative Statement of the Sales of Primary School Lands,
deducting Forfeitures.*

YEARS.	Acres.	Net amount sold after deducting all forfeited lands.
Total amount of sales, from July 5th, 1837, up to April 1st, 1843.....	52,392.84	\$369,264 39
Part year ending Nov. 30, 1843.....	6,159.94	32,161 00
1 " " 1844.....	7,454.66	38,860 60
1 " " 1845.....	3,009.93	6,974 17
1 " " 1846.....	6,879.63	35,169 70
1 including lots in Lansing, 1847.....	18,350.32	91,501 63
1 " " 1848.....	15,026.84	68,763 88
1 " " 1849.....	8,946.66	38,509 74
1 " " 1850.....	10,978.79	47,111 26
1 " " 1851.....	19,189.95	83,449 89
1 " " 1852.....	12,602.59	52,709 89
1 " " 1853.....	48,850.04	225,160 16
1 " " 1854.....	68,520.46	294,641 72
Net sales of Primary School Lands.....	278,362.65	\$1,384,288 03
Total amount of Primary School Fund.....		\$1,384,288 03

B.

Comparative Statement of Sales of Lots in Lansing.

1847,.....	\$18,233 00
1848,.....	17,788 00
1849,.....	5,631 00
1850,.....	3,085 50
1851,.....	6,828 00
1852,.....	2,596 00
1853,.....	30,061 00
1854,.....	18,745 50
Total amount of sales,.....	<u><u>\$102,978 00</u></u>

C.

Comparative Statement of the Sales of University Lands, deducting Forfeitures.

YEARS.	Acres.	Net amount sold after deducting all forfeited lands.
Total sales from July, 1837, to Ap. 1, 1843	10,254 31	\$123,209 90
Part year, ending Nov. 30, 1843,.....	809.59	8,080 70
1 " " 1844,.....	4,155.57	44,154 05
1 " " 1845,.....	1,881.53	23,296 19
1846,	1,323.21	16,020 52
1847,	1,017.46	11,839 77
1848,	662.74	8,075 46
1849,	322.48	5,800 09
1850,	781.22	12,896 52
1851,	1,289.59	15,266 29
1852,	1,049.55	12,453 35
1853,	7,361.09	95,042 20
1854,	6,343.55	76,288 03
Net sales of University Lands,	<u>37,251.89</u>	<u>\$452,423 07</u>
Total amount of University Fund,.....		<u>\$452,423 07</u>

D.

Comparative Statement of Sales of Normal School Lands.

	Acres.	Am't sold for.
Total amount of sales to Nov. 30, 1850,....	920.00	\$8,600 00
One year ending Nov. 30, 1851.....	3,215.98	13,524 19
" " 1852.....	1,005.95	4,195 70
" " 1853.....	2,227.98	9,870 42
" " 1854.....	3,063.35	21,033 40
	10,433.26	\$57,223 71
Less for Forfeitures,.....	200.00	720 00
Net sales of Normal School Lands.....	<u>10,233.26</u>	<u>\$56,503 71</u>

R*Comparative Statement of Sales of Asylum Lands*

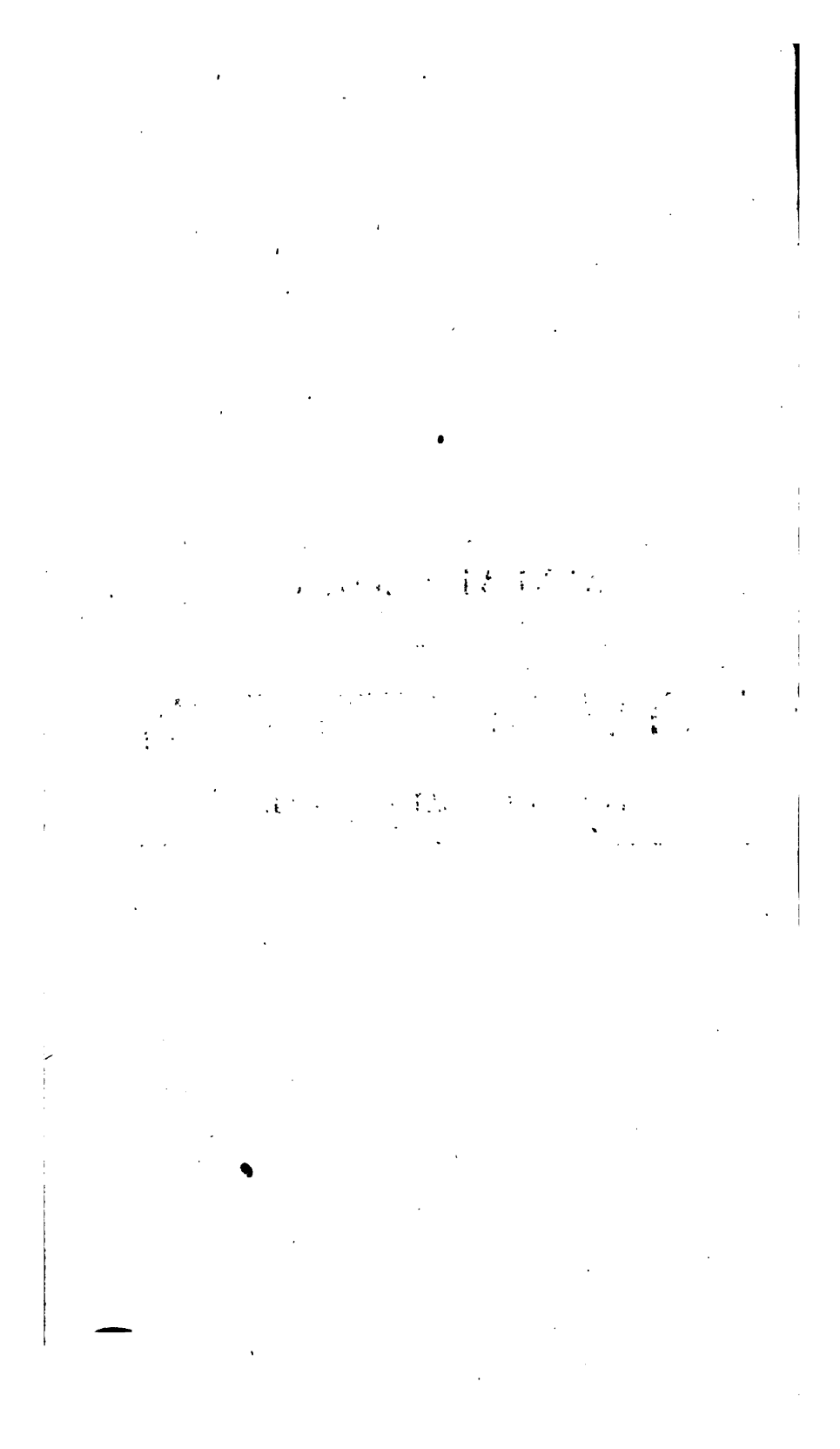
	Acres.	Am't sold for.
Total amount of sales to Nov. 30, 1850,....	460.00	\$1,840 00
One year ending Nov. 30, 1851,.....	478.20	1,912 80
“ “ 1852,.....	680.00	2,720 00
“ “ 1853,.....	1,192.04	4,768 16
“ “ 1854,.....	4,608.12	18,482 48
	<u>7,418.36</u>	<u>\$29,673 44</u>
Less for Forfeiture in 1852,.....	40.00	120 00
Net sales of Asylum Lands,.....	<u>7,378.36</u>	<u>\$29,553 44</u>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUT & QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

FOR THE YEARS 1858-'54.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 1st, 1854.

To His Excellency, ANDREW PARSONS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

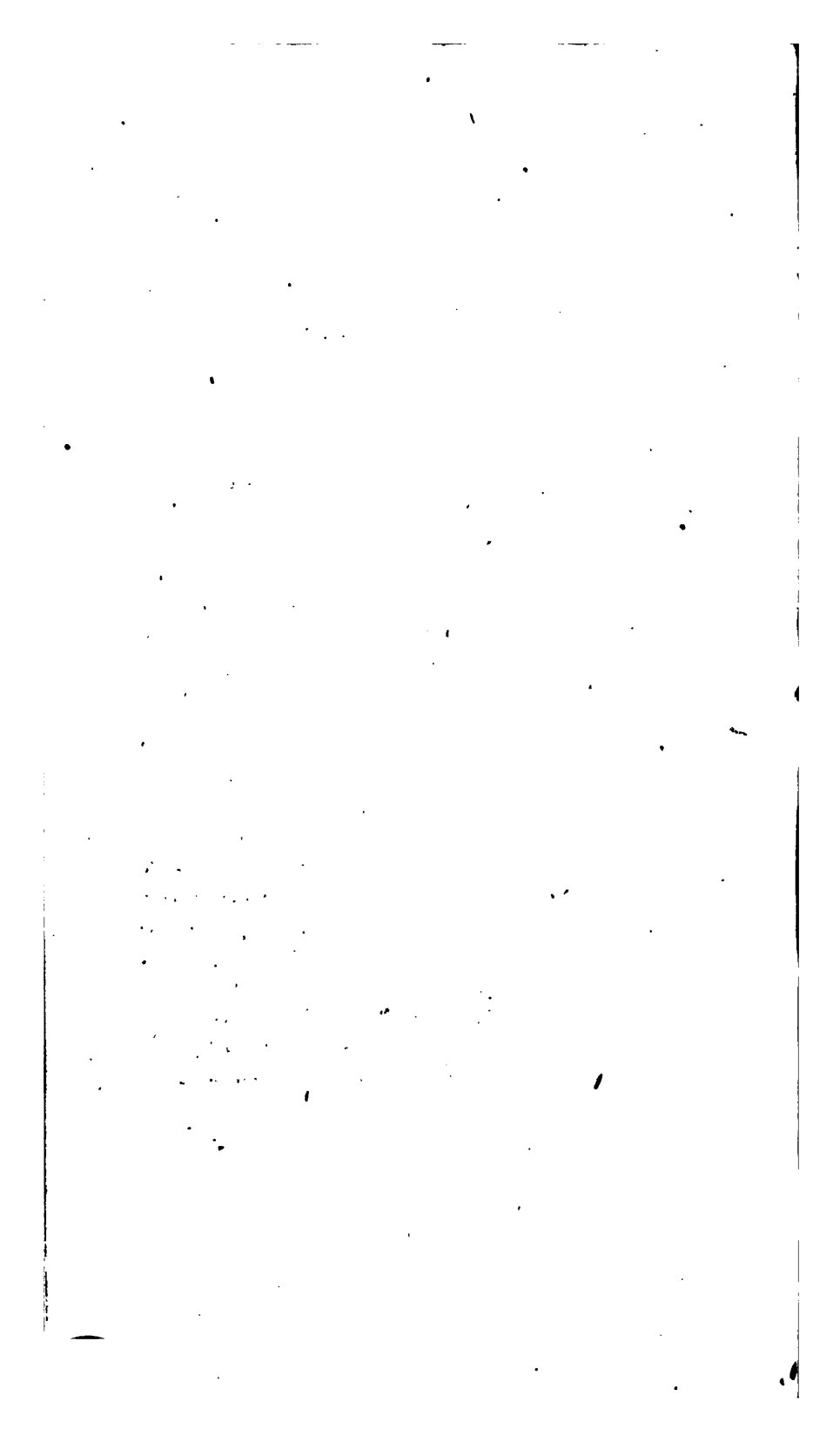
SIR:—Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 8th, 1792, entitled “An Act more effectually to provide for the National defence, by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States,” and also in conformity with the 9th section of chapter 7, of the act of this State approved May 18th, 1846, entitled “An Act to provide for organizing an active Militia, and for other purposes,” which provides “that the Adjutant General shall make a return in duplicate, of all the militia in the State, with the arms, accoutrements and ammunition—one copy of which he shall deliver to the Commander-in-Chief, on or before the 1st day of December, and transmit the other to the President of the United States on or before the 1st day of January, annually,” I have the honor to submit herewith my Reports of the condition of the Militia, for the years 1853 and 1854.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant.

JOHN E. SCHWARZ,

Adjutant and Quartermaster General, M. M.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 8.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ADJUTANT & QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
DETROIT, December 1st, 1854.

To His Excellency, ANDREW PARSONS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, in compliance with the provisions of the law, the Annual Reports from this Department, for the years 1853 and 1854, containing the abstract from the returns of the Commanding Officers of Divisions, Brigades, and Divisionary Corps of the Active Militia, together with abstracts from the returns of the Clerks of the several cities and townships of the State, (as far as received,) exhibiting the numerical strength of the enrolled Militia; also, tabular statements of the amount of ordnance, ordnance stores, arms and accoutrements, &c., the property of the State, deposited in the United States Arsenal, at Dearborn, and in the State Armory in this City, under my care as Quarter-Master General.

I am gratified at being able to state, that the condition of the Active Militia of the State has been much improved within the past two years, and that there is a fair prospect (*provided the Honorable, the Legislature will but grant the so oft required revision of the existing Militia Laws, and extend its fostering care over this branch of the public service,*) that a few years more will find Michigan protected by a military organization equal to much older and larger populated States.

Even under the existing laws, if they could be rigidly enforced, in accordance with the true spirit, the present system would be less objectionable; but while a portion of the State does its duty, I regret to add, that in many localities there is a neglect of the law.

In most localities, Assessors, Supervisors and Township Clerks, have failed to do what the law requires of them.

This neglect of official duty on the part of the civil officers, arises partly from ignorance, partly from indifference, and partly from a wilful determination to defeat the laws for the government of the Militia system.

I deem it of the highest importance to the interests of the Militia system, that a revision of the existing law of 1846, with such alterations and amendments as may be deemed advisable, should take place, and to effect so desirable an object, that a number of competent commissioned officers, of the different grades, be appointed to lay before the Honorable the Legislature, such a revised code, for its approval, enactment and protection, as their practical experience as military men would recommend.

And I especially recommend that the duties of the persons charged with the enrollment be plainly and distinctly defined, and that for these services an adequate compensation be allowed, and that severe fines and penalties for neglect of such duties, be imposed.

If the Militia system is to be recognized as one of the institutions of the State, those who volunteer to be soldiers under it, have a right to demand of the legislative authority such laws as will insure a full, prompt and faithful execution of all the duties imposed upon civil as well as military officers.

That it must be so recognized, is indisputable and indispensable. The old system, by Congress, was established at a time when the population of the whole United States was no more than that of the State of New York is at present. Independence from Great Britain had just been achieved, the Indians among us were numerous, warlike and hostile to our people, and the militia system then prescribed by Congress, was doubtless the best for the country, which could have been devised at that day, and it is believed that it was for many years faithfully obeyed and executed by all the States, because they saw that their safety and security greatly depended upon it.

It required every able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45, *to be always armed and equipped at his own expense.* But the very rapid and great increase of our population, wealth and strength within the thirty and forty years which followed the adoption of the system, made it apparent that the onerous tax on every man between the ages of 18 and 45, of arming and equipping himself at his own expense, and devoting at least one day to useless parade, was a burden for which there was no compensation in return; the system was first neglected, then laughed at, and finally its usefulness was utterly destroyed. That our people should have a military organization, accompanied by drill, is admitted by all, for upon this is our last reliance for the preservation of order in opposition to combinations of bad people, who may infringe upon the rights of persons or property, or in any way use violence in opposition to the proper execution of our laws.

And in the event of a war with any foreign nation, it is of the highest importance that we should have at our command military capacity, and cultivation sufficient to guide and control the masses of volunteers, who will always be found ready and eager to flock to the standard of our country.

If the above views be correct, how much more is a well organized Militia force needed *in this our frontier State, lying, as it does, adjacent to an important dependency of a great power?*

These considerations induced the Legislature of our State, during the year 1846, to abandon a system which had become worse than useless, and adopt, (at a cost to the people of infinitely less time and money,) one which would ensure all the benefits contemplated by the old organization.

It is, of course, obvious to every person who has given the subject a thought, that the only object contemplated by any Militia organization, is to cultivate and diffuse among the people, that knowledge of military matters which, unfortunately, States often need; and I feel confident, had the law of this State, as approved the 18th of May, 1846, been fully tested, it would have appeared that the early repeal of the Sections, from 1 to 8, of Chapter 14, of said Act, by the act approved March 6th, 1848, entitled an Act for the repeal of the levying and collecting of the Annual Tax, for the support of the Volunteer Militia of this State, *was premature*; for instead of compelling every man between

the ages of 18 and 45 to do military duty, at a very considerable annual expense, all were relieved from the burden, on the payment of the small sum of twenty-five cents per annum, for the support of the Volunteer Militia of this State.

It is well known that many persons have no taste or liking for military drills, parades, &c.; on the other hand also, that many have. The Act of 1846 required no man to do military duty, except as a matter of choice, and this fact makes it certain, that those who volunteer to constitute a portion of uniformed Militia, will enter into the matter with spirit, and so far as the acquirement of military knowledge is concerned, will secure to the State far more valuable resources than could ever have been attained under the old law.

But many of those who volunteered to be members of our uniformed Militia, could not well afford to be at the expense required for the full observance of the Militia Laws; and, therefore, it was wisely and justly enacted, that all persons, who by law of the United States, are subject to military duty, but who, by our laws, are excused if they prefer it, shall contribute the small sum of twenty-five cents yearly, which was intended to apply towards a reasonable compensation to those who will provide themselves with uniforms, and who actually do duty drill, and are disciplined.

There certainly was nothing unreasonable in that provision, yet there were many, and some who knew better, who denounced the 25 cents commutation as a burden on those who were required to pay it, and so clamorous were they, that within a year after its enactment, and without due experiment of the working of the Act, the repeal of the above quoted Sections took place, and thereby not only destroyed the Volunteer or Uniformed Militia, but nearly dissolved the entire Militia organization.

In connection with this subject I beg leave to refer your Excellency to abstract A., hereunto annexed, to the proceedings of a Military Convention of the several volunteer corps in commission, convoked and held in this city on the 10th day of October last, in which Convention resolutions were adopted with reference to the above alluded to repealed sections of chapter 14, and also by soliciting the Honorable, the Legislature, for the entire revision of the existing Militia Code, and the re-enacting of the repealed commutation tax, or for the adoption of any other, that, by the Honorable Body, may be deemed expedient, as the

only means of the possibility to sustain the volunteer system—as otherwise we shall have neither an active or volunteer, nor an enrolled Militia, and the acts of Congress relative to the Militia, as well as those of this State on that subject, will thereby be left unfulfilled, if not violated.

On account of the total neglect by the civil officers of sections 9 and 10 of chapter 14, of the existing Militia Laws, during this year, I was compelled to take the census for the year 1853, as my guide, and am indebted to the Secretary of State for the annexed abstract B., in the appendix; by which it will appear that the male inhabitants in the several counties of this State, as reported to the State Department under the Census Act of 1853, over the age of 21 and under 45 years, were 92,160—if therefore these delinquent civil officers, would duly make their returns to this office of all the white male inhabitants liable to do military duty, from the ages of 18 to 45 inclusive, how much larger would our numerical strength appear? and *how many more arms and accoutrements* would the State be entitled to draw from the General Government under the act of Congress of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia—where the aggregate of the numerical strength, is the criterion for the amount or quota allowed each State and Territory?

I have, during the current year, diligently endeavored to collect from the disbanded and other companies, all the flint lock muskets I could obtain, and with some companies in commission, effected exchanges for muskets with percussion locks—but as not only the collection and transportation from the interior of the State to this place, but also the shipment to any of the United States Arsenals, to which the said flint lock muskets may be sent for alteration with percussion locks, are subject to cash disbursements, no shipment as yet could be made—and I therefore again respectfully reiterate the request and the absolute necessity “*for an appropriation,*” and thus to be enabled to send these at present useless and unfit for service flint lock muskets, the property of the State, to be altered by the General Government by charging the State for so doing, against and in lieu of the annual quota of arms to which the same is entitled. And it is with this view that but few arms and accoutrements have been drawn from the General Government on

the quota due (as per abstract C,) in order to have an ample amount to our credit, to effect so desirable an object.

There is a continued desire in the interior of the State for the formation of new Artillery Companies, in preference of all other arms; and in many instances, changes from Infantry to Artillery organizations are solicited.

As the value of Artillery arms, of cannons, caissons, swords and spare parts, far exceed in value the equipment of any other arms, great care is required to issue the same but to responsible Companies, and that sufficient guarantee and bonds be given; and I therefore solicit legislative enactment and directions, in what way such security is to be required, and in what manner it is to be enforced in case of delinquency.

The recent sale by the State, to the city of Detroit, of the building, in part occupied as the State Armory, will make it necessary that another locality for the occupation of this office, and store rooms, gun-shades, &c., be provided; authority for the renting of such suitable building, at a moderate rent, is solicited, as well as an appropriation for the expenses of transportation, and removal of the ordnance, arms and accoutrements, asked for.

I respectfully submit the necessity of appointing a competent officer to compile extracts of some of the standard works on tactics and field exercises, and particularly Artillery Drill, for the use and instruction of the Militia of this State, and also to compile a manual of instruction for arms with percussion locks, according to the government system of the army—which compilation or work should be printed in a cheap form, and either be loaned or sold at a low price to the officers in commission for their instruction, now so much needed.

By a resolve of the State of Massachusetts, approved April 16th, 1852, the Adjutant General was authorized to furnish Scott's Infantry Tactics to certain officers of the volunteer Militia. The work has been furnished agreeable to the resolve, and the wisdom of the act has already been proved by the advantages the troops have derived, and doubtless still more favorable results will follow.

In conclusion I beg leave to state, that it is hoped that the duties which have devolved upon this office, have been executed in a manner

that may receive the approval of your Excellency, and promote the public interest.

Having been recommended for appointment to my official position by a large number of the officers of the Militia, that I might not disappoint their reasonable expectations as to improvement in the character and condition of an institution in which they take so great an interest, I have ever felt it incumbent on me to devote my whole time and undivided attention to its duties.

If my endeavors have been instrumental in promoting the public welfare, as connected with a military organization, and introducing any useful reforms, which will elevate the Militia, and if my efforts to perform faithfully my official duties, shall meet the approval of the officers of the volunteer Militia and the public, I shall possess an abundant source of continual gratification.

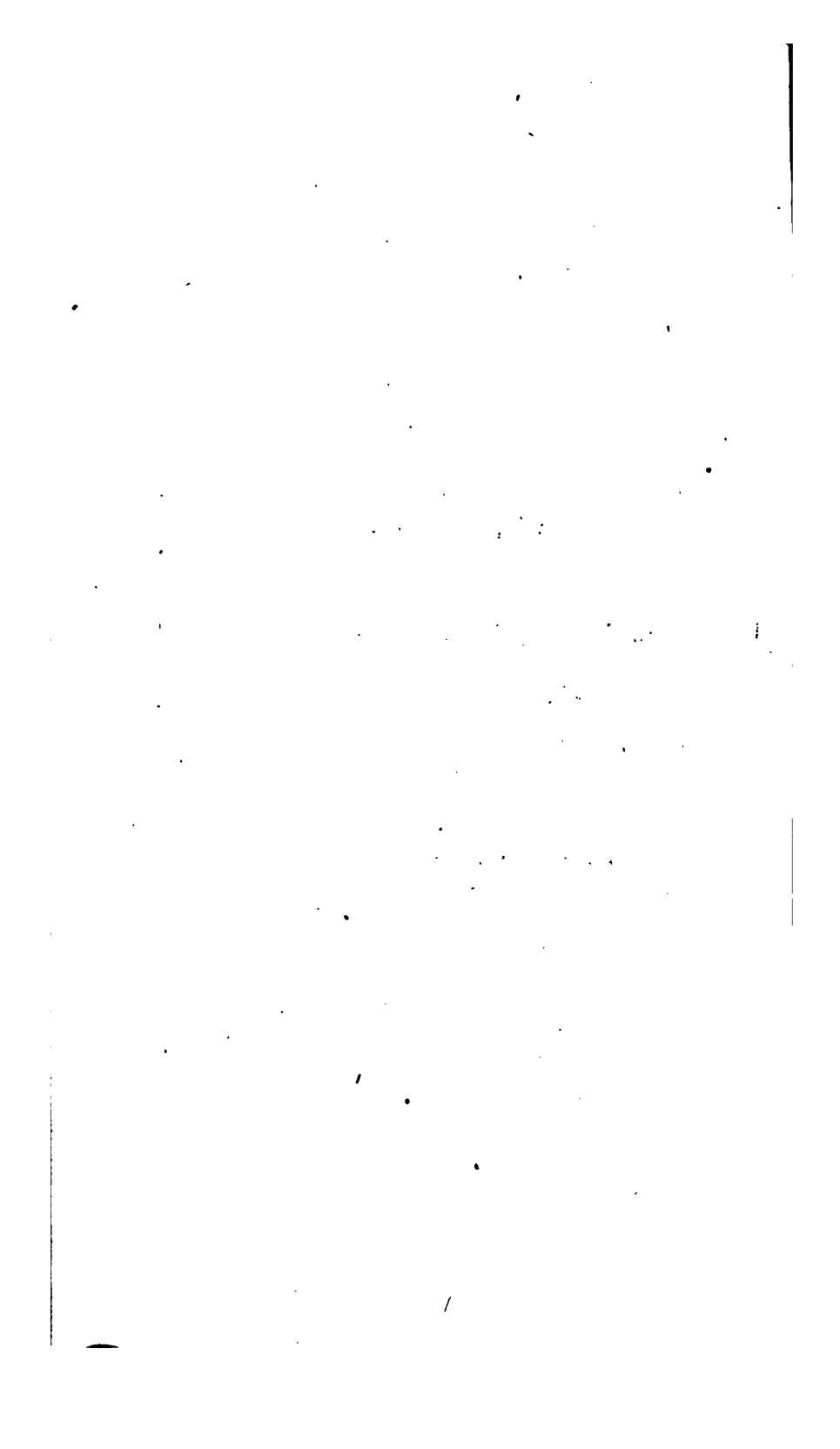
Respectfully submitted, by your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN E. SCHWARZ,

Adjutant and Quarter Master General, M. M.



APPENDIX,
AND
DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT
FOR THE YEARS 1853-'54, OF THE
ADJUTANT & QUARTER MASTER GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.



ABSTRACT A.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call through the papers of the State, a Convention, composed of delegates from the uniformed companies and officers attached to the several divisions of the Militia of Michigan, assembled at the Armory of the "Grayson Light Guards," in the city of Detroit, on Thursday morning, the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Captain Howard, Capt. Constant Luce, of the Monroe City Guards, was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Charles E. Whilden, Secretary *pro tem.*, of the Convention.

On motion of Capt. Winterhalter,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention.

Agreed to, and the following officers were appointed that Committee:

Captain Winterhalter, Lieut. Weber, Lieut. Molloy.

On motion of Lt. Wilkins,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report the names of delegates to this Convention.

Agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Lt. Wilkins, Lt. Grobe, Serg't Hays.

Capt. Winterhalter, Chairman of the Committee on Officers of the Convention, reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers:

President—Adjutant and Quarter Master General, John E. Schwarz.

Vice Presidents—Capt. J. P. Whiting, of the National Dragon Guards; Capt. Constant Luce, of the Monroe City Guards.

Secretaries—C. E. Whilden, of the Staff; Lt. John Snyder, of the City Guards.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Lt. Wilkins, Chairman of the Committee to report names of delegates, reported the following as present:

Monroe City Guards.—Lt. N. M. Kendall, Lt. G. W. Smith, Lt. J. J. Stevens.

Cass Guards of Monroe.—Capt. F. Waldrof, Lt. A. Westermann, Lt. C. F. Grobe.

Shields Guards of Detroit.—Serg't John Hays, Corp'l Hugh Shalway, Private Edward Nolan, Private Patrick Shaughnessy.

Adrian City Guards.—Lt. S. Nicholson, Serg't Geo. H. Sweet, Private Chas. M. Croswell, Private P. A. Lantz.

City Guards of Detroit.—Capt. John Winterhalter, Lt. John Snyder, Lt. M. Martz, Lt. H. Weber.

Scott Guards of Detroit.—Capt. Frederick Reuble, Lt. J. Weber, Lt. Chas. Casparey, Lt. Frederick Scharrer.

National Dragoon Guards of Detroit.—Capt. J. P. Whiting, Lt. Wm. Hudson, Lt. L. Koster.

Grayson Light Guards of Detroit.—Capt. A. K. Howard, Lt. W. D. Wilkins, Lt. J. B. Witherell, Lt. J. D. Fairbanks, Lt. J. W. Sutton.

Yager Guards of Detroit.—Capt. A. Lingeman, Lt. A. Watman, Lt. P. Gies, Lt. R. Fuchs.

Brigadier General John E. Schwarz, Adjutant and Quarter Master General; Major H. S. Roberts, Aid-de-Camp; Major C. E. Whilden, Paymaster 1st Division.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Lieut. Smith, of the Monroe City Guards, and Private P. Shaughnessy of the Shields Guards, were appointed a committee to wait on General Schwarz, and inform him of his election.

The committee having introduced the General, he was escorted to the chair by Captains Winterhalter and Howard, and took his seat as President of the Convention, amid much applause.

Capt. Luce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each company represented, be appointed to draft a plan of action, to be deliberated on by the Convention.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed the committee:

Capt. Luce, of the Monroe City Guards.

Capt. Whiting, of the National Dragoon Guards.

Capt. Winterhalter, of the City Guards.

Capt. Lingeman, of the Yagers.

Lieut. Molloy, of the Shields Guards.

Lieut. Wilkins, of the Grayson Light Guards.

Lieut. Weber, of the Scott Guards.

Lieut. Grobe, of the Cass Guards of Monroe.

Private George H. Sweet, of the Adrian City Guards.

On motion of Capt. Howard,

Resolved, That if any other companies are represented hereafter in this Convention, they be entitled to one delegate each, to be added to the above committee.

Unanimously agreed to.

The President reported the following companies in the State, as fully equipped and ready for service:

The National Dragoon Guards; Scott Guards; City Guards; Shields Guards; Grayson Light Guards; Yagers; Monroe City Guards; Monroe City Cavalry; Monroe Cass Guards; Adrian Guards; Clinton Light Artillery; Portland Artillery; Governor's Guards; Eagle Artillery; Howell Artillery.

Received as information, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet in the same place at 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock, Adjutant and Quarter Master General John E. Schwarz, in the chair.

Capt. Luce, from the committee appointed to present some plan for the action of the Convention, submitted the following report:

To the President of the Military Convention, now in Session:

SIR—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the delegates of the several uniformed military companies in the State of Michigan, represented in this Convention, to report to the Convention such action as may be proper to be taken thereby, in order to promote their interest and welfare, respectfully report:

That the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation of the several States, have always regarded the Militia of the country as the right arm of the national defence. That

while a large standing army has always been regarded by a free people with jealousy and distrust; and while, in this country, only a skeleton force has been retained in permanent organization, as a nucleus around which, in time of war or invasion, the patriotic youth of the country might assemble, a militia has been, and of right should be, encouraged and fostered, and should meet with such countenance and support as their imperative needs require. That the vitality of the Militia of the country is in the uniformed, organized, drilled and equipped military companies of citizen soldiery, scattered in every city, town and village throughout the land. To them the country looks for the prompt resistance of unexpected invasion; for the officers who, by their acquired familiarity with military duties, are fitted to organize and discipline the troops which may be summoned to uphold the banner of the country in time of war; to suppress mobs and riots, and preserve inviolate the majesty of the law, and to keep alive a military spirit, which otherwise would be apt to die away, and become extinct during a protracted time of peace. That such fostering care, countenance, and support, has been, by several of our sister States, extended to the military companies within their limits; and its good effect is manifest, not only in the numerous and well equipped corps which they contain, but in the prompt and efficient support which the laws of those States have received, when assailed by lawless violence.

But such, your Committee regret to state, is not the case with Michigan. Situated as we are on the frontier of the Republic, separated only by a narrow boundary from a powerful nation, with a vast military establishment—our population composed of heterogeneous material, and far from any garrison of the regular army—here, if any where, it would seem that military companies should be encouraged and sustained by law. That formerly, in this State, a military law existed, under the provisions of which, if such law had had a fair chance to go into operation, the military companies of the State would have been greatly encouraged and promoted; but before such law had an opportunity to be tested, or fairly understood, it was repealed.

That the State of Michigan contains within its limits ——— organized military companies, of which ——— are fully equipped, disciplined, and ready for immediate service. That the expenses of such or-

ganizations are large and various. In addition to the value of the time which every member must necessarily devote to obtaining a proper knowledge of his duties, and in addition to the expense of his uniform, and equipments, all which are and will be, cheerfully borne by the members of the corps here represented, we have each to pay considerable sums for the rent and keeping in order of the rooms necessary for the preservation of our arms and equipments, and for the places of drill of the companies. That often it happens that proper accommodation cannot be obtained without payment of such sums as the companies cannot afford to pay, in addition to their other necessary disbursements. That such expenses, we think, should, in justice, be borne by the citizens of the State, liable to perform military duty, to be collected by means of a poll tax, upon such portion of the population. That the legislation of the State, calculated to carry such a measure into effect, would be regarded by the military companies of the State, as a proof that their efforts and sacrifices, made and borne for the general welfare, are not overlooked or unappreciated by the body of their fellow-citizens, and would be taken by them as an encouragement and incentive to go on and perfect themselves in their duty and organization.

That with such view, we respectfully recommend that the sketch of the law hereunto annexed be laid before the Legislature of this State, at the approaching session, by a Committee of the Captains of all the volunteer companies in the State, who may see fit to unite in this movement, and that the several members of this Convention be requested to use all their influence with the members of the Legislature representing their several districts, to procure the passage of a law, embodying the spirit and meaning of the following sketch:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

SECTION 1. Every free white male inhabitant, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, subject by the laws of the State to military duty, shall be subject to pay an annual tax for the support of the volunteer Militia of this State.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the assessors of each township or ward of a city, annually, at the time of assessing taxable property, to make out a list of the names of all persons designated in the preceding

section; and the supervisor of each township, and the assessor of each ward of a city, shall assess, in a separate column on his assessment roll, every such person the sum of fifty cents, which said sum shall be collected and returned in the same manner as county taxes are collected and returned; and for such services each assessor shall be allowed the sum of one cent per head for each man so assessed and reported by him, and each collector shall be allowed the sum of five cents for each poll tax collected by him under and by virtue of this law.

SEC. 3. Upon the collection and return of the moneys collected by virtue of this act into the respective county treasuries, the treasurers thereof shall remit the same to the Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

SEC. 4. The Adjutant General shall, annually, on the first day of December, make a report to the State Treasurer of the number of uniformed military companies of this State, which have complied with the provisions of the existing militia laws thereof, stating the number of men who are actual members of the said companies respectively, and the total number of members of all the companies aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The State Treasurer shall, by dividing the whole sum received from the respective county treasurers, by the whole number of the members of the military companies aforesaid, ascertain the dividend payable *pro rata* to each company so reported by the Adjutant General; and said dividend shall be paid to the Captain or commandants of the companies entitled thereto, upon their requisition upon the State Treasurer, countersigned by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. The township and ward assessors shall, when they return their assessment rolls, return also to the township or city clerk a copy of the list of names of all persons liable to military duty in their townships or wards; and the township or city clerk shall within ten days after the receipt of said list, transmit the same to the county clerk, who shall, on or before the 1st day of August of each year, transmit the same to the Adjutant General.

SEC. 7. The assessors shall have power to question under oath—which they are hereby authorized to administer—any person whom they may believe liable to perform military duty, but who denies the same; and if any person refuses to be sworn, the assessor shall enroll his name in the same manner as though he had admitted his liability.

SEC. 8. If any assessor or assessors, township or county clerk, shall

neglect to perform the duties imposed upon them by this act, the person or persons guilty of such neglect shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt before any justice of the peace, in the name of the people of the State of Michigan. And it shall be the duty of the commandants of brigades and companies to prosecute the same.

CONSTANT LUCE,
J. P. WHITING,
JOHN WINTERHALTER,
A. LINGEMAN,
CHARLES F. GROBE,
E. MOLLOY,
W. D. WILKINS,
GEORGE H. SWEET,
JACOB WEBER,

Committee.

On motion of Capt. Howard, the report was accepted and the committee discharged. The report was taken up, and after discussion, adopted by the Convention *en grosse*.

On motion of Captain Whiting,

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county having an organized military corps, be appointed to confer with the military committee of each branch of the State Legislature, relative to the foregoing proposed act; and that that committee have full power to act as they deem best for the interest of the militia of this State; and that the Adjutant General appoint such committee upon the suggestions of the officers in each county.

George H. Sweet, of the Adrian Guards, offered the following:

Resolved. That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to its officers for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, when General Schwarz addressed the Convention in a brief and eloquent manner, tendering them his thanks for the honor conferred and the vote just taken.

The proceedings of the Convention were ordered published in the several papers of the State.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN E. SCHWARZ,

Adjutant and Quarter Master General, President.

CONSTANT LUCE,

J. P. WHITING,

Vice Presidents.

CHARLES E. WHILDEN, }
JOHN SNYDER, } *Secretaries.*

ABSTRACT B.

Census of 1853, of the number of Male inhabitants of this State, of the ages over Twenty-one and under Forty-five years, to wit:

Allegan,	1,481
Barry,	1,440
Barrien,	2,371
Branch,	2,639
Calhoun,	4,044
Cass,	1,973
*Cheboygan,	—
Chippewa,	810
Clinton,	1,300
Eaton,	1,804
*Emmet,	—
Genesee,	2,808
Grand Traverse,	333
Hillsdale,	3,280
Houghton,	1,395
Huron,	295
Ingham,	1,875
Ionia,	1,836
Jackson,	3,883
Kalamazoo,	3,200
Kent,	3,379
Lapeer,	1,668
Lenawee,	5,543
Livingston,	2,275
Mackinac,	374
Macomb,	2,895

*Marquette,	_____
*Mason,	_____
*Midland,	_____
Monroe,	2,856
Montcalm,	427
Newaygo,	290
Oakland,	5,147
*Oceana,	_____
Ontonagon,	2,220
Ottawa,	1,736
Saginaw,	236
*Schoolcraft,	_____
Shiawassee,	1,189
St. Clair,	3,307
St. Joseph,	2,615
Sanilac,	822
Tuscola,	335
Van Buren,	1,422
Washtenaw,	4,599
Wayne,	12,052
Total,	<u>92,160</u>

*Not reported.

ABSTRACT C.

Arms and Accoutrements received from the United States from the year 1844 to 1854, inclusive.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	Equal to number of muskets.	VALUE.
1844—July 31.	160 muskets and accoutrements,		\$5,454 00
1845—October 20.	160 rifles	419 7-13	
	400 pistols,		6,252 00
	400 cavalry sabres,		
1846—August 29.	400 sets of cavalry accoutrements complete,	480 12-13	
	2 caissons,		
	2 axes, felling,		
	2 " pickets,		
	2 tar buckets, (sheet iron)		
	2 spare poles,		
	2 spare wheels,		
	2 spare handspikes,		
	6 tow hooks,		
	2 sets artillery harness,		
	2 wheel horses,		
	2 loaders,		
	260 muskets, contract bright, (1st class model of 1852.)	471 3-13	6,126 00
	260 wipers,		
	26 ball screws,		
	36 spring vices,		
	260 spare flint caps,		
	16 packing boxes,		
	460 infantry cartridge box plates,		
	620 cartridge box belts and plates,		
	620 bayonet scabbards and frogs,		
	620 waist belts and plates,		
	620 gun slings,		
1847—September 30.	620 brushes and picks,		
	17 6 pounder brass guns, nett weight 15,018 lbs., at 40 cents per lb.,		6,007 20
	17 six pounder field carriages, stock pat'r, \$251 each,	884 1-13	4,777 00
	17 sets of implements and equipments complete, \$36 70 per set,		623 20
1848—October 3.	17 cannon locks, percussion, \$5 each,		85 00
	10 caissons, \$340 each,		3,400 00
	10 sets of implement and spare parts, at \$27 71 each,	454 8-13	277 10
	438 artillery swords, \$4 each,		1,752 00
	433 artillery sword belts, \$1 10 each,		461 80
1850—October 1.	230 muskets and appendages, (percussion,) and accoutrements, and 30,000 percussion caps,	423 9-13	5,508 90
1851—October 20.	448 muskets, (percussion,) and plates,	475 0-00	5,956 00
1852—December 19.	40 carbines, Hall's patent,		
	4 bullet moulds,		
	40 screw drivers,		
	40 wipers,	59 8-13	775 00
	4 spring vices,		
1854—February 20.	2 packing boxes,		
	36 carbine slings,		
	39 " swivels,		
	40 " brackets,		

1884—June 16.	30 non-commissioned officers' swords, belts and plates, 1 packing box, 40 Hall rifles, provided with bayonets, 40 screw drivers, 40 wipers, 4 spring vices, 4 bullet moulds, 40 cones extra, 2 arm chests,	13 6-13 32 13-13	\$175 00 693 00
		3,735 1-13	\$48,338 36

ABSTRACT D.
Of the Annual Return of the Militia of the State of Michigan for the year 1853.

Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.	Aides-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors. (Inspectors.)	Division and Brigade Quarter Master.	Judge Advocate General.	Division and Brigade Judge Advocate.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Pay Masters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Musicians.	Buglers and Trumpeters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Total Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers and Privates.	Aggregate.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Brigades.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Battalions.	Number of Companies.			
General Staff,	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	13	26	13	13	52	52	52	13	86	697	756	13	26	13	52	52	52	52	52	86	697	756	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Cavalry,									11	22	11	11	44	44	44	22	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	554	598	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Infantry,	9	21	30	31	30	30	30	30	510	1120	46	472	2808	2808	2808	4	59765	2581	64705	67286	9	21	45	3	600												
Artillery,									16	86	16	16	72	72	72	16	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Engineers,	9	21	30	31	30	30	30	30	510	1120	46	472	2808	2808	2808	4	59765	2581	64705	67286	9	21	45	3	600												
Aggregate,	9	21	1	1	135	121	130	130	458	1904	46	472	2576	2376	2376	4	61506	2768	68656	66619	9	21	49	3	968												

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Detroit, December 1st, 1853.

JOHN E. SCHWAB,
 Adjutant and Quarter Master General, M. M.

ABSTRACT F. *Abstract of the Annual Return of the Militia of the State of Michigan, for the year 1854.*

Major Generals.	1	1	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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ADJUTANT AND QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Detroit, December 1st, 1854.

JOHN E. SCHWARTZ,
 Adjutant and Quarter Master General, M. M.

ABSTRACT II.

Of the General Roster for the year 1854, of the General and Staff Officers in Commission, as well as their Headquarters, and designation of their respective commands:

His Excellency Andrew Parsons, of Corunna—Commander-in-Chief.
 Brigadier General John E. Schwarz, of Detroit—Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

Colonel Frederick C. Whipple, of Howell—Judge Advocate General.

Colonel David B. Dennis, of Lenawee; Colonel Horace C. Thurber, of Oakland; Colonel William D. Wilkins, of Wayne; Colonel George W. Hoffman, of Berrien—Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.

Major Benjamin Follet, of Ypsilanti—Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Horace S. Roberts—Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Schwarz.

COMMANDANTS OF DIVISION AND STAFF.

First Division—Benj. F. H. Witherell, of Detroit, Major General, commanding the 1st and 2d Brigades, in the county of Wayne.

Anthony Dudgeon.....	Division Inspector.
Charles E. Whilden.....	" Paymaster.
Benjamin F. Hyde.....	" Quarter-master.
James B. Witherell.....	" Judge Advocate.
Daniel J. Campau, John D. Fairbanks, ..	" Aides-de-Camp.

Second Division.—Ebenezer Sprague, of Saline, Major General commanding 3d and 4th Brigades, in the county of Washtenaw.

Vacant,.....	Division Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aides-de-Camp.

Third Division.—Charles E. Haacall, of Flint, Major General, commanding 5th, 6th, 19th and 20th Brigades, in the counties of Oakland, Genesee, Shiawassee, Saginaw and Lapeer.

Vacant,	.....	Division Inspector.
"	.....	" Paymaster.
"	.....	" Quarter-master.
"	.....	" Judge Advocate.
"	.....	" Aides-de-Camp.

Fourth Division.—John Stockton of Mount Clemens, Major General, commanding 7th and 8th Brigades, in the counties of St. Clair, Macomb and Mackinaw.

Porter Kibbee,	.....	Division Inspector.
Thomas J. Butler,	.....	" Paymaster.
Vacant,	.....	" Quarter-master.
Vacant,	.....	" Judge Advocate.
William Ray,	.....	" Aides-de-Camp.
Vacant,	.....

Fifth Division.—William H. Montgomery, of Dundee, Major General, commanding the 9th and 10th Brigades, in the counties of Monroe and Lenawee.

Wilson Hoag,	.....	Division Inspector.
Joseph H. Cleveland,	.....	" Paymaster.
Wadsworth W. Clark,	.....	" Quarter-master.
William L. Greenly,	.....	" Judge Advocate.
Winfield Smith, Sizer L. Stoddard,	...	" Aides-de-Camp.

Sixth Division.—Randall Watrous, Major General, commanding 11th and 12th Brigades, in the counties of Calhoun, Branch and Hilledale.

William C. Funda,	.....	Division Inspector.
Philander Brooks,	.....	" Paymaster.
Kenyon Johnson,	.....	" Quarter-master.
George C. Gibbs,	.....	" Judge Advocate.
Samuel G. Sanders, Ambrose Cox,	....	" Aides-de-Camp.

Seventh Division.—Major General and Staff, vacant, comprising the 13th and 14th Brigades.

Eighth Division.—Major General and Staff, vacant, comprising the 15th and 16th Brigades.

Ninth Division.—Michael Shoemaker, of Jackson, Major General, commanding 17th, and 20th Brigades, in the counties of Jackson Ingham and Eaton.

Vacant,	Division Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aides-de-Camp.

COMMANDANTS OF BRIGADES AND BRIGADE STAFF.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General Harry Saunders, of Monguagon, commanding 1st and 2d Regiments, of the Line, and 1st Battalion Frontier Guards, in the county of Wayne.

David Carter,	Brigade Inspector.
William Manger,	" Paymaster.
Arthur Edwards, Jr.,	" Quarter-master.
Jonathan Hudson,	" Judge Advocate.
James J. David,	" Aides-de-Camp.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General Lawson A. Vanden, of Nankin, commanding the 3d and 4th Regiments, in the county of Wayne.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
Alvah Pate,	" Quarter-master.
Vacant,	" Judge Advocate.
John W. Ingram,	" Aid-de-Camp.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General Norton R. Ramsdell, of Ann Arbor, commanding 5th and 6th Regiments, in the county of Washtenaw.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

Fourth Brigade.—Brigadier General Alexander D. Crane, of Dexter, commanding 7th and 8th Regiments, in the county of Washtenaw.

Garra B. Noble,	Brigade Inspector.
Vacant,	" Paymaster.
Sidney S. Derby,	" Quarter-master.
Daniel Hosler,	" Judge Advocate.
John H. Shepard,	" Aid-de-Camp.

Fifth Brigade.—Brigadier General A. C. Baldwin, of Milford, commanding 9th and 10th Regiments, in Oakland county.

Samuel E. Beech,	Brigade Inspector.
Major F. Lockwood,	" Paymaster.
Vacant,	" Quarter-master.
William W. Phelps,	" Judge Advocate.
Henry W. Lord,	" Aid-de-Camp.

Sixth Brigade.—Brigadier General Isaac Brown, of Pinckney, commanding 11th and 42d Regiments, in Livingston county.

Edward Bishop,	Brigade Inspector.
Samuel M. Fairchild,	" Paymaster.
George Reeves,	" Quarter-master.
James W. Stansbury,	" Judge Advocate.
Furman G. Rose,	" Aid-de-Camp.

Seventh Brigade.—Brigadier General Harlehigh Cartter, of Macomb, commanding 14th and 16th Regiments, in the counties of Macomb and Mackinaw.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

Eighth Brigade.—Brigadier General and Staff, vacant, comprising 15th and 44h Regiments, in the county of St. Clair.

Ninth Brigade.—Brigadier General Ira R. Grosvenor, of Monroe, commanding 17th, 18th and 37th Regiments, in the county of Monroe.

Nathan N. Randall,	Brigade Inspector.
Charles W. Noble,	" Paymaster.
Charles J. Wood,	" Quarter-master.
Franklin Johnson,	" Judge Advocate.
John H. Richardson,	" Aid-de-Camp.

Tenth Brigade.—Brigadier General Daniel D. Sinclair, of Adrian, commanding 19th and 20th Regiments, in Lenawee county.

Wm. H. Smith,	Brigade Inspector.
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James S. Kingland,.....	"	Paymaster.
Joseph S. Cooper,.....	"	Quarter-master.
Ariel C. Harris,.....	"	Judge Advocate.
Charles M. Croswell,.....	"	Aid-de-Camp.

Eleventh Brigade.—Brigadier General William T. Howell, of Jonesville, commanding 21st and 22d Regiments, in Branch and Hillsdale counties.

Rowland Root,.....	Brigade Inspector.
Vacant,	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
Edward A. Warner,.....	" Judge Advocate.
George C. Munro,.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Twelfth Brigade.—Brigadier General Andrew L. Hays, of Marshall, commanding 23d and 28th Regiments, in Calhoun county.

Lewis Scout,.....	Brigade Inspector.
George S. Wright,.....	" Paymaster.
John Starkweather,.....	" Quarter-master.
Vacant,	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

Thirteenth Brigade.—Brigadier General and Staff, vacant, comprising 25th and 26th Regiments, in the county of St. Joseph.

Fourteenth Brigade.—Brigadier General William C. Harrison, of Buchanan, commanding 27th and 28th Regiments, in the county of Berrien.

A. G. Maloy,.....	Brigade Inspector.
Francis Wells,.....	" Paymaster.
George Babcock,.....	" Quarter-master.
Vacant,	" Judge Advocate.
Edward Bacon,.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Fifteenth Brigade.—Brigadier General F. W. Curtenius, of Kalamazoo, commanding 29th and 30th Regiments, in the county of Kalamazoo.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

Sixteenth Brigade.—Brigadier General William A. Richmond, of Grand Rapids, commanding 31st and 32d Regiments, in the counties of Kent and Ionia.

Vacant,	.....	Brigade Inspector.
"	.....	" Paymaster.
"	.....	" Quarter-master.
"	.....	" Judge Advocate.
"	.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Seventeenth Brigade.—Brigadier General Heber Cowden, of Grass Lake, commanding 24th and 31st Regiments, in Jackson county.

Vacant,	.....	Brigade Inspector.
"	.....	" Paymaster.
"	.....	" Quarter Master.
"	.....	" Judge Advocate.
"	.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Eighteenth Brigade.—Brigadier General B. M. Bolton, of Jackson, commanding 36th and 41st Regiments in Ingham county.

Vacant,	.....	Brigade Inspector.
"	.....	" Paymaster,
"	.....	" Quarter-master.
"	.....	" Judge Advocate,
"	.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Nineteenth Brigade.—Brigadier General Alvin Nelson Hart, of La-peer, commanding 11th, 43d and 45th Regiments in the county of La-peer.

Vacant,	.....	Brigade Inspector.
"	.....	" Paymaster.
"	.....	" Quarter-master.
"	.....	" Judge Advocate.
"	.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Twentieth Brigade.—Brigadier General John Montgomery, of Eaton county, commanding 46th and 48th Regiments.

Vacant,	.....	Brigade Inspector.
"	.....	" Paymaster.
"	.....	" Quarter-master,
"	.....	" Judge Advocate.
"	.....	" Aid-de-Camp.

Twenty-First Brigade—Brigadier General R. R. Thompson, of Cornnna, commanding the 43d and 47th Regiments in the counties of Clinton and Shiawassee.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter-master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

Commandants and Field Officers of Regiments.

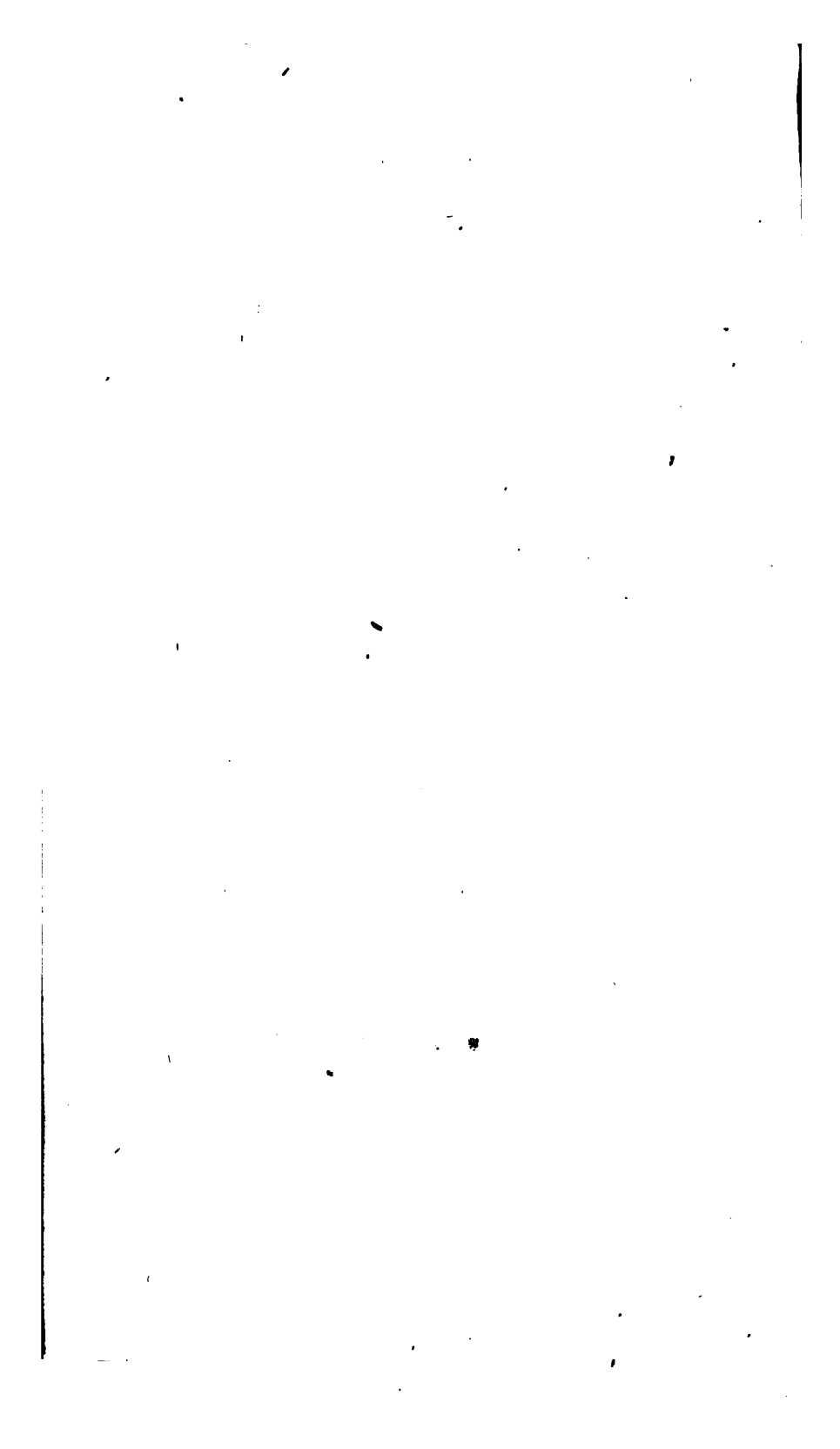
REGIMENTS.	BATTALIONS.	DIVISIONS.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1st	1st	1st	Alexander K. Howard.	Wm. D. Wilkins.	Mich'l G. Rich.
2d	"	"	Vacant.	Geo. B. Truax.	Andrew P. Lothrop.
3d	2d	"	Ambrose P. Young.	Joseph Coons.	Dudley Van Acken.
4th	"	"	Alex. Blue.	Vacant.	Vacant.
5th	3d	2d	Samuel J. Southerland.	John R. Wilcoxon.	Myron Rush.
6th	"	"	Jonathan R. Bowers.	Wm. R. Morse.	Christopher Howard.
7th	4th	"	Vacant.	Benj. W. Cordell.	Daniel Childs.
8th	"	"	James H. Fellows.	David W. Palmer.	Vacant.
9th	5th	3d	Denison R. Tucker.	Calvin Chapel.	John Nugent.
10th	"	"	John Curtis.	Vacant.	N. B. Eldridge.
11th	19th	"	Henry Angell.	"	Vacant.
12th	"	"	Jonathan R. White.	John M. Lamb.	Ira S. Saunders.
13th	"	"	Wm. L. P. Little.	Vacant.	Vacant.
14th	7th	4th	Daniel Chandler.	"	Wm. M. Millay.
15th	8th	"	Benj. C. Cox.	Nathaniel W. Brooks.	Oel Rix.
16th	7th	4th	Sheldon McKnight.	Louis M. Dickens.	John M. Johnson.
17th	9th	5th	Alexander M. Arzeno.	Robert Duff.	Horatio B. Hurd.
18th	"	"	Henry D. Walbridge.	Edward Rawson.	Samuel Mulholland.
19th	10th	"	Geo. W. Kennedy.	John Freanor.	Albert Gray.
20th	"	"	Joseph C. Wagner.	Wm. E. Kimball.	Dwight A. Woodbury.
21st	11th	6th	Oaman B. Blackmar.	Walcott G. Branch.	Vacant.
22d	"	"	James Pearson.	Hiram Donaldson.	"
23d	12th	"	John Ansleg.	Wm. C. Fondel.	Joel Clemens.
24th	17th	9th	John Anderson.	Henry J. Holcomb.	Barnabas E. Hatch.
25th	13th	7th	Harvy McArthur.	Vacant.	Washington Bailey.
26th	"	"	Vacant.	Ass Kingsbury.	Joseph Smith.
27th	14th	7th	Robt. Gephart.	S. S. Lansing.	Herman B. Knight.
28th	12th	6th	Andrew Longstreth.	Lyman G. Hill.	Edwin Mead.
29th	15th	8th	Chas. Nichols.	Vacant.	Vacant.
30th	"	"	Alex. Beals.	"	"
31st	16th	"	Joseph Fisk.	John Brown.	Nathan Manson.
32d	"	"	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.
33d	"	"	"	"	"
34th	21st	3d	Wm. L. Palmer.	Alden Hewitt.	"
35th	17th	9th	Amos Pickett.	Amon Jackson.	Horace Havens.
36th	18th	9th	Allen A. Rabineau.	Talcott E. Wing.	Ira C. Smith.
37th	9th	5th	A. L. Dunning.	Vacant.	Vacant.
38th	12th	6th	Vacant.	"	"
39th	19th	3d	"	"	"
40th	"	"	"	Ogden A. Green.	Anson H. Delamatter.
41st	18th	9th	Spauldin M. Case.	Elias J. Smith.	Benj. Cushing.
42d	6th	3d	Luke H. Parsons.	Ebenezer F. Wade.	Anson B. Chipman.
43d	19th	3d	Eliaha B. Clark.	Hanibal Hollister.	Cephus Thompson.
44th	21st	"	No returns of the elec-	"	"
45th	19th	3d	tion.	"	"
46th	20th	"	"	"	"
47th	"	"	Cyrus Cummins.	John Hayden.	Henry H. Hatch.
48th	20th	3d	No returns.	"	"

N. B. Those Brigades to which more than two Regiments are attached, will as soon as the numerical strength of these Regiments shall permit, be subdivided, and new Brigades formed and their allotments designated.

JOHN E. SCHWARZ,

Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, M. M.

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December, 1st, 1854.. }



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 9.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1854.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

The Inspectors of the State Prison transmit their Annual Report:

The Report of the Agent is hereto appended, which, together with the tables embodied in this Report, will furnish a detailed account of the financial and other transactions of the Prison, during the year just closed.

The Inspectors, however, will state in general terms, that the total cash receipts from all sources, including cash on hand at the commencement of the year, amount to the sum of \$29,213.55, and total disbursements to the sum of \$28,732.53, leaving a cash balance in the hands of the Agent, of \$481.02. The amount expended for the support and maintenance of the Prison, exclusive of building and repairs, and including the pay of officers and guards, is \$24,724.81, while the total income from the Prison is only \$18,708.14, making excess of expenditure for this purpose, over income, \$6,016.67. Last year this excess was \$3,704.70, and the difference is mainly to be accounted for in the excessive high prices which the Agent has been obliged to pay for supplies throughout the year.

Notwithstanding, as stated in the Agent's Report, by rejecting the lowest proposals for furnishing rations and purchasing provisions at the market price, about \$1,200.00 has been saved to the State, yet they have cost about four cents per day more than in any other year previous to 1853, and the cost of other supplies has advanced in nearly the same ratio.

In this connection the Inspectors would further state, that on account of the increased number of convicts, and the peculiar arrangement of the work shops, it has been found necessary to create two additional keeperships, at a salary of \$400 per annum, and, as much of the labor performed by convicts on account of building and repairs, was done outside of the yard, the services of an extra keeper have been required to prevent their escape. Hence the expenditure for this purpose has exceeded by several hundred dollars, that of former years.

The contracts now existing for convict labor, will expire in the spring of 1857, and should the present high prices for Prison supplies continue, no material reduction in the excess of expenditure over income, can reasonably be expected until that time, when it is hoped better prices may be obtained for labor.

Advertisements, inviting proposals for furnishing rations the coming year, were published in October last, but as no bid could be obtained for less than fifteen and-a-half cents per day, all proposals were again rejected, and the Agent directed to purchase supplies in the market. A good stock of potatoes has already been obtained, and several contracts have been entered into for furnishing the most important articles, on terms which give good grounds to hope that the Prison will be relieved from any greater expenditure on this account, than was incurred during the year just closed.

On the 30th day of November, 1850, the number of convicts in this Prison was 131. There are now 246. Thus it will be seen that they have nearly doubled in four years; and it is expected that the number will be materially increased at the close of the various court terms now in session.

There are only 246 cells in the Prison, and should the number of convicts increase as is anticipated, it will become necessary to lodge many of them in the hall occupied by the Guards in the night time.

This would greatly endanger the safety of persons employed in that service, increase chances for escapes, and cause much inconvenience in other respects. Hence, the immediate necessity of constructing additional cells must be apparent. To complete the block already commenced, according to the plan originally adopted, will require the construction of eighty-two. This number it is confidently believed will soon be needed, and, as doubts have arisen in the minds of the Inspectors as well as the Auditor General, in regard to the authority of law, for drawing money on their certificates for the purpose of building, the Board would respectfully recommend that a special appropriation be made for this purpose.

The cells constructed during the year just closed, have cost about fifty dollars each, exclusive of convict labor employed thereon, and it is thought that the entire block may be completed at about the same rate.

When the block of cells in the West wing of the Prison is finished, no more can be built until the East wing is erected. In view of the increasing population of our State, and the probability that crime will keep pace therewith, the necessity of early preparation for this work must be apparent.

Believing that our present statutory provisions for the punishment of persons convicted of murder, has become the settled policy of the State and seeing no good reasons why this policy should be abandoned or materially changed, the Inspectors have felt great anxiety to perfect such arrangements as would secure the full and complete execution of the law in this regard.

As stated in our last Annual Report, an act was passed by the Legislature of 1852 appropriating \$5,000.00 for building a separate Prison, in which to confine this class of offenders, and authorizing the Inspectors to adopt a plan, and proceed to build thereon.

Such a Prison should be constructed with the most substantial materials, and in a manner calculated to resist all attempts to escape. The sum appropriated was deemed entirely insufficient to accomplish the purpose intended, unless a much greater number of convicts were employed on the work than could be obtained at any time during the last two years without doing great injustice to contractors, and an entire abandonment of improvements of a pressing nature. Nothing was

therefore done until last September, when a plan was adopted, and one thousand dollars of the appropriation drawn from the Treasury. The money is now being expended for materials, preparatory to commencing operations in the spring, when it is thought a sufficient number of convicts may be reserved for the work, to carry it forward to an early completion.

The plan is in the form of a rectangle, standing with the end to, and forming an L with the main Prison. A block of cells, numbering sixty, and three tiers in height, will occupy the central portion of the building. The cells will be six by ten feet on the floor, seven feet high, and entirely surrounded by a hall eight or ten feet wide. The whole to be lighted and ventilated in the most approved manner.

The law abolishing capital punishment in this State, took effect on the 2d day of March, 1847, since which time, a period of nearly eight years, fifteen persons have been convicted of murder, and sentenced for life to solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison. The arrangements of the Prison are in no way calculated for enforcing the sentence of the law in this regard, without greatly endangering the health and lives of the convicts. In all cases therefore, where it has been deemed safe, the Inspectors, prompted by feelings of humanity, and acting under a resolution adopted April 2d, 1849, by the Legislature, have from time to time directed that these convicts be taken from their cells and employed as others. Eleven of the fifteen have been so employed. While in the shops during the day time, they are secured by heavy iron shackles, and placed under the direct surveillance of competent keepers, and at night are securely locked in their cells.

The Board are aware that many good and valid objections are raised to this practice, and when suitable arrangements are made for confining this class of convicts in their cells, without subjecting them to the tortures of a lingering death, they hope to see it abolished.

The Physician reports that there have been two hundred and twelve convicts prescribed for, and two thousand one hundred and ninety-one prescriptions for the different diseases which have prevailed during the year. For a particular description of which, reference is made to his report, which is hereto appended.

The general health of the convicts has been better during the year just closed, than for several years past.

During the months of July, August and September, the dysentery and diarrhoea prevailed to a considerable extent, but yielded readily to prompt medical treatment. Four cases of cholera have occurred, but neither of them proved fatal.

Although the year just closed has been one of much sickness and death in our State, yet the health of the Prison was never better. During the year 1853 there were 550 admissions to the Hospital, and in 1854 only 464. This result it is believed, is mainly attributable to the sanitary improvements which have been made in the Prison building, yard, and shops, and to the strict attention paid to the cleanliness of the convicts.

Three convicts have died during the year—one of phthisis pulmonalis; one of continued fever, and one of typhoid fever.

The whole number of cases requiring medical treatment, and the number of cases in each month, as they occurred, are as follows:

December,	19
January,	20
February,	15
March,	26
April,	25
May,	21
June,	14
July,	78
August,	108
September,	65
October,	25
November,	43
Total,	464

The Rev. Mr. Clements, who held the office of Chaplain during the year ending the first September last, reports that he has devoted the whole of his time to the duties of his office. There have been religious services every Sabbath in the Chapel, and a Sabbath School has been regularly kept up during the year. Those unable to read and write have been taught those branches, as well as the rudiments of arithmetic, with good success. Most, if not all, to whom an opportunity has been offered, have embraced it, and made good advancement.

A choir, composed wholly of convicts, meet every Sabbath morning in the Chapel, for the purpose of learning sacred music, and have made great improvement. This choir performs the singing during public worship. During the exercises of the Sabbath, much interest has been manifested by the convicts, and their conduct on such occasions has been uniformly good.

The cells have been supplied with Bibles, and books from the library have been regularly distributed twice a week.

The one hundred dollars appropriated for the purchase of books has been expended every year for that purpose. This sum is not sufficient to supply the necessary books for the use of the convicts. It is believed that the sum of two hundred dollars, judiciously expended annually for this purpose, would be sufficient to supply all the convicts with the necessary reading matter and means of instruction.

The Board would respectfully recommend an appropriation of one hundred dollars in addition to the present sum annually expended in the purchase of books, for the use of the convicts.

Among the convicts now confined in this Prison, are ten or fifteen boys of tender age; and the importance of establishing a House of Correction for juvenile offenders must be apparent, and should engage the early attention of the Legislature.

We deem it proper, before closing this report, to make some brief allusion to the death, during the past season, of the lamented Gen. Crary, of Marshall, who at the time of his decease, was an efficient member of this Board. Cut down suddenly in the prime of manhood, the maturity of his intellect, and in the midst of eminent usefulness, his loss was most deeply felt in the community in which he resided, and over the entire State, which was indebted to him for faithful and distinguished services, both in her own Legislature and in the Congress of the nation. But nowhere was his loss more keenly felt and deplored, than in this Institution. He brought all his talents and ripe experience to bear upon the discharge of his duties as Inspector of the Prison, and from his first connection with it, down to his last sickness, he labored faithfully and uninterruptedly, in harmonious co-operation with the other officers of the Institution, to promote the health and comfort, the physical and moral well-being and improvement of the convicts, as well as all the interests of the Prison.

As an honest and upright man—as a faithful and devoted public servant—as a lover and promoter of the interests of the whole country, we, in common with the entire community, lament his premature removal. But it was in the quiet walks of private life, far removed from the din of politics and the contentions of faction, that Gen. Crary was best known, and where his excellent qualities more manifestly appeared. There his virtues shone in their richest lustre, and attracted to him many friends, whose hearts became knit to his, in indissoluble friendship. To those who knew him thus, who were accustomed to meet him frequently and informally, amid the peaceful scenes of his beloved home, where all disguise and restraint were banished; where the true man and the warm hearted friend stood disclosed to view; to such, his death will seem to be not only a public calamity, but the disruption of the tenderest and most sacred ties. And in closing this short reference to the death of our friend and associate, being fully persuaded of his strict integrity, his sterling moral worth, and of the eminent services he rendered his adopted State, in every capacity in which she saw fit to employ his talents, as well wishers of the State we can but express the hope that she may be blessed and honored by other public men, as able, enlightened, honest and disinterested, who shall labor as truly for the promotion of her interests, and with as little reference to personal elevation and aggrandizement, as he did, over whose untimely fall we may be permitted to pay this public tribute of our heart-felt respect.

The Inspectors take pleasure in expressing their approbation of the faithful manner in which the Agent and all officers of the Prison, have discharged the responsible duties which have devolved upon them.

JOSEPH B. PIERCE,

R. R. THOMPSON,

JAMES SHELDON,

Inspectors.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, November, 30, 1854. }

The following is an abstract of the Monthly Reports made by the Agent of the State Prison to the Inspectors thereof, during the year ending 30th November, A. D. 1854 :

DECEMBER, 1853.

Cash on hand November 30th, brought forward,\$445 73

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury for Inspector's certificate,	\$2,000 00
" contractors for convict labor,.....	1,330 43
" convicts on deposits,.....	17 64
" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	16 21
" visitors for admission, fees,.....	36 75
	<hr/> 3,400 99
Total,	<u>\$3,846 72</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salary,....	\$1,186 58
" guards' wages.....	23 56
" rations,.....	1,219 55
" building and repair,.....	175 17
" clothing and bedding,.....	129 12
" medicine and Hospital,.....	19 44
" tobacco,	23 40
" forage,	30 78
" discharged convicts,.....	31 50
" convicts' deposits,.....	2 63
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	11 30
	<hr/> 2,853 03
Cash on hand,.....	<u>993 69</u>
Total,	<u><u>\$3,846 72</u></u>

JANUARY, 1854.

Cash on hand December 31st, brought forward,..... \$993 69

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From contractors for convict labor,..... \$1,408 36
 " sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c., 43 71
 " visitors for admission fees,..... 42 75
 1,494 82
 Total, \$2,488 51

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salary,..... \$207 00
 " guards' wages,..... 269 49
 " rations,..... 448 48
 " building and repairs,..... 348 27
 " clothing and repairs,..... 412 54
 " fuel,..... 174 76
 " medicine and hospital stores,..... 96 07
 " oil and candles,..... 48 44
 " forage,..... 24 80
 " stationery,..... 7 88
 " discharged convicts,..... 4 00
 " miscellaneous expenses,..... 45 42
 2,177 15
 Cash on hand,..... 311 86
 Total, \$2,488 01

FEBRUARY, 1854.

Cash on hand January 31st, brought forward,..... \$311 36

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury for Inspector's certificate,	\$1,000 00
" contractors for convict labor,.....	1,203 06
" convicts on deposits,.....	1 60
" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	28 74
" visitors for admission fees,.....	54 62
	<u>2,286 02</u>
Total,	\$2,599 38 :

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salary,.....	\$47 50
" guards' wages,.....	277 62
" rations,.....	823 14
" building and repairs,.....	39 52
" clothing and bedding,.....	17 23
" fuel,.....	396 56
" medicine and hospital stores,.....	21 44
" oil and candles,.....	5 85
" discharged convicts,.....	4 00
" Agent's traveling expenses,	12 00
" swine purchased,.....	29 11
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	48 17
	<u>1,721 14</u>
Cash on hand,.....	678 24
Total,	<u><u>\$2,599 38</u></u>

MARCH, 1854.

Cash on hand February 28th, brought forward, \$75 24

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury for Inspector's certificate,	\$1,000 00	
" United States for support of convicts,	175 68	
" contractors for convict labor,	1,413 95	
" convicts on deposits,	20	
" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	96 11	
" visitors for admission fees,	42 88	
		<u>2,728 77</u>
Total,		<u>\$3,607 00</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salary,	\$1,560 24	
" guards' wages,	258 46	
" rations,	671 31	
" building and repairs,	6 41	
" clothing and bedding,	477 32	
" fuel,	141 51	
" tobacco,	94 34	
" forage,	8 50	
" library,	50 00	
" discharged convicts,	10 00	
" convicts deposits,	2 75	
" pursuing fugitives,	19 75	
" Agent's traveling expenses,	5 00	
" swine purchased,	7 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	45 18	
		<u>3,357 82</u>
Cash on hand,		<u>249 19</u>
Total,		<u><u>\$3,607 01</u></u>

APRIL, 1854.

Cash on hand March 31st, brought forward, \$249 19

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury for Inspector's certificate,	\$500 00
" contractors for convict labor,	635 39
" convicts on deposit,	50
" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	6 85
" visitors for admission fees,	38 75
	<u>1,180 99</u>
Total,	\$1,430 18

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salary,	\$19 42
" guards' wages,	277 54
" rations,	301 86
" building and repairs,	167 97
" clothing and bedding,	66 39
" fuel,	117 77
" medicine and hospital stores,	1 50
" forage,	48 83
" discharged convicts,	25 00
" convicts deposits,	11 50
" miscellaneous expenses,	67 14
	<u>1,104 92</u>
Cash on hand,	325 26
Total,	<u>\$1,430 18</u>

MAY, 1854.

Cash on hand April 30th, brought forward, \$325 26

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From contractors for convict labor,	\$1,173 43	
“ convicts on deposits,	3 00	
“ sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	74 38	
“ visitors for admission fees,	44 68	
		<u>1,295 38</u>
Total,		\$1,620 64

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of guards' wages,	\$266 64	
“ rations,	385 97	
“ building and repairs,	177 95	
“ fuel,	86 13	
“ medicine and hospital stores,	79 90	
“ oil and candles,	411 51	
“ forage,	85 25	
“ discharged convict,	26 00	
“ convicts deposits,	4 10	
“ miscellaneous expenses,	20 88	
		<u>1,491 33</u>
Cash on hand,		129 31
Total,		<u>\$1,620 64</u>

JUNE, 1854.

Cash on hand May 31st, brought forward, \$129 31

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury, for Inspector's certificate,	\$1,000 00	
" United States, for support of convicts,.....	103 92	
" Contractors for convict labor,.....	2,307 90	
" sundry persons, for property sold, rents, &c.	57 93	
" visitors for admission fees,.....	57 50	
		<u>3,527 25</u>
Total,.....		<u>\$3,656 56</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salaries,....	\$1,537 78	
" guards' wages,.....	266 72	
" rations,.....	1,266 39	
" building and repairs,.....	177 24	
" clothing and bedding,.....	194 94	
" discharged convicts,.....	5 00	
" pursuing fugitives,.....	2 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	16 39	
		<u>3,466 46</u>
Cash on hand,.....		<u>190 10</u>
Total,.....		<u><u>\$3,656 56</u></u>

JULY, 1854.

Cash on hand June 30th, brought forward, \$190 10

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury, for Inspector's certificate,	\$1,000 00	
" contractors, for convict labor,	1,345 38	
" sundry persons, for property sold, rents, &c.,	39 46	
" visitors, for admission fees,	96 00	
		<u>2,480 84</u>
Total,		<u>\$2,670 94</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salaries,...	\$7 68	
" guards' wages,	266 64	
" rations,	560 84	
" building and repairs,	416 87	
" clothing and bedding,	534 58	
" medicine and hospital stores,	64 32	
" oil and candles,	144 46	
" tobacco,	88 55	
" library,	62 69	
" stationery,	10 48	
" discharged convicts,	1 00	
" convicts' deposits,	2 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	77 75	
		<u>2,237 76</u>
Cash on hand,		<u>433 18</u>
Total,		<u><u>\$2,670 94</u></u>

AUGUST, 1864.

Cash on hand July 31st, brought forward,..... \$453 18

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury for Inspector's certificate,	\$1,000 00	
" contractors for convict labor,.....	1,395 37	
" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	2 32	
" visitors for admission fees,.....	40 67	
		<u>2,438 06</u>
Total,		\$2,871 24

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers and keepers salary,.....	\$100 00	
" guards's wages,	266 64	
" rations,.....	458 06	
" building and repairs,.....	478 65	
" clothing and bedding,.....	118 53	
" medicine and hospital stores,....	5 00	
" oil and candles,.....	3 75	
" forage,.....	19 68	
" swine purchased,.....	13 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	55 44	
		<u>1,518 74</u>
Cash on hand,		1,352 50
Total		<u>\$2,871 24</u>

SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Cash on hand August 31st, brought forward, \$1,352 50

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury, for Inspectors' certificate,	\$1,000 00	
" United States, for support of convicts,	169 41	
" Contractors, for convict labor,	1,378 80	
" Convicts, on deposit,	20	
" Sundry persons, for property sold, rents, &c.,	29 70	
" Visitors, for admission fees,	54 62	
		<u>2,632 73</u>
Total,		<u>\$3,985 23</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers' and keepers' salary,	\$1,548 50	
" guards' wages,	289 44	
" rations,	534 69	
" building and repairs,	342 86	
" clothing and bedding,	225 10	
" medicine and hospital stores,	18 00	
" forage,	14 26	
" discharged convicts,	12 00	
" Agent's traveling expenses,	10 69	
" miscellaneous expenses,	24 87	
		<u>2,990 41</u>
Cash on hand,		<u>994 82</u>
Total,		<u><u>\$3,985 23</u></u>

OCTOBER, 1854.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Cash on hand brought forward,		\$994 82
From United States for support of convicts,...	200 00	
" contractors for convict labor,.....	1,378 90	
" convicts on deposits,.....	5 70	
" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c,	7 83	
" visitors for admission fees,.....	153 25	
	<u>1,745 68</u>	
Total,		\$2,740 50

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of guards' wages,.....	\$538 28	
" rations,	745 76	
" building and repairs,	284 83	
" clothing and bedding,	431 48	
" medicine and hospital stores,....	24 08	
" oil and candles,.....	171 40	
" forage,	12 53	
" discharged convicts,.....	44 00	
" convicts deposits,.....	1 06	
" pursuing fugitives,.....	3 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	16 00	
	<u>2,267 42</u>	
Cash on hand,.....		473 08
Total,		<u>\$2,740 50</u>

NOVEMBER, 1854.

Cash on hand October 31st, brought forward,..... \$478 08

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treas'y, for Inspectors' certificate,...	\$2,000 00	
" contractors for convict labor,.....	1,483 89	
" sundry persons, for property sold, rents, &c.,	12 65	
" visitors, for admission fees,	57 75	
		<u>3,554 29</u>
Total,		<u>\$4,027 87</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of officers' and keepers' salary,.....	\$100 00	
" guards' wages,.....	266 72	
" rations,	1,315 65	
" building and repairs,	888 10	
" clothing and bedding,.....	303 00	
" fuel,	10 50	
" medicine and hospital stores,.....	121 23	
" oil and candles,.....	375 03	
" tobacco,	46 60	
" forage,	25 70	
" discharged convicts,	18 00	
" Agent's traveling expenses,	6 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	74 82	
		<u>3,546 35</u>
Cash on hand,.....		481 02
Total,		<u><u>\$4,027 87</u></u>

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Cash on hand, as per last Annual Report,..... \$445 73

CASH RECEIVED THIS YEAR.

From State Treasury,	\$10,500 00
" United States,	648 96
" contractors,	16,454 86
" convicts, on deposit,	28 80
" sundry persons, for property sold,	415 33
" visitors,	719 87
	<hr/>
	28,767 82
Total,	<hr/> \$29,213 55

CASH EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR.

On account of officers' and keepers' salaries, ..	\$6,414 65
" guards' wages,	3,233 75
" rations,	8,731 69
" building and repairs,	3,502 84
" clothing and bedding,	2,993 36
" fuel,	841 10
" hospital stores and instruments,	439 98
" oil and candles,	1,160 44
" tobacco,	252 99
" forage,	150 33
" library,	112 69
" stationery,	78 31
" discharged convicts,	175 50
" convicts' deposits,	24 04
" fugitives,	24 75
" Agent's traveling expenses,	33 69
" swine purchased,	49 11
" miscellaneous expenses,	573 31
	<hr/>
	28,732 53
Cash on hand,	481 02
Total,	<hr/> <hr/> \$29,213 55

Table showing the number of convicts in Prison, and the manner in which they were being employed, on the 30th day of Nov., 1854.

Number in Prison 30th November, 1853,	205
“ received during this year,	103
	<hr/> 308
“ discharged by expiration of sentence,	49
“ discharged by pardon,	9
“ deceased,	3
“ escaped,	1
	<hr/> 62
“ in Prison 30th November, 1854,	<hr/> 246
Of this number there are white males,	217
“ “ colored males,	22
“ “ females,	6
“ “ colored females,	1
	<hr/> 246
Total,	<hr/> 246

These convicts are employed in the following manner, to wit:

By contractors in manufacturing farming tools,	100
“ “ wagons and carriages,	69
“ “ boots and shoes,	30
By the Prison in building, repairing,	4
“ “ tailor shop,	4
“ “ cook room,	5
“ “ preparing fuel,	5
“ “ wash room,	3
“ “ barber's shop,	1
“ “ hospital,	1
“ “ Prison hall,	2
“ “ female department, sewing,	5
“ “ waiting about Agent's house and stable, ...	2
“ “ waiting about Prison yard,	2
“ “ solitary confinement,	6
“ “ sick and infirm unemployed,	7
Total,	<hr/> 246

Table showing the average daily number of convicts, the total number of days spent in Prison, the number of productive and unproductive days labor performed, and the time lost by sickness infirmity and other causes, during the year ending November 30th, A. D. 1854.

Average daily number of convicts during the year,..... 219
 Total number of days labor producing income,..... 50,882

UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

No. of days in building and repairing,	1,877
“ in cook room and wash room,	2,574
“ in Prison hall and yard,	2,174
“ in tailor's shop,	1,136
“ in barber's shop,	313
“ in hospital,	313
“ in solitary confinement,	1,458
“ in exercises of the Sabbath,	11,388
“ lost by sickness and other causes,	8,359
	<u>29,092</u>
Total number of days spent in Prison during the year,...	<u><u>79,974</u></u>

The following Tables show the Counties from which convicts have been received during the year just closed; also the various crimes of which they were convicted, and the several terms for which they were sentenced:

COUNTIES FROM WHICH SENT.

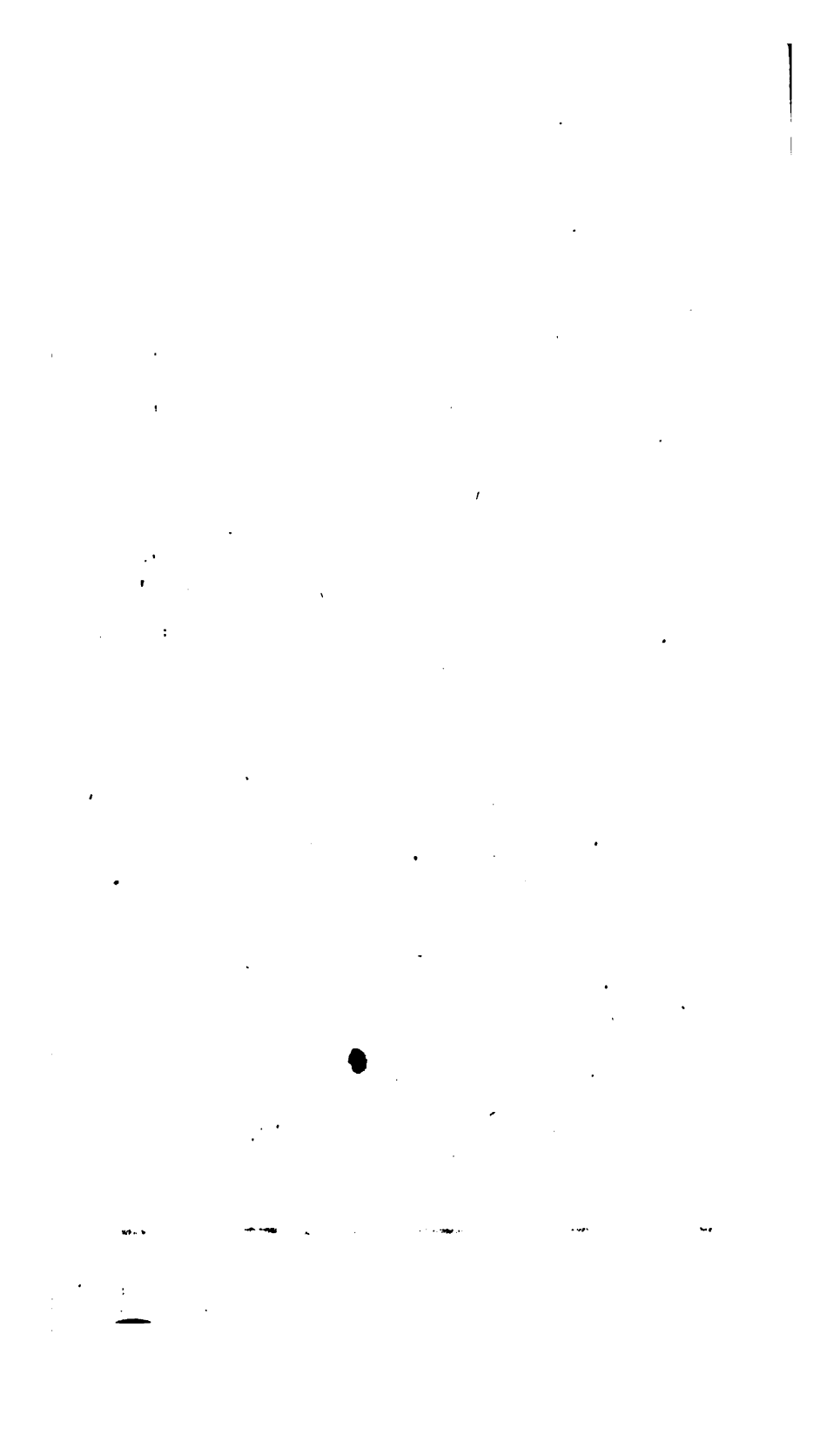
Wayne,	37
St. Joseph,	11
Kalamazoo,	6
Barrien,	6
Lenawee,	5
Washtenaw,	4
Monroe,	4
Hilledale,	3
Cass,	3
Macomb,	3
Oakland,	3
United States Court, Wayne,	2
Jackson,	2
Kent,	2
Calhoun,	2
Allegan,	2
Eaton,	2
St. Clair,	1
Ingham,	1
Livingston,	1
Lapeer,	1
Clinton,	1
Houghton,	1
Total,	<u>103</u>

OF WHAT CRIMES CONVICTED.

Larceny,	30
Burglary,	10
Burglary and Larceny,	6
Grand larceny,	6
Passing counterfeit money,	5
Arson,	5
Murder,	4
Breaking jail and escaping therefrom,	3
Killing and maiming swine,	2
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	2
Rape and assault with intent to commit a rape,	2
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such,	2
Obstructing cars,	2
Breaking dwelling and stealing therefrom in the day time,	2
Forgery,	2
Breaking shop with intent to commit larceny,	2
Robbery,	2
Injuring church,	2
Rape,	1
Stealing horses,	1
Stealing oxen,	1
Breaking and entering shop in the day time,	1
Seduction and debauchery,	1
Making counterfeit coin,	1
Stealing and embezzling money from post office,	1
Seduction,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Bigamy,	1
Resisting an officer in service of process,	1
Attempt to burn warehouse,	1
Polygamy,	1
Aiding and abetting in the commission of rape,	1
Total,	<u>103</u>

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

Life, solitary confinement,	4
Life, hard labor,	3
Twenty years,	1
Ten "	2
Six "	4
Five "	16
Four "	12
Three "	19
Two " six months,	2
Two "	24
One " six months,	1
One " three months,	1
One "	13
Six months,	1
Total,	<u>103</u>



APPENDIX.

2000

AGENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, December 30, 1854. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity to law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this Prison, during the year ending November 30, A. D. 1854:

The whole number of convicts in Prison on the date of	
my last annual report, was,	205
And there have since been received,	108
	—— 306
During the same period there have been discharged by expi-	
ration of sentence,	49
And by pardon,	9
There have died,	3
And escaped,	1
	—— 62
Leaving in prison at the present time.	<u>246</u>

The average daily number during the year has, been 219 1-10th; showing a daily increase over the previous year of 9 1-10th.

Of the convicts now in Prison, there are 217 white males, 6 white females, 22 colored males, and 1 colored female.

At the close of the year the convicts in Prison were employed in the following manner, to wit:

By contractors, in manufacturing farming tools, wagons and carriages and boots and shoes, 199. By the State, in the various departments about the Prison, 34. There are in solitary confinement 6; and 7 are unemployed by reason of sickness and infirmity.

50,882 days labor have been performed for contractors and other persons, at an average daily price of about 32½ cents; 9,345 have been

performed for the State in the various departments about the Prison; 11,388 have been spent in the exercises of the Sabbath, and 8,350 have been lost by reason of sickness, infirmity, bad health, and other causes.

The cash on hand at the close of the last fiscal year was \$445 73

And there has since been received from the State Treasury
on your certificates, drawn from time to time, 10,500 00

From contractors for labor, 16,554 86

" the United States for support of convicts, 648 96

" convicts on deposit, 28 80

" sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c., 415 33

" visitors for admission fees, 719 87

Making total receipts during the year, including cash on
hand, amount to the sum of, \$29,213 55

During the same period there has been paid out:

On account of officers' and keepers' salaries, \$6,414 65

" guards' wages, 2,233 75

" rations, 8,731 69

" building and repairs, 3,502 84

" clothing and bedding, 2,999 36

" fuel, 841 10

" hospital stores, 439 98

" oil and candles, 1,160 44

" tobacco, 252 99

" forage, 150 32

" library, 112 69

" stationery, 18 31

" discharged convicts, 175 50

" convicts' deposits, 24 04

" fugitives, 24 75

" Agent's traveling expenses, 38 69

" swine and feed purchased, 49 11

" miscellaneous expenses, 573 31

Making the total disbursements for the year, 28,732 53

And leaving a cash balance in the hands of the Agent of, \$481 02

There are at the present time outstanding demands against the Prison amounting in the aggregate to \$2,575.52 which, if added to the total disbursements as above stated gives the sum of \$31,308.05, from which sum deduct \$2,174.16, the amount of outstanding demands against the Prison, at the date of the last annual report and since paid, and it will be seen that the actual expenditures on account of the Prison during the year just closed is, \$29,133 89

There has been expended—

For building and repairs,	\$3,502 84
“ provisions now on hand,	571 24
“ stores and instruments in hospital,	150 00
“ one cow,	25 00
“ excess of rations furnished last year and not included in reported indebtedness,	160 00

Which in the aggregate amounts to, \$4,409 08

And if deducted from the total expenditure as above stated shows that the ordinary support and maintenance of the prison, including the pay of officers and guards, has cost the sum of, \$24,724 81

The total income from the Prison during the same period, is as follows, to wit:

Amount earned by convicts,	\$16,856 55
Received and due from United States for support of convicts,	735 59
From convicts on deposit,	28 80
“ sundry persons for property sold, rents, &c.,	415 33
“ visitors for admission fees,	719 87
“ swine pen on account of rations,	152 00

Making the sum of, \$18,708 14

It therefore appears that the amount expended for the support of the Prison proper, exceeds the income from the same source by the sum of, \$6,016 67

To meet the outstanding indebtedness against the Prison as above stated, there is now due from contractors, \$1,550 60

From United States, \$86 73

And from sundry persons, 75 39

Making the sum of, \$1,712 72

And showing a balance against the Prison of, \$662 80

Upon the receipt of your certificate to the Auditor General, that \$1000 of the appropriation for building a solitary prison, made by the Legislature at their last session, was required, that officer drew his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount, payable to my order. The money has been received, and is included in the total amount drawn from the State Treasury, as before stated. Of that sum \$581 25 has been paid out for materials, which are now on hand, and is included in the amount expended for building and repairs. The balance, being \$418 75, is now in my hands.

The remaining portion of the sum disbursed on account of building and repairs, has been expended in the following manner:

For labor and materials used in finishing up the new block of cells just completed, the sum of \$1,068 38. For the purchase of a force pump and fixtures, of largest class, together with lead pipe for conducting water to reservoir, \$250 00. And for general repairs about the shops and other buildings in the yard, also for repairing and painting State buildings outside of the yard, \$1,608 21.

Since the establishment of this Prison, up to the commencement of the present year, the provisions for feeding the convicts, have been furnished by contract, at prices varying from six and-a-half to nine and a-fourth cents per ration; the latter being the amount paid during the previous year. Advertisements were published for proposals to furnish them the present year, but no bids could be obtained at less than eleven and-a-half cents per ration. This was believed to be a higher rate than should be paid; consequently, under a resolution adopted by your Board, declining all proposals, I proceeded to purchase supplies as they were needed from time to time, and in this manner provisions have been obtained during the year. The result of the experiment is as follows:

Total amount of cash expended on account of	
rations during the year,	\$8,731 69
Pork used from swine pen,	152 00
Outstanding demands belonging to this account,	100 00
Making total expenditure,	<u>\$8,983 69</u>

Stock on hand at the close of the year,	\$571 24
Provisions sold,	257 68
Amount paid contractors for excess of rations furnished last year,	180 00
	<hr/>
	988 92

Amount actually expended for provisions,\$7,994 77

And being a fraction less than ten cents per ration.

79,974 rations have been dealt out during the year. Thus it will be seen that notwithstanding the very high prices at which all kinds of provisions have ranged, by declining to contract at the lowest bid offered, there has been saved to the State the sum of,\$1,199 61

Upon assuming the duties of Agent, I learned that for several years previous, the Prison slops had been disposed of by contract at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum. At that time the contract was held by one of the officers of the Prison. Believing this to be objectionable, that the consideration paid was entirely too low, and that an arrangement might be made in this regard which would subserve the interest of the State, I early in the fall of 1853 canceled the contract and purchased the stock of swine on hand for the sum of \$119,00. There has since been paid for swine and feed \$54,11, making the whole expense incurred since that time, on this account, \$168,11. During the same period there has been sold from the swine pen and used for supplying the Prison, pork of the value of \$286,42, and the stock now on hand cannot be valued less than \$170,00; showing by the operation a clear profit to the State of, \$288,31.

I also found in coming here that it had long been the practice for various officers, to conduct visitors about the Prison, and receive the fees, without being held directly responsible therefor, but were allowed to choose their own time and manner to account for the same. It was at once apparent that however honest and trust-worthy, persons employed in this service might be, such a loose manner of transacting business would very likely lead to daily mistakes and errors for which no one could be held accountable; and if disposed to be dishonest, a large amount of petty pilfering might be practiced without the possibility of detection. That anything of the latter kind has occurred here, I should be extremely loth to believe. I immediately set about devising some

plan to correct this state of things, and finally adopted a system of checks by the use of tickets. Since then the income from this source has greatly increased, so that during the year just closed it has reached the sum of \$719,87, being about three times the amount realized from this source in any one year previous to 1853.

No epidemic or sickness of a general character has prevailed in the Prison, and the general health of the convicts has been good throughout the year. For details in relation to the Hospital Department, I refer you to the report of the Physician.

For information concerning the moral and religious condition of the convicts I also refer you to the Chaplain's report.

The foregoing, gentlemen, is believed to embrace all the material facts which the law makes it my duty to report to your Board; I cannot however, close this report without bearing testimony to the general good conduct and efficiency of the subordinate officers of the Prison. The duties of each are arduous and responsible, and yet, in most cases, they have been discharged with promptness and fidelity. I take pleasure also, in again tendering to you my sincere thanks for the kind and courteous treatment ever received at your hands, and for your constant aid and assistance in the discharge of my duties.

PETER DOX,

Agent.

* The following is an inventory of the moveable property, goods and materials, on hand at this Prison and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1854:

IN THE AGENT'S HOUSE.—1 cooking stove, furniture and pipe, 6 parlor and chamber stoves and pipe for each, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 Kitchen table, 1 bureau, 2 dressers, 2 stands, 1 bookcase, 1 cupboard, 1 sink and hand pump, 1 bedstead, 1 small bell, 1 oil cloth for principal hall, 1 stair carpet and carpets for front and back parlors.

IN THE PRISON OFFICE.—1 stove and pipe, 1 writing desk, 3 tables, 3 book cases, 6 office chairs, 1 copy Revised Statutes, a collection of Session Laws and Legislative Documents, Inspectors' record, convicts' record, and 1 set of account books, 1 iron safe, 3 sets of window curtains, 2 candlesticks, and 1 oil cloth for office floor.

IN LIBRARY ROOM.—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 book case, and about 500 volumes of books.

IN GUARD ROOM AND ARMORY.—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 clock, 4 revolving rifles, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 2 revolving pistols, 2 common do, 4 powder flasks, 2 powder canisters, 4 bullet moulds, and a small supply of ammunition.

IN THE HOSPITAL.—1 medicine case, 1 case of surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, and about \$100 worth of medicine.

IN THE CHAPEL.—1 stove and pipe, 1 Chaplain's desk, 6 keeper's chairs, 1 common chair, and seats to accommodate 350 persons.

IN PRISON BUILDING.—4 large stoves and 500 feet of large sized pipe, 2 large suspended lamps, 12 side lamps, 2 water casks, 1 large and 1 small oil can, 2 chairs, and tables, benches, bunks, beds and bedding, clothing and night buckets to supply and accommodate 246 convicts.

IN KITCHEN.—4 large and 1 small cauldron stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 2 sinks, 1 small pump, 1 bread cupboard, 1 bread tray, 1 clock, 12 patent pails, 3 baskets, 6 water cans, 15 baking pans, and tin plates, cups, basins, spoons, knives and forks to supply 246 convicts.

IN STORE ROOM.—1 set scales and weights, 1 flour and 1 meal bin, 653½ bushels potatoes, 736 lbs. flour, 259 lbs. meal, 33 bushels rye, 3 bushels barley, 20 bushels turnips, 30 gallons molasses, 18 gallons vinegar, 2½ bbls. salt, 10 lbs. pepper, 16 lbs. saleratus, 15½ bushels beans, 1½ bbls. pork, 200 lbs. lard, 85 pork barrels, and a number of boxes and old barrels.

IN THE WASH ROOM.—2 cauldron stoves and pipe, 1 clothes box, 4 pails, 1 water cask, 6 soap and pounding bbls., and 1 small stove.

IN FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—2 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 4 chairs, 2 stools, and 6 beds and bedding for each.

IN BARBER'S SHOP.—1 stove and pipe, 1 barber's case, 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 shaving can, and 1 full set of barber's tools.

IN TAILOR'S SHOP.—1 stove and pipe, 1 tailor's board, 4 sets of tailor's tools, and 181 yards of stripe cloth.

IN CARPENTER AND JOINER'S SHOP.—1 stove and pipe, 1 grindstone, 4 work benches, 3 bench screws, 1 set of coopers' tools, 1 set of carpenter and joiners' tools, 1 tool chest, and 1 small desk.

IN PRISON YARD—1 hand cart, 4 wheel barrows, 4 shovels, 3 iron bars, 4 buck saws, 3 bucks, 1 pick, 2 hoes, 2 axes, 1 set of stone cutters' tools, 3 pairs of handcuffs, 10 pairs of shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 sets of tackle blocks and ropes, 1 gin and fixtures, 1 iron rake, 4 cauldron kettles, 1 hand screw for raising buildings, 200 feet of dressed stone, 150,000 brick, and about 2000 lbs. of scrap iron.

IN GUARD AND GATE HOUSE—5 stoves, and pipes for each, 5 chairs and 5 tin cups.

IN PRISON BARN AND YARD—1 horse, 1 cow, 1 buggy and harness, 1 cart and harness, 1 cutter, 1 hay fork, and 3 ladders.

IN SWINE PEN—40 head of swine.

Physician's Report.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, {
December 1, 1854;

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—It becomes my duty to make the annual report of the sanitary condition of the Prison, for the year just ended.

The transactions of the hospital department will be found embodied in the annexed table, which contains all the facts required to be set forth.

The year just ended, although we have passed the ordeal of the cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery in an epidemic form, which have scattered death over many parts of our State, has been one of unexampled freedom from serious disease and death. Sporadic cases of diarrhoea and dysentery will always be more or less frequent in an institution like this, owing to the depraved constitutions which are found here, and to the coarse diet adopted. In the months of July and August, they assumed an epidemic form, during which time more than two-thirds of the convicts were attacked with one or the other form of this disease, but from the attention given to the first development of the symptoms, they were promptly arrested, and no deaths have resulted from these diseases; for which happy result, I have to record the active co-operation of all the officers of the Prison. During the prevalence of the excessive hot weather of the past summer, and the attendant drouth, much suffering was caused from the want of proper ventilation in the cells, and it is to be hoped that in all future additions to the number of cells, or in the solitary confinement prison, this matter will be properly cared for.

There have been three deaths in the Institution the past year. The first occurred in May, of "Phthisis Pulmonalis," in a young man of twenty—the disease was hereditary. The next in July, of "continued fever," age about fifty. This case had been for a long time in close confinement, in consequence of violent insanity. The third in August of "Typhoid Fever," age about 30.

There have occurred during the past year, two cases of mental derangement among the convicts, which have readily yielded to treatment; besides which, there are at present three cases of permanent insanity for want of suitable arrangements for their appropriate treatment, nothing has been done for their restoration, and they should be transferred to a suitable Asylum, as soon as one is provided.

The greater number of convicts, with the consequent increase of hospital patients, calls for a like increase of hospital facilities. The sick, for the most part, have been kept in the cells or in the hall; necessity will soon demand their separation, and for this purpose, a safe and appropriate room is required. Another matter which will demand your consideration, is the proper disposition of the infirm convicts; made so by age or disease. There are thirteen such now in prison. Seven were of this class at the beginning of the year, three have become so, four have been admitted during the year, and one has died. In the returns for work during the year, this number shows as an entire loss to the State, although some of them have been able to do light work some portions of the time, such as the manufacture of buckets and quilts for the cells. They cannot be kept in close confinement in the cells, they do not require hospital treatment, nor should they have the liberty of the hall or yard. As the number increases, it becomes a question of moment, what shall be done with them, that they suffer no injury, and the State be benefited. The present contractors do not want them, nor are they able to be put on the contracts; but if some light work could be furnished under proper restrictions, they would cease to be a tax on the resources of the Prison, and at the same time have an opportunity to recover health and strength.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging my indebtedness to the Agent and his deputy, and the officers of the Prison, for the kind manner in which they have aided me in the promotion of the health and bodily comfort of the convicts.

JOHN L. MITCHELL, M. D.

Table showing the transactions in the Hospital Department.

	December..	January..	February..	March..	April..	May..	June..	July..	August..	September..	October..	November..
Whole number in Prison,	221	213	215	214	221	217	224	224	222	230	260	250
“ “ prescribed for,	25	50	51	85	65	62	71	115	130	92	51	46
“ “ of prescriptions,	40	114	95	220	131	158	140	309	519	275	93	67
DISEASES.												
Bronchitis,	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the lungs,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh,	1	4	6	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	3	8
Phthisis pulmonalis, .....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Dynanthe tonsillaris, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pleurisy, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Dysentery, .....	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	9	20	3	3	2
Diarrhoea,	2	4	..	1	4	5	5	41	54	33	4	3
Cholera, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Cholera morbus, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Constipation,	4	..	1	2	4	2	..	3	1	3	..	3
Typhoid fever,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..
Continued fever, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Remittent fever,	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Intermittent fever, .....	..	5	5	6	4	4	1	2	8	11	5	5
Hemorrhoids,	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	5	..	..	..
Hernia, .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Syphilis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	3
Gonorrhoea, .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Gleet, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scrofula, .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Anasarco, .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ascites, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Eczema, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas, .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrenous erysipelas, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rheumatism, .....	..	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	..	5
Paralysis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Epilepsy,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Congunctivitis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	2
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of cornea, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fever sore, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Carbuncle, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1
Dysuria, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Incontinence of urine, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diabetes, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mental derangement, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Schirrous of stomach, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 10.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

REPORT of the Trustees of the Michigan Asylums.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The Trustees of the Michigan Asylums submit the following report:

Their first duty was to ascertain what were the views of the Legislature in the acts and appropriations relating to the proposed Asylums for the Insane, and for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; what the condition of the fund applicable to the purposes in view, and what the action taken by the first Board of Trustees.

It appeared that two money appropriations had been made by the Legislature, out of the general fund, viz: April 2, 1850, one of five thousand dollars, to be used in the construction of the Asylums and for other necessary expenses, and February 15, 1853, one of twenty three thousand dollars; of which latter appropriation, according to the terms of the act, twenty thousand dollars "may be used from time to time, as shall become necessary in the construction of buildings for the Asylum for the Insane, and three thousand dollars for the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and for other necessary expenses attending the same." These sums were made payable on warrants to be drawn by the Clerk and approved by the President of the Board, and countersigned by the Auditor General.

By section 3 of the last named act, it was made the duty of the Board to adopt plans for the building of said Asylums, and to advertise for proposals for the building of such parts thereof and furnishing the same, as can conveniently be built and finished under the appropriations made, and within the sums donated, and to make contracts with such bidders as in the opinion of the Board shall make proposals best conducive to the interests of the State. These contracts they are required to deposit with the Auditor-General, and to file with him accounts and vouchers for the money drawn from the Asylum fund.

It also appeared that donations had been made by the citizens of Kalamazoo, in addition to ten acres of land, amounting to the sum of one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars; and by the citizens of Flint, in addition to the ten acres of land donated by T. B. W. Stockton, Esq., and ten acres donated by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, of three thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, most of which sums were payable in labor and materials for building.

The Board fully concurred in the judicious course pursued by the first Board of Trustees, in the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land near Kalamazoo, to be used as the site and for the purposes of the Hospital for the Insane, in lieu of the the ten acres originally donated, and in accordance with the provisions of the act, the latter tract was offered for sale, and a sale effected for the sum of one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, being a full equivalent for the sum paid for the one hundred and sixty acres, the title to which was secured and recorded.

The late Board also presented to the Legislature plans of two of the most approved Institutions for the Insane in the United States, but without any specific recommendation. The several plans of Institutions for this purpose, and also for Deaf Mutes, and for the Blind, differ so widely, and are in general so deficient in many improvements, deemed by the enlightened experience of the present age important to be introduced into new institutions, that the Board experienced great difficulty in arriving at such conclusions in regard to the plans to be adopted, as the best interests of the State and of humanity seemed to require at their hands. It became necessary that one or more of their members should visit some of the Eastern Asylums, with a view of obtaining the

best information and collecting the necessary data which should govern the Board in proceeding to construct Asylums in this State. Accordingly, Mr. Kellogg, who had been appointed by the Board to superintend the erections for the Insane at Kalamazoo, was deputed to visit some of the best Eastern Institutions, with such aid from Mr. Hubbard as he should deem important; and Mr. Walker was deputed to visit the Institutions at New York and Connecticut, for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. No pains have been spared which in the opinion of the Board could assist them in obtaining the very best data on these difficult subjects, the results of which will now be laid before you.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The experiment of bringing together in the same Institution, the deaf mutes and the blind, has been fairly tried in Europe, as well as in several instances in this country. It is believed to be the almost unanimous testimony of those who have had the opportunity of testing the question, that no advantage results, except what may accrue from the economy of having one Superintendent and one building, where the number is small. On the other hand, it is the nearly universal testimony that these unfortunate classes derive little, if any benefit, from the association, that they are averse to each others society, and that it is a bar to their improvement. We believe it to be the most enlightened policy to entirely separate them, in distinct Institutions, governed by separate heads. Such, we have no doubt, will be the eventual policy of this State. This separation may not be required for some years, and your Trustees had no choice on this subject, the law of the State requiring the two classes to be conjoined.

It became necessary, therefore, to obtain the services of a Superintendent, who had experience in the instruction of both classes, and such we are happy to state, has been found, in the person of B. M. Fay, A. M., a gentleman who was for several years teacher in the Institution for the deaf and dumb of New York, under Dr. Peet, and more recently in the State Institution for the blind in Indiana.

In making an appointment thus early, of a Principal of the Institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, of this State, the Trustees were governed by the consideration, that the best interest of the State, as well as the spirit of the law, under which the Institution is created,

demanding as prompt action as could be taken, to afford the means of instruction to that unfortunate portion of our population—already to be counted by hundreds—who are shut out by the act of Providence from the enjoyment of the ordinary means of education, which our State affords to all her hearing and seeing children. It appears by the late census of the State, that, in the Counties reported, there are two hundred and six deaf and dumb, and one hundred and seventy six blind persons. From eight Counties no reports are received, and there is reason to suppose, from experience heretofore, and elsewhere, that the actual number of these unfortunates is not fully ascertained. The proportion of deaf mutes to the population in the United States, has been ascertained to be about one to every two thousand. Assuming this to be the proportion here, the number of deaf mutes in Michigan (with a population of more than a half a million,) would not be far short of two hundred and sixty. The number reported by the census of 1850, was one hundred and ninety-four, and of blind, one hundred and twenty-five. It will therefore be safe to presume that we have of the former class, at least two hundred and fifty, and of the latter one hundred and ninety.

The Institution contemplated by the organic law, is not, like that of the Insane, a *curative* establishment, but a *school for instruction*, in such branches of mental culture, and such kinds of trades and business as may fit the recipients to maintain themselves, where they shall have passed from the care of the State. The object sought does not require a large preliminary expenditure in building, and it was deemed important not to delay the care which the State had determined to bestow, until a large and costly edifice could be erected.

In view of these facts, and aware also of the delay which attends the opening of an institution of the kind, and the reluctance of many persons to the removal of their unfortunate children from the parental roof, the Trustees deemed it advisable to open a school as soon as possible, in a suitable building hired for the purpose. It was also anticipated that in this way a large number of pupils would be ready when the Asylum building should be completed. It has been found furthermore, by experience in other States, that much difficulty and delay occur in making known, in the proper quarters, the provision which the State has made for this portion of her population.

In accordance with these views, notices were published in the several county papers, and a circular was issued and forwarded to each postmaster and supervisor throughout the State, giving notice, that the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind would be opened for the admission of pupils on the first of February last. A convenient private edifice was hired, in the village of Flint; Mr. Fay arrived in January, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and commenced his services as Principal, Mrs. Fay acting as Matron.

Mr. Fay's Report, appended hereto, will exhibit the success thus far met with, and contains some important suggestions which are worthy of consideration. Nineteen Deaf Mutes and four Blind, have received the care of the State, and the number is likely to increase rapidly. In the appendix will also be found a Statement of the Expenses of the Institution, both for Educational and Building purposes. The total amount of the former, including salaries of Principal and Matron to January, 1855, Rent of Buildings, Furniture, Books and Slates, and everything necessary for School and Boarding establishments, is two thousand four hundred and five dollars and eighty-one cents; from which is to be deducted one hundred and twenty dollars received for tuition.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

A section of the Act passed by the Legislature, April 3, 1848, provides that "the Trustees shall be the judges of the ability of the candidate for admission to defray his or her expenses, and shall require the parent or guardian, in all cases, to pay the necessary expenses, where they possess the ability; otherwise, the same to be defrayed out of the Asylum Funds."

In accordance with the above Statute, the Trustees require those who expect to be supported out of the Funds, to present a certificate of their inability from the supervisor of the township in which they respectively reside. Such applicants are required to furnish their own clothing, and defray their traveling expenses.

Paying pupils are required to pay the sum of sixty dollars per annum, semi-annually in advance, and give security for punctual payment.

Candidates are required to be under thirty years of age, of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture, free from infectious disease, and of good moral character.

The amount thus required to be paid by the paying pupils is somewhat less than the cost of board and tuition. This was thought advisable, since the price is equally low in other State institutions, and it was deemed to be the duty of the State not to suffer any of this class of her citizens to go elsewhere for the instruction which they might receive within our own borders. It is strongly recommended by the principals of most of the State institutions, a recommendation which is warmly concurred in by Mr. Fay, that admission be made free to all. This is not left to the determination of the trustees. It will be seen that out of the twenty-three pupils in our State Institution, only four are paying pupils, and the amount required for those being very small, (one hundred and twenty dollars being thus far received,) it may be wise to consider how far a just State pride, in opening the door freely to all, without discrimination, will prove a fair set off against the little advantage to the funds which may be expected under the present regulation.

ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

In deciding upon the plan for the erections contemplated by the act of 1853, much difficulty occurred owing to the proposed union of the deaf mutes and the blind in one Institution. Each of these classes of unfortunates requires entirely different provisions for their treatment and education. The plan adopted by the New York Institution for the deaf and dumb, now in progress of erection, seemed to offer the best basis for such an institution as our State required, and a plan similar to this in general structure, has been adopted, but modified and reduced in detail. Its advantages are, that it may be adapted temporarily at least, to both objects, and being in nearly detached portions, one portion may be completed and occupied while the remainder is in progress. This building when finished, is expected to accommodate from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pupils. Plans of this edifice are submitted with the report. It consists of partially detached structures, intended for the various purposes of school rooms exercise and work rooms, dining rooms, dormitories, and the rooms of the Principal, officers of the Institution, and kitchen and domestic offices. It covers a ground of two hundred feet in width, by two hundred and forty in depth, including several open areas, and is fifty-six feet height. The entire cost is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The rear or school wing of the edifice only, has been commenced, and this it is designed to appropriate, during the temporary necessity, until the other parts of the whole structure are completed, by using the basement for culinary and domestic purposes; the first floor for the residence of the Principal and his family and assistants, for library, receiving rooms, &c. The second floor for school rooms, and the third floor for a lecture room, chapel and sleeping rooms for the pupils. But little alteration of this building will be required to adapt it to the ultimate purpose designed, when the whole shall have been completed.

The erection of this building was commenced in June last, and has progressed as far as the appropriation would warrant. The average height of the walls as they now stand, is about twenty-four feet. The height, when completed, will be fifty-four feet, to the eaves. The amount expended in buildings, and for materials on hand, so far as the bills are closed, is six thousand five hundred and forty dollars. The details of this expenditure are exhibited in the appendix. The estimated amount required to complete this wing for present occupation, is about eighteen thousand dollars.

It is important that this building should be ready for occupation by November next, as the premises now occupied are rented until the twenty-third of that month only, and are inadequate to our purpose.

PURCHASE OF SITE.

For the site and use of the Asylum for the Deaf Mutes, and the Blind, T. B. W. Stockton, Esq., of Flint, had donated ten acres, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit, ten acres more, making twenty acres of land, pleasantly situated, adjoining the village. The tract was found, however, to be divided by the line of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan or Northern Rail Road, which, there is a reasonable prospect, will soon be constructed. The present Board deemed it advisable that the land belonging to the Institution should not be divided by a Rail Road. It was also found to be absolutely necessary, to obtain the advantage of an ample supply of pure water, and the tract owned by the State, though extending to the bank of a fine living stream, did not include any part of it. They accordingly entered into a negotiation with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which resulted in the exchange or sale to the Bank of nine, and thirty-nine one hundredth acres, lying on

the north side of the Rail Road line, for an equal number of acres lying on the south side, and adjoining land already owned by the State as Asylum land, on the west; and in addition purchased of said bank *thirteen and forty-five hundredth* acres, at the rate of fifty dollars per acre. The new land, thus acquired, includes a portion of Schwarz's Creek, where there is sufficient fall to constitute a water power, conveniently situated, and ample for the purposes of the Institution, and it affords a location for the immediate site of the buildings, much better adapted than any on the land previously donated. The present site is covered with a fine grove of the original forest, enough of which should be suffered to remain to add shelter and beauty to the situation, and afford desirable walks and drives, through grounds ornamented by nature, more highly, usefully and cheaply, than could be accomplished by art. The ground now belonging to the Institution embraces thirty-three and forty-five hundredth acres, which is not more than is required; of which about eleven acres are in a cleared condition, ready to be used for the farming and garden purposes of the Institution.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Of existing Institutions for the Insane in the United States, that established at Trenton, New Jersey, a plan of which was submitted by the late Board, is probably the best adapted, in its general features, to the wants of this State; but the present Board came to the conclusion that none of the existing Institutions combine all the improvements which are important to be adopted. It further seemed to them advisable to secure the early appointment of the Medical Superintendent, in order that the building might be erected so far under his supervision as to secure his approbation when completed. The frequent and expensive repairs of Institutions, erected without such supervision, led them to look upon this as a matter of the greatest economy. Many of the Asylums of the United States were erected according to plans furnished by architects only, or by Trustees without practical medical experience, and when supposed to be finished, have been found so ill arranged and defective as to call for very large additional expenditures, before the building could be used.

Acting upon these suggestions, the Board, in January last, tendered the post of Medical Superintendent of the Michigan Hospital for the

Insane, to Dr. John P. Gray, acting Superintendent of the New York State Asylum, at Utica. The appointment was accepted by Dr. Gray, conditionally; the condition being that a satisfactory salary should be fixed, and commence from the time he should enter upon the duties proper, of Medical Superintendent and Principal—after completion of the necessary buildings for reception of patients. Dr. Gray agreed, meanwhile, to devote so much of his time and attention to the buildings and fixtures as should be important, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, for his services and expenses. All the plans have been submitted to Dr. Gray, with whom an active correspondence has been had, and he has several times visited the State in furtherance of the interests in view. The plans which under his valuable suggestions were adopted, have been put into the hands of A. Jordon, Esq., Architect at Detroit, for the proper architectural details, and will be presented to the Legislature for inspection and approval, together with drawings of the elevation. It is confidently believed that no Institution of the kind, in any country, better combines all the necessary accommodations and conveniences, with economy of construction, which the service and skill of modern times has suggested.

PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS.

In order that the plans which we submit may be better appreciated, the Board deem it appropriate to refer to a series of propositions relative to the construction and arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane, which were unanimously adopted by the "The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," at a meeting held in Philadelphia, May 1851, and which are appended to this report.

The principles laid down in those "propositions" are fully carried out in the plans adopted, with the addition, it is believed, of some important improvements. No pains have been spared, either by the Board or by Dr. Gray, in arriving at the most just conclusions; and although this has occasioned some delay and expense, it is believed no course could have been so judicious.

The building consists of a centre and six wings. It has a front of seven hundred feet, and with the two end wings, which are at right angles to the others, has an entire length of about one thousand feet; the whole being designed to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients,

which number may be increased to two hundred and sixty-eight. It is to be of brick, with basement of stone, and the whole may be stuccoed in imitation of stone work. The centre building is of three stories, and is designed for the offices only. First floor contains reception parlors, libraries, apothecary's room, offices, &c. Second floor (to which there is a private entrance,) residence of Superintendent; third floor, apartments for officers. The basement contains store rooms and kitchen for officers. An air flue passes through the centre under the basement.

The wings are of two stories, each fifteen feet in height. They are designed to accommodate eight classes of each sex. The basements are used for air-ducts only; all service rooms are in the cross wings, which are three stories in height. Each of these wings, except the two end ones, are parallel to the others, but set back a sufficient distance to command windows at each end, which serve to light the corridors, or halls; instead of a window at one end only, as is the case with Asylums generally. As, for the sake of greater economy, the corridors have rooms on each side, this additional large window helps greatly to remove the objectionable feature of a long, gloomy hall. In addition to this, a new feature is added, by forming a large recess, or bay, midway in the hall, well lighted, and which will serve as a sitting room for the patients.

A building, to serve as a Chapel on the first floor, with kitchen offices below, is arranged immediately in the rear of the centre building.— This feature (which is also new,) is considered an important improvement, since it dispenses with servants' rooms in the main edifice, and the Chapel, instead of being (as is usual,) in an upper story, is brought to the level of the first floor, being connected by a corridor with the main edifice. The patients are thus enabled to enter the Chapel without having to pass through other wards than their own. It also allows the Chapel room to be of any desired height. Connected with the Chapel is a clock and bell tower, for properly regulating the work-hours of those connected with the establishment.

Two infirmaries are also contemplated, in detached buildings, but connected by covered corridors with the male and female wards. This feature enables the sick to be removed and properly cared for, without the wards, where the physicians can visit them frequently, and in the night, if necessary, without disturbing the house; where the very ill

may be visited, and, if advisable, nursed by friends; where the dying can be administered to, and the dead removed without unnecessary observation; and where isolation can be effected in contagious or infectious diseases.

Another feature of great importance is the arrangement of the wing connections, by brick walls with iron doors, in such a manner as completely to shut off communication between the wards in case of fire. The stories are divided by brick arches thrown from iron girders, laid with sleepers above, to receive the floor, and the ceilings plastered below in the usual manner, thus isolating each story, and rendering the building completely fire proof.

The style adopted for the architectural details is Italian. It is plain but unique in character, and sufficiently relieved by agreeable detail to please the eye and excite cheerful sentiments. The prison-like aspect so often given to public buildings of this nature, is particularly objectionable in the case of the insane, whose imaginations are easily excited by the objects surrounding them, and daily presented to their view.

CHARACTER OF SITE.

The site selected for the buildings is near the north end of the Asylum tract, and about one mile removed from the village. In order better to accommodate the buildings to the nature of the ground, it was found advisable to purchase a small piece of land adjoining the tract, consisting of seven and seventy-six hundredths acres, which was done at a cost of five hundred and twenty-five dollars: making the whole number of acres now appropriated to the Asylum purposes, one hundred and sixty-seven and seventy-six hundredths acres. Most of this land is finely timbered with the original growth of oak, hickory and other trees, which fortunately had been allowed to stand; thus permitting the very great advantage of preserving such as may be necessary for the most convenient laying out and adornment of the grounds. It is designed to preserve about fifty acres in groves and woodland immediately about the buildings, to be tastefully laid out in walks and drives, and its natural beauties enhanced by art. The ground in rear of the buildings is of broken character, and falls, by a series of ravines, clothed with timber, about eighty feet to the valley below, through which flows a small but rapid stream of pure water. This stream is capable of supplying the

requisite large amount of water for the use of the Asylum, while the elevation gives every facility for drainage.

The situation is sufficiently elevated above the village of Kalamazoo, to bring the buildings in view from that place, and also from the Michigan Central Rail Road which crosses a corner of the tract. The view obtained from the windows of the Asylum will be very pleasing, embracing a fine and well settled country, traversed by the Kalamazoo river and its tributaries. Probably few situations in the United States, which have been selected for similar purposes, equal this in natural beauty and advantages.

WARMING AND VENTILATION.

Arrangements have been made with Joseph Nason, Esq., of New York, to furnish and put up steam engine, boilers, pipes and other apparatus, for a system of forced ventilation. This subject has received the careful attention of the Board, and they have become satisfied that no other method is so capable of performing the necessary part of warming and ventilating so large an establishment.

It is now generally conceded, that the old methods of heating by furnaces are exceedingly defective and incompetent, while they afford far too little means of keeping the rooms constantly supplied with pure air.

Warming and ventilating should go on together. Means should be provided for expelling the foul air, to the same extent as the fresh air is admitted. Without this, no system of warming is either economical or perfect. Examination and inquiry have confirmed the fact, that the ordinary system of making the ventilation depend upon the spontaneous action of warm air currents, has failed to give satisfactory results in all sanitary institutions. In the plan proposed, this double object is effected, by means of a fan or blower, worked by steam, by which fresh air is blown into the air ducts, passing in its way over iron plates or pipes heated by steam, and thence distributed over the whole building, by ample flues; while the contaminated air of the rooms is carried off by means of large ventilating flues, passing up into the attic, and terminating at a common point in the cupolas. This apparatus will be capable of discharging into the ducts leading to the building, sixty thousand cubic feet of air per minute. It will operate to force in either warm air or cold; preserving at all seasons, from the coldest to the most

warm and stagnant weather, throughout the buildings, a supply of perfectly pure air, at the desired temperature, more than equal to the consumption of every individual.

In this arrangement, the boilers are placed in a building, separated by a distance of several hundred feet from the buildings occupied by the patients. Thus all danger from fire or explosion will be avoided, and fire will scarcely, if ever, be needed in any part of the Asylum.

The buildings have been planned with reference to the use of this apparatus, the cost of which will be about twenty-three thousand dollars.

It is proposed to light the Asylum with gas, manufactured on the premises, in a small detached building.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING.

The erection of the centre portion of the main building was commenced as early as was practicable, last spring. A favorable contract was entered into with Mr. Tobias Johnson, an experienced builder, for the mason work, and he has proceeded dilligently and faithfully with the work, until the means were exhausted.

A statement of the amount of appropriation expended, and the objects to which it has been applied, will be found in the appendix. The amount thus expended is seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars, and forty-five cents. The small balance remaining will not be more than is required to meet outstanding contracts for materials. A considerable amount of these materials is on hand, and there are contracts partially fulfilled, for bricks and other materials, to be delivered during the winter. About eight hundred dollars is also due contractors, for per centage, retained according to the law.

The walls of the basement, and of the first and second stories of the centre building, and about four feet of the third story had been laid up, when the work was brought to a stop, early in September. It was hoped that the entire walls of the centre building could be completed and roofed in. This was found impossible, with the means at our disposal, but the work done, has been rendered secure against the winter in the best manner practicable.

COST.

The Board have not arrived at a very close estimate of the ultimate cost of the Asylum buildings and fixtures, which at this time is hardly possible; but they have reason to suppose the entire expense will fall lit-

tle, if any, short of two hundred thousand dollars. And this sum they are unanimously of opinion, is not larger than is required, to make such provision for the care of her insane, as the true interest of the State demands. As our State is new to this class of expenditure, and there are probably few of her citizens who are familiar with Institutions of the kind proposed, the Board feel called upon to state some of the reasons upon which they have based this estimate, and demand so considerable an appropriation.

It should be borne in mind that an Institution for the Insane, is not one of custody merely, but of *cure*. Insanity is a disease as curable as any other acute disease of equal severity, if taken in its early stages. Under the modern enlightened system of management, by far the larger number of cases, under such circumstances, are recoverable. The statistics of Asylums in the United States show, that of recent cases, from eighty to ninety per cent are discharged, cured, or greatly improved; of chronic cases about thirty per cent. Few of these cases probably would have been cured, had the patients been subjected to the old methods of confinement, or even the ordinary treatment of friends, and of physicians, out of a curative Asylum. When, therefore, we consider the fearful nature of this disease, and its results, if suffered to pass without the treatment necessary for restoration, and the number of cases which are of recent origin in our population, it seems the part of a wise and humane State policy, and one of the noblest of all public charities, to make the most ample provision possible for all her unfortunate insane. No facility should be left unapplied, nor expense spared which is known to be conducive to so important an end.

Of the States which compose this Union, twenty-seven have established Asylums for the Insane. These differ much in size, cost and variety of accommodations. Some of the States have found it necessary to erect several. Massachusetts has six; New York, five; Pennsylvania, four; Ohio, three. We subjoin a statement of the cost of a few of the best of these Institutions:

State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y. cost,	\$517,000,	for 450 patients.
Penn. Hospital for the Insane, Penn., "	330,000, "	230 "
McLean Asylum, Massachusetts, "	321,450, "	200 "
State Asylum, (not completed), N. J., "	225,000, "	250 "
Maryland Hospital, Maryland, "	213,600, "	130 "

Butler Hospital, Rhode Island,	cost,	106,600, for 130 patients.
Hartford Retreat, Connecticut,	"	105,000, " 200 "
Mount Hope, Maryland,	"	100,000, " 120 "
Friends Asylum, Pennsylvania,	"	88,593, " 60 "

It is now almost universally conceded that not less than two hundred and fifty patients, nor more than three hundred, is the number which can be best accommodated in one Institution. These are generally divided into eight classes, of each sex, each of which should have separate halls and suits of apartments, as they cannot, as a rule, be allowed to consort together. It is not thought advisable to have more than two stories occupied by patients. This arrangement makes necessary three or more wings on each side of the centre building, of two stories height each, besides the basement. In addition, is required a Chapel, infirmaries, kitchen offices, gas works, engines for supplying water, and boilers, engine and apparatus for a thorough system of warming and ventilation, besides a great number of smaller but costly fixtures.

From a too rigid economy, and from want of proper attention to the numerous details, or the erection under incompetent persons, expensive alterations have been found necessary, in many of the Asylums in the United States, which, in some cases, have equalled the original cost of the building. A large part of the actual cost of the building might thus have been saved, had the subject been duly considered in the outset. Many of these Asylums were completed in several parts, at different times, and on different plans; of course, at an enhanced cost, besides destroying unity of plan, and heated and ventilated afterwards, at a cost of from five thousand to fifty thousand dollars.

It appears by the returns of the late census, that there are four hundred and twenty-six insane or idiotic persons reported in this State. As such returns are known to be generally below the mark, it may be safely assumed, that there is one insane person for every one thousand of population. Some of the States have one to every six hundred; others, one to every fifteen hundred. This calculation would make the number of insane in this State to be not less than five hundred. The greater part of these are undoubtedly proper subjects of State care, and of cure, neither age nor social position interposing any bar.

It will thus be seen, that if the Asylum were now completed, it would still be inadequate to the wants of the State. How many of these un-

fortunates would be brought to the State Institution, we have no means of knowing, but that every ward would soon be filled, we have good reason to suppose. Many insane from this State are now in the care of Institutions in other States, and many more would be under such care if it were possible to obtain it. But these Institutions are everywhere full, and in some of them no amount of compensation will procure admission for a patient out of the State in which they are situated. The demand, then, is most urgent, to carry on and complete the Asylum without delay.

We esteem it to be the duty, as well as interest of the State, to make the most immediate and ample provision in its power, for all its insane, who are not in a condition to reside in private families, without distinction of nativity or social position. No insane person should be left to the care of a county house for paupers, still less of a jail, as is the case with many at present. No good results to such, from the treatment they are likely to meet with in such places, and the moral effect upon themselves, as well as those with whom they come in contact in such situations, is as bad as can well be imagined.

It may be asked, whether a portion of the buildings may not be completed and occupied by patients, while the remainder is in progress. We answer that there are important objections. What portion shall be first completed and occupied? The centre building is intended for the offices, and residence of Superintendent and assistants, and is not at all designed for the reception of crazy people. The proper care of the insane makes necessary a certain classification, according to mental condition, and the several wards are constructed with reference to this classification. Every part of the house is designed for treatment of insanity in some of its stages or phases, and no part can be dispensed with. Thus, the extreme wings are for the violent, who require to be as far as possible removed from the quiet patients, and so on. Moreover, the male and female patients must be in widely separate wards, and the building and grounds must accord with this principle of seclusion. The power of an Institution for the cure of insanity resides in a great degree in its facilities for this perfect classification, and with only a portion completed this cannot be effected. The object, therefore, of early opening the Institution cannot be realized, by completing and occupying a part only. Again, supposing a portion of the building adapted to this

immediate occupation, subsequent changes in construction, by departure from the plans, besides the increased cost, may defeat the original thought contained in the plan. Furthermore, the erection of additions must always be attended with danger; accidents occur, and suicides; the attention of officers and attendants is diverted from the channel of duty; proper discipline cannot be maintained, and upon this the comfort and success of the Institution must generally depend. In a word, to open a part of the building, the officers must commence under the most adverse and unfortunate circumstances. The result is, they are disheartened, the Institution is unsuccessful in operation, and the public confidence is not gained. Even a good workman can do but little with poor tools.

Again, to conduct an Institution, a certain amount of *material* and *personnel* is required, whether there are few or many to care for; consequently the average cost per patient would be less with a sufficiently large number, than with a portion of the house in operation. An Institution with a small number would be a heavy public charge, while one with a large number would be self-supporting; or at least, with the requisite number for good classification and cure, the best means could be afforded, at less cost, than the mere *custody* where the number is small.

A patient often has to pass through every class, before the cure is finally effected. By effecting cures—which is the object sought—not only is suffering relieved, but the public is relieved from a great burthen. Placed under favorable circumstances for recovery, a case often ceases, in a few months, to be a public charge, that otherwise would be one for life. The want of this early and judicious treatment, fills our county houses with the incurable insane. The object of Asylums is defeated by the want of the proper facilities for treatment. It is a mistaken political economy which cheapens the ingredients of moral medicine, when success depends upon the quality. It may be laid down as a principle, that there is no such thing as a just and proper curative or ameliorating treatment of the Insane, in cheaply constructed and cheaply managed institutions. The simple erection of a building would be a small matter. The erection of an Institution, which, in every part of its structure, looks to the cure of this worst of human maladies, is of

very great importance, and can neither be very cheaply nor easily accomplished.

The trustees further request the attention of the Legislature to the law which limits the compensation of the Superintendent to eight hundred dollars. This salary is far too small to secure the services of a Superintendent who is really qualified, by superior medical knowledge, and by those high acquirements and qualities which so important a position demands. He is not only the chief physician, but the chief manager of the Institution. Few possess these varied qualities, and these few can always command the highest price for their services. It is not too much to say, that the success of the Institution, in a very great degree, depends upon the Medical Superintendent—as that of a school upon its teacher. Similar Institutions elsewhere pay the Superintendent salaries of from fifteen hundred dollars to four thousand dollars per annum. We can hardly hope to secure the best talent and services short of at least, the medium price paid elsewhere, say two thousand dollars per annum. The Board recommend, in regard to all our asylums, and the employees attached to them, the most liberal policy, as the best and the cheapest. That parsimony cannot be too strongly objected to, which diminishes the pay of those to whom such important trusts are committed, to the loss of the best services, and the diminution of the influence and success of the State Institutions.

The State of Michigan, though a child in age, is not one in its resources. Build, then, Asylums for its manhood. So build them, that they may be handed down to posterity, not as pauper houses, but as Hospitals and Asylums, fitted with all that experience has devised, for the care and cure of all its unfortunate children. Let a just State pride urge us to make the very best provision for our Insane, and our Deaf, Dumb and Blind, that can be procured with the aid of modern science and experience. Such institutions, the Board believe, the State will have, if these suggestions are met in such a spirit of benevolent liberality as will enable us to complete the structures designed, according to the plans. For this purpose, the trustees unanimously ask from the State an appropriation of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, for continuing and

completing the Asylum for the Insane, and one hundred thousand dollars for buildings and other necessary expenses of the Institution for the Deaf, Mutes, and the Blind.

SHELDON McKNIGHT,
BELA HUBBARD,
ISRAEL KELLOGG,
JAMES B. WALKER,
JOHN BARBER.

December, 1854.



REPORT of the Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

To the Trustees of the Michigan Asylums:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with a request from your honorable board, the following report is respectfully submitted:

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION.

Having received from you the appointment of Principal of the Michigan Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, I resigned my office in the Indiana Institute for the Blind, on the 1st of January last, and came immediately to Michigan, to enter upon the duties to which you had called me.

A building, capable as it was supposed, of accommodating all who would ask for admission the first year, had already been rented in the village of Flint. Your Secretary at once called a meeting of the Board, and, as you are aware, advertisements and circulars were issued, giving notice to parents, guardians and friends of Deaf Mutes, and of the Blind, that the Asylum would be open for the reception of pupils, on the first of the following February.

In the meantime, we proceeded to fit up our rented building, with the furniture necessary for the occupancy of its expected inmates, and took measures for procuring books, slates, and other apparatus needed in the process of instruction.

On the sixth of February, our first pupil was admitted. Others, generally one at a time, and far between, followed, until the eighteenth of April, when we numbered twelve pupils—eleven Deaf and Dumb, and one Blind. Their names, ages and places of residence, will be found appended to this report.

It will be observed that more than two months elapsed, between the admission of the first and the twelfth pupil. This is, perhaps, a necessary evil, in commencing a new Institution, and it greatly retarded the progress of instruction. Had all been of the same mental capacity—

which was far from being the case—it would have been in vain to instruct all in the same class. Indeed, it was found before one month had elapsed, that our pupils, though few in number, must form two classes; and before the end of two months, owing to the difference in time of admission, and difference of mental capacity, there was needed a third class; but for lack of teachers, we had but two classes during the term.

There are other evils incidental to the commencement of all institutions of this kind. There are at first no buildings especially adapted to the purpose. The house we occupied is a noble mansion, and accommodated us as well as any building possibly could, which had been designed only for a family residence. But in buildings erected expressly for such an institution, we have school rooms to be used for no other purpose; a chapel for religious exercises; study rooms for the males and females respectively, where they may assemble in the evening and at other times when not in school, to acquire their lessons; a dining room, wash room, store rooms, and other rooms for culinary purposes, generally in the basement, so that the domestic department is separated from all the other departments; dormitories, to be occupied exclusively as such; rooms for the reception of visitors, for the Principal and his family, and for the use of the teachers.

But when the school room is also a sitting room and a chapel; when the dining room and kitchen must be common for the family, the teachers, the pupils, and the domestics; when nearly all the other rooms in the house are filled with as many beds as they will contain; add to this that the deaf and dumb, and the blind are in the same institution, and none will doubt that to prevent confusion and disorder, to have all in their appropriate places, and attending to their appropriate duties, is a difficult undertaking, but one which all similar institutions are obliged to encounter at the outset.

Another difficulty, which will be obviated in future, is that in the beginning of such an enterprise, there are no pupils already partially educated, at the institution, to whom the newly entered may look for encouragement and example; from whom they may readily acquire the use of conversational signs; with whom they may hold pleasant social intercourse, and derive much practical information.

Some having no definite idea of the object for which they are brought to the institution, subjected to rules and regulations entirely new to them, having been accustomed to few restraints at home, and seeing no others of like infirmity who have already made progress in learning, it is not strange if they become somewhat discouraged, and inclined to doubt whether this kind of life will result greatly to their advantage.

PROGRESS OF THE PUPILS.

But notwithstanding these obstacles and difficulties, most of our pupils have been contented and happy, and have made rapid progress in the school room. Although none of the deaf and dumb, when they first came to the Asylum, knew the name of a single object, or the meaning of a single word, and most of them could not form the letters of the alphabet, yet when the term closed on the last Wednesday of July, the first class, having been under instruction less than six months, had gone over and reviewed one hundred and forty-five lessons of Dr. Peet's "Course of Instruction, part first."

Had acquired a knowledge of several hundred words, and were able to construct sentences dictated to them by signs, embracing nouns, singular and plural, adjectives in most frequent use, verbs in the present, past, and future tenses, pronouns, prepositions, the articles, the conjunction and, the present and past participles, and a few adverbs:

Had acquired a knowledge of numbers, in figures and words from one to one hundred:

They had gone over and reviewed seven sections of Dr. Peet's "Scripture Lessons":

They wrote a neat and legible hand, with crayons on the slate, and were somewhat accustomed to the use of the pen.

The second class was composed of those who entered, with the exception of one pupil, later than the others; some of them two weeks, some four, and one two months later. Not commencing together, they were of very unequal attainments, during the whole term; those entering latest having made but small progress. Some of them were too young to accomplish much at first, and some were of inferior mental capacity.

Their average time of instruction was about four months, at the close of the term some of them had gone over and reviewed seventy lessons of Dr. Peet's "Course of Instruction, part first," and were able to con

struct sentences, dictated to them by signs, embracing nouns, singular and plural, adjectives in most frequent use, verbs in the present tense, and a few adverbs:

Had acquired a knowledge of numbers, in figures and words from one to twenty:

Had gone over and reviewed the first section of Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons.

They wrote legibly with crayons on the slate, and some of them could write with a pen.

The first class was taught by the Principal, the second by the Matron.

The blind pupil soon learned to distinguish the letters of the Alphabet, by the sense of touch, and proceeded to read words and sentences. At the close of the term, having been under instruction five months, she had read through and reviewed, "Blind Man's First Book;" "Child's Manual;" The Life of Philip Melancthon;" "The Harvy Boys;" and the "Book of Psalms." These books are printed in raised letters for the use of the blind.

She was also taught History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Spelling, and attended every day to Miscellaneous reading. She was instructed by the Matron, for the most part out of regular school hours.

GENERAL ROUTINE.

Our daily routine is as follows: Rise at six; breakfast at seven; commence school at nine; dine at half past twelve; in school again at half past one, and out at four; supper at six; at half past six commence evening studies; the younger pupils to their beds at half past eight, and all at half past nine.

The time out of School in the morning and afternoon, the boys spend in playing ball, pitching quoits, and other similar games; or in doing such chores as are appointed them about the establishment. On Saturday afternoon, there being no school, the older boys are permitted to seek recreation and amusement, away from the grounds of the Asylum.

The older girls devote the morning to such house work as the Matron may assign them; after school they are engaged in sewing, embroidering, etc., and in walking; the little girls at their childish sports.

It is exceedingly desirable that both the mutes and blind, should have constant employment. All their waking hours should be filled up with study, work or play. The moment they have nothing to do, they are sure to be discontented or engaged in some mischief. Nor is this trait peculiar to these unfortunate classes, but applies more or less to all children and young persons, and to older ones also. But while we have no mechanical trades established, it is quite difficult to keep our pupils employed. When our Asylum buildings shall be erected, it is hoped that we shall have work shops, in which the pupils may spend most of their time out of school, in acquiring some useful trade or handicraft, and thus, not only be preserved from the misery of idleness while at the Institution, but be able in part and some of them entirely, to support themselves after they shall have finished their education. In similar institutions in other States, the deaf and dumb are employed in cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, printing and book-binding.

The blind manufacture baskets, brooms, brushes, chair-bottoms, etc.

We have no facilities at present for these manual occupations, nor would it be wise to establish them on our rented premises.

Our school for the mutes is opened each morning with religious exercises, consisting of an exposition of a passage of scripture accompanied by prayer, in the language of signs.

The blind pupils attend daily worship with the family of the Principal.

Twice on the Sabbath, when in health, and the weather will admit of it, the blind pupils attend church in the village.

For the deaf and dumb, religious services, conducted in the sign language, are held at the Asylum on Sabbath morning. In the afternoon they attend church in the village, and though no sound of prayer or praise, or sacred truth can reach them, yet they may be favorably impressed with the sacredness of the place, and the view of a worshipping assembly; and the habit thus formed may be of service to them in after life, securing them from a vicious mode of spending the Sabbath, entitling them to the respect of the community and self respect.

The Principal and Matron reside in the Institution. This is essential, "not only to teach, but to regulate and govern its whole internal

machinery, and to see that attention is paid to the wants of all its inmates. Without such persons constantly in the midst of the pupils, who are able to converse with them freely by signs, to solve their difficulties, to restrain their waywardness, to remove their discouragements, to regulate their habits, to maintain propriety of conduct among them at all times and in all places, "confusion run mad," would soon be the result. Uneducated mutes, although they be nearly grown up, are generally in their thoughts and feelings much like children of a few years of age, and need almost as much attention and as much restraint."

THE PRESENT SESSION.

Our present session commenced on the first Wednesday of October. It is supposed that two of the pupils of the first term will not return. One, a young man twenty-six years of age, left the Asylum last spring, assigning as a reason, that his services were needed at home. Another, twenty-two years of age, who had always been accustomed to an active, out door life, thought the confinement of the school room, injurious to his health, and became somewhat discouraged. These two have not, and probably will not return.

Eighteen new applications for admission the present term have been received. Of these, three were rejected because under eight years of age. Of the remaining fifteen, only nine have yet arrived at the Asylum. If the others come, our rented buildings will be crowded to their utmost extent. Hence the absolute necessity of having our new edifice completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of our new session, on the first Wednesday of October, next. From the number who have already applied for admission, and others heard from, who intend to apply next year, we may rationally conclude that we shall then have a large accession of numbers. They cannot be contained in our present buildings, nor in any other that can be rented in this town.

Benajah Nordyke, who, at your meeting in last July, was appointed assistant teacher, accepted the appointment, and has entered upon his duties in the Asylum. He is himself a mute; has been under instructions about seven years in the Indiana Institution for the deaf and dumb, and is well recommended by the Superintendent of that Institution. He is a young man of a very amiable disposition, of virtuous habits, and I trust will make a successful teacher. He resides in the Asylum.

The class taught by the Principal during the first term, he still continues to teach. The new pupils have thus far been classed with those taught by the Matron during the first term, and are under the instruction of Mr. Nordyke. The Matron now teaches the Blind pupils during regular school hours.

AGE OF ADMISSION.

Your Board have adopted a regulation limiting the age of candidates for admission, to eight years. This is perhaps a wise regulation as applicable to the Blind; but it is respectfully suggested whether it would not be far better for the Deaf and Dumb to wait until they are ten, or even twelve years of age, before they are admitted to the Asylum.

You have not yet decided how long shall be their course of instruction. In other States they are allowed to remain six, and in some, seven years. Could they, as do their more fortunate hearing and speaking brothers and sisters, attend school sixteen or eighteen years, it would be well for them to commence even younger than the age of eight. But as they can remain only six or seven years, it is highly important that these should be the best years of their life, for receiving an education. It is believed that most of those who have had experience in teaching Deaf Mutes, will concur in the opinion, that the period from twelve to eighteen or nineteen, as a general rule, is that in which they derive the greatest advantages of instruction. They certainly have not, at the age of eight, either physical or mental maturity to make the most of their advantages. Says Mr. Turner, of Hartford—"the Legislature of Massachusetts directed that all its beneficiaries should be at least twelve years of age. This regulation continued for some years, until through the influence of some peculiar circumstances, it was changed to eight years—a change which time has shown to be prejudicial both to the interests of the Institution, and to the pupils themselves." It is hoped you will deem this subject worthy your attention, previous to the opening of another session.

DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND, IN THE SAME INSTITUTION.

The policy of uniting Deaf Mutes and the Blind in the same Institution, is questioned by some, and approved by others. There is but little similarity between the Mutes and the Blind, unless it be, that they are equally unfortunate, and equally entitled to State patronage. The modes of instruction for each class respectively, are totally unlike; they

cannot occupy the same school room, nor attend the same religious exercises; they cannot hold communication with each other, except to a very limited extent; they ought not to play together, nor eat at the same table. They must, however, when united in the same Institution, occupy the same buildings, and the grounds about the establishment be common to both. The inevitable result is, that they are always in one another's way. Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana, have established Institutions on this plan.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, have separate institutions for each class; and the Superintendents, Professors and Teachers, connected with these latter, are known, many of them, to have expressed strong disapprobation of the plan of union. Says one of them, "such a union is a most unnatural connection. There can be no communion between the two classes of persons. The deaf cannot hear what the blind say, nor the blind see the signs which the deaf and dumb make. It would be much more reasonable to place either of these classes in schools for speaking and seeing persons. This union of schools, which was commenced in Europe, both Principals and Teachers, now, after seeing the practical working of the plan, with one voice unite in condemning as injurious, unwise and impolitic."

But the Legislature of Michigan has directed that the two classes be educated together, and to this we must conform, until they shall direct otherwise.

FREE ADMISSION.

I desire to call the attention of your Board, to a resolution passed by "the Third Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held at Columbus, Ohio," a little more than a year ago. It is as follows:

Resolved, That it is desirable that the education of all Deaf Mutes should be without charge, no distinction of pay and State pupils being made.

To which was offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Trustees of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, in the United States, be respectfully requested to urge upon the several Legislatures, the adoption of legal provisions to secure this end.

The resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

When it is considered that this Convention was composed of forty instructors, representing institutions in widely remote parts of the country; that most of them have had long experience in the work; that among them were Peet, of the New York institution, and Turner, of the American Asylum, who have been devoted to the cause for more than a quarter of a century, it must be conceded that their opinions should have some weight.

As the law now exists in this State, parents of pecuniary inability, are required to present a certificate of their poverty, before their children can enjoy the benefits of the Asylum. This law in its practical operation will exclude many of the unfortunate mutes and the blind from the advantages of an education. Some parents who are really in indigent circumstances are too sensitive and have too much self-respect to swear that they are paupers; and rather than do it, will consign their children to hopeless ignorance and degradation. Another, who if the truth were known, is able to bear the expense, feels no delicacy at all on the subject, and obtains the required certificate. His neighbor, not more wealthy, but more conscientious, seeing what has been done, is irritated, and will not bring his child to the Asylum, though able to furnish the means for an education. Others regard it as being taxed twice over; taxed to support a State institution, and then required to pay for the benefit received from it. For these and other reasons, the income to the Asylum from this source, will always be small, while many unfortunate children will be abandoned to ignorance and wretchedness.

To all seeing and speaking children in the State are offered the blessings of an education at the expense of the public; the common school is alike free to all; the rich as well as the poor. Why should not the mute and the blind enjoy the same privilege? If an exception be made against either, should it not be against the former rather than the latter? The parents of these children are suffering a calamity, for which the State, after it has done all, can bring no adequate remedy—a calamity which none of us would voluntarily take upon ourselves, for all the wealth of Michigan—but let not the State refuse to bear a *part* of the heavy burden; let it proclaim to all thus afflicted, that their children shall have an education, and that it shall be as free as the air they breathe.

NUMBER OF MUTES, AND OF BLIND IN THE STATE.

The number of deaf mutes, and of the blind in this State, it is impossible accurately to determine, as the statistics of the last census have not yet been published, or if published, have not been received. By the returns of the census of 1850, according to the tables prepared at Washington, there were one hundred and ninety-four deaf and dumb, and one hundred and twenty-five blind. But it seems that these returns, in reference to the deaf and dumb especially, are not entirely reliable. In the counties of Genesee, St. Clair, Ottawa and Van Buren, no deaf mutes were returned. But it will be seen by the catalogue annexed to this report, that we now have in the Asylum, deaf mutes from each of these counties, and the young man from Ottawa, has two deaf and dumb sisters at home; all these are known to have been residing in their respective counties in 1850. How many more there are in these counties we know not. In several other counties, the column for deaf mutes is left blank; but we are not to infer that there are no deaf mutes in those counties. It has been abundantly shown by Dr. Peet in his last annual report, and by others who have investigated the subject, that little reliance is to be had in census returns for deaf mutes and the blind. He ascribes these errors, in part, to the haste and negligence of the officers taking the census; in part to deceptive information; "parents refuse to believe that their children are deaf and dumb, till the conviction is forced upon them, which is often not till the latter part of the first period of five years, and even then they are often unwilling to have them returned as such, till they approach the age when the impossibility of having them taught in ordinary schools, and the necessity of sending them to the Institution, overcomes, in some measure, this repugnance."

The proportion of deaf mutes to the whole population, is found to be about the same throughout the United States; it has been ascertained that, on an average, there is one deaf and dumb person for every two thousand of the population.

The population of Michigan in 1851, was about four hundred thousand; so that notwithstanding the omissions in certain counties, about the proportional number of deaf mutes were returned.

It is not known what the population of the State is at present, but from such data as we have, it may reasonably be assumed, that two

hundred and fifty is about the number of deaf mutes now in this State.

About one-fourth of these probably are too old to be received into the Asylum; another fourth, too young to be received at present. One fifth of the remainder, owing to various circumstances, will not avail themselves of the benefits of the Asylum.

It is supposed that the number of blind, at the present time, cannot be less than one hundred and fifty. As blindness, more often than deafness, commences in adult age, there are proportionally more adult blind than adult deaf mutes. Probably one-third of the blind in the State are too old to be benefitted by coming to the Asylum; and one-sixth too young to be admitted at present. One-third of the remainder, as parents are quite reluctant to send their blind children away from home, committed to the care of strangers, will not avail themselves of the privileges of an education.

Of both deaf mutes and the blind, then, we have an aggregate of one hundred and fifty, of suitable age to be admitted to the Asylum; and will, no doubt, seek admittance, as soon as a knowledge of its existence becomes general throughout the State, and the proper buildings are ready to receive them.

By what has already been done in this behalf, Michigan has, in effect declared that she intends to provide the means of an education for these one hundred and fifty, and for all others, who, in future years, shall seek the same precious boon at her hands. A State which has provided a free education for one hundred and fifty *thousand* children, blessed by heaven with the gift of hearing, seeing and speaking, does not intend that her remaining *one hundred and fifty* less favored ones, shall be expelled from the light of knowledge. She is willing, doubtless, to educate *one* sightless or speechless child, as often as she does the same for *one thousand*, unvisited by these dire calamities.

These unfortunate children cannot receive instruction at the common school; they must be taught at institutions designed expressly for them, or they are left to grope their way in ignorance, mere blanks in society, a burden to themselves, to their family, and to the community; some of them dependent on public charity for maintenance. Provide for them the means of instruction, and of acquiring some useful trade, and they are qualified to transact business for themselves, to obtain a liveli-

hood, and add something to the common weal. If the subject be looked at in the mere view of dollars and cents, is it not a wiser policy for the State to pay for their intellectual and moral training, rather than their ignorance, poverty and crime?

The uneducated deaf and dumb do not know even the names of the most familiar objects, nor their own names. They can hold but little communication even with their own family relatives. But after a full course of instruction, they have acquired a knowledge of written language—of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and History—the branches usually taught in our common schools, “they are able to hold all *necessary* communications in writing, to keep short and simple accounts, to understand the details of business, to gather the news of the day with more or less ease and clearness from newspapers, and in general information they are equal to those with whom they will associate in after life.”

The blind, such of them as are of good mental capacity, attain a higher standard. They are instructed in natural and mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and the higher branches of Mathematics, which are usually taught at academies and higher seminaries of learning. They are also taught the principles of Music, vocal and instrumental, in which many of them excel, and by which they obtain a competent subsistence in after life, in teaching singing schools, giving lessons on the piano, becoming organists in churches, &c. They learn to read for themselves, by the sense of touch, the bible and such other books as are printed for their especial benefit. And though they have no view of outward things, and “intelligence flashes not from the eye, yet the same lofty aspirations burn in the soul, the same elevated feelings swell the heart, the same panting after knowledge is felt by them, that are common to all.”

Could the citizens of the State see what the deaf mutes and the blind are, when first brought to the Asylum, the progress made from year to year, the beams of intelligence gradually lighting up and shining from their happy countenances; the gratitude they express for the blessings of an education; and then see them go forth to engage in the active duties of life, intelligent and self-relying, redeemed in a measure from the blight of their infirmities—they might esteem it a

privilege to have been the instruments of a bounty producing such beneficent results.

5. It is now an established principle in our nation, that these unfortunate classes are entitled to an education at the hands of the State. In sixteen States of the Union, there are now Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, "all supported mainly by appropriations from the State Treasuries;" nine others have made provision for their education at Institutions in neighboring States.

The same liberal appropriations for the instruction of the blind also, have been made in about the same number of States; and none are found to call in question the utility of such appropriations. Thousands have already gone out from these institutions, so immensely improved in their social, intellectual and moral condition, that all who have beheld them are more than satisfied that the appropriations of the State in their behalf are justly merited.

It is believed that Michigan will not long be behind other States in this benevolent work; that she will make ample provision for the completion of her Asylum buildings, and for the instruction of all the deaf and dumb, and of the blind, who shall wish to occupy them.

HEALTH OF THE PUPILS.

In conclusion, I desire gratefully to record that the health of our pupils has been almost invariably good, from the commencement to the present time. They have had only such slight ailments as yielded readily to simple family medicines; not requiring, in a single instance, the presence of a physician. For this, and for all the success which has thus far attended our enterprise, to Him from whom cometh every blessing, be all the praise.

Respectfully submitted.

B. M. FAY,
Principal.

Flint, November 1, 1854.

LIST OF PUPILS.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Date of Admission.	Names.	Age.	How supported.	County.
Feb. 6.	James Bradley,	26,	State pupil,	Genesee.
" 7.	Marvin Kellogg, Jr.,	21,	"	Jackson.
" 8.	Stephen Pierce,	22,	Pay pupil,	Allegan.
" 9.	Adelia M. George,	20,	State pupil,	Jackson.
" "	Robert Bingham,	10,	"	"
" 15.	Thomas Innis, Jr.,	21,	"	St. Clair.
" 17.	Malcom Blue,	10,	Pay pupil,	Wayne.
Mar. 1.	Elsbeth Fairbairne,	20,	"	"
" "	Jane Norton,	14,	State pupil,	Livingston.
" 23.	Timothy Drummond,	9,	"	Wayne.
Apr. 18.	Ezra Bowen,	15,	"	Washtenaw.
Oct. 4.	Almira D. Wood,	27,	"	Lenawee.
" "	Gideon Durfee,	26,	"	Barry.
" "	James R. Hovey,	8,	"	Genesee.
" 7.	Samuel J. Chubb,	23,	"	Ottawa.
" "	James H. Hewit,	12,	"	Eaton.
" 28.	Cornelius Carr,	10,	"	Van Buren.
Nov. 3.	Lucy Ann Vought,	9,	Pay pupil,	St. Joseph.
" 6.	Almena R. Knight,	18,	State pupil,	Washtenaw.

BLIND.

Feb. 22.	Mary Hoff,	18,	State pupil,	Washtenaw.
Oct. 4.	George Bullock,	15,	"	Oakland.
Nov. 25.	J. George Benedict,	14,	Pay pupil,	Wayne.
Dec. 9.	Amelia Ann Stearns,	10,	State pupil,	Genesee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following newspapers are gratuitously sent to the Asylum; the editors and proprietors of which have our sincere thanks.

Detroit Advertiser, Weekly.

Genesee Democrat, "

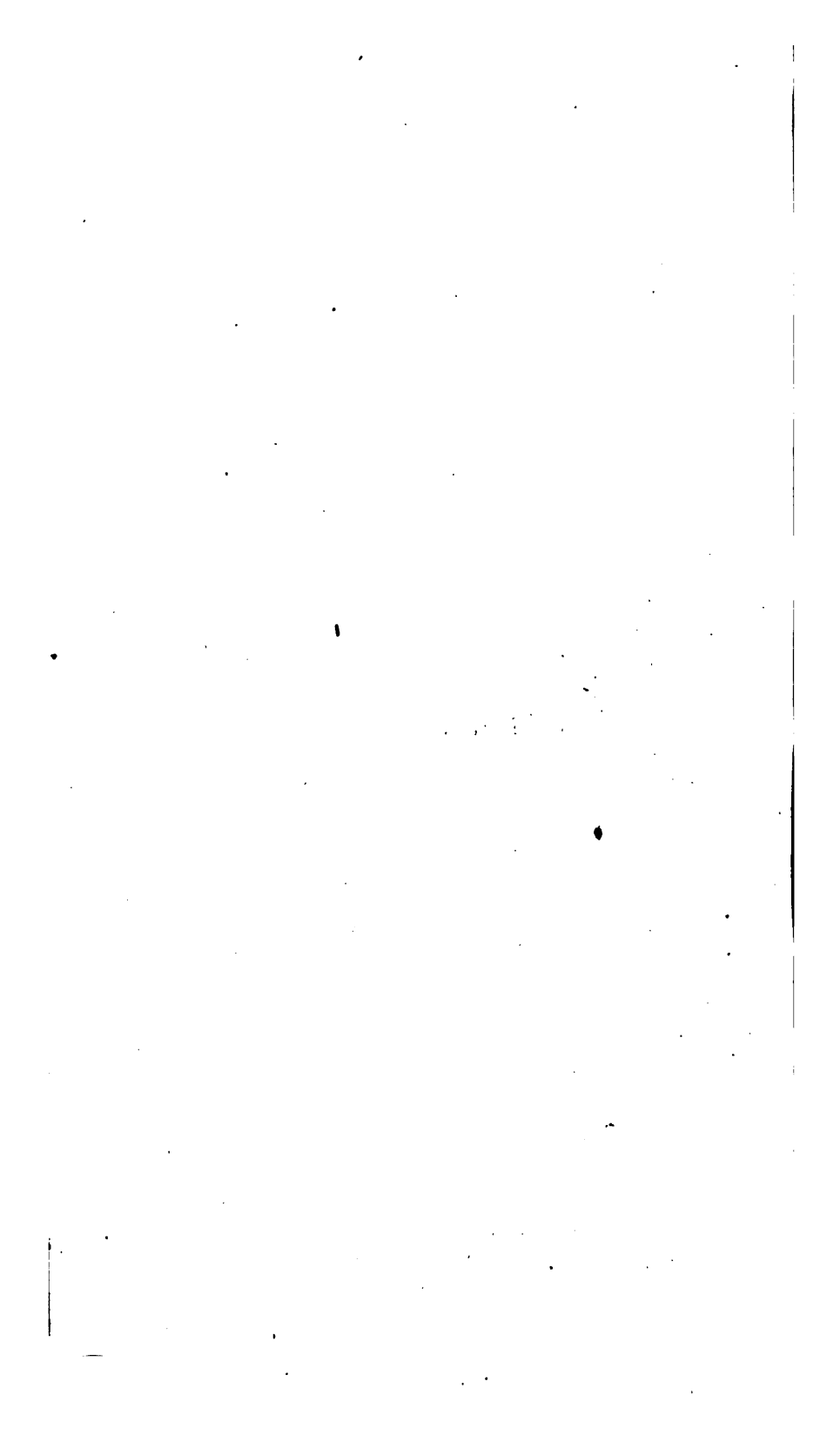
Genesee Whig, "

Our thanks also, for a book, entitled "The Lost Senses, Deafness and Blindness." Presented by Bela Hubbard, Esq.

B. M. FAY,
Principal.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

PROPOSITIONS relative to the Construction and Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane.

At a meeting of "THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE," held in Philadelphia, May 21, 1851, the following propositions relative to the construction and arrangements of hospitals for the insane, after mature consideration, were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the Medical Journals of the continent, as the sentiments of the Association on the subjects referred to, viz.:

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built, without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and, as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for patients, an associated dormitory, communicating with a chamber for two attendants; a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen, or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building, with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving-rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged that, if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with moveable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing, clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air, from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which at the boiler does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly, can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam, for warming the building, should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

XXIII. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Wherever practicable, the pleasure-grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.



**STATEMENT of receipts and expenditures, on account of the Asylum
for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Flint—1853, '54.**

RECEIPTS.

From the State of Michigan at sundry times, on warrants,	\$7,012 50
“ Chas. E. Stuart, for land sold, at Kalamazoo,.....	1,280 00
Board and tuition of Stephen Pierce, six months,.....	30 00
“ “ Malcom Blue, “	30 00
“ “ Elspeth Fairbairne, one year,.....	60 00
Total,.....	<u>\$8,412 50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For stoves, pipe and furniture,.....	\$318 37
“ rent, to Nov. 23, 1854,.....	236 11
“ beds, bedding, towels, knives, forks, spoons, &c.,.....	329 20
“ books, slates, &c.,.....	66 50
“ salary of Principal and Matron,.....	750 00
“ wood,.....	61 12
“ family expenses, and domestic help,.....	693 02
“ sundry men for labor,.....	177 21
“ nails,	2 00
“ axle pulleys,.....	29 97
“ wheel barrow,	1 50
“ iron for anchors,.....	15 29
“ team work,.....	407 29
“ joiner and carpenter work,.....	423 71
“ mason work, lime and sand—amount paid Tobias Johnson,	2,063 23
“ brick,.....	1,575 00
“ land, to Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank,.....	672 50
“ drafting—A. Jordan,.....	150 00
“ excavating—Forshee & Snyder,.....	65 20
“ lumber,.....	404 20

For field stones,	70 30
" stones from Chicago,	109 18
" painting,	19 15
" expenses as trustee—J. B. Walker,	250 50
" cast iron columns—Warren & Wood,	103 96
Total expenditures,	<u><u>\$8,946 00</u></u>

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo—Nov. 1, 1854.

LAND ACCOUNT.

Besides the site, which was paid for by the citizens of Kalamazoo, there were donated notes, amounting to \$1,380 00, mostly payable in labor and materials.

On these notes there has been collected,	\$438 17
Drawn from appropriation,	161 48
Total,	<u>\$599 65</u>

Which has been expended as follows:

By the past Board of Trustees, in clearing and fencing forty acres of land, in 1852,	\$335 82
By the present Board, for grubbing,	40 00
" " sundries,	223 83
Total,	<u>\$599 65</u>

Leaving a balance due in labor and material, of \$941 53, about \$700 00 of which will be available.

RECEIPTS ON BUILDING ACCOUNT.

From State Treasury, on warrants,	\$17,487 48
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For land, 7½ acres—by present Board,	\$525 00
" stone, for foundations,	634 68
" brick,	8,053 84
" lumber,	1,064 45
" mason work, lime and sand, and stone cutting,	5,280 00
" water rams, pipes and fixtures,	371 72
" excavation of cellar,	100 71
" " ditch &c., for pipes,	51 50
" stone from Chicago,	321 65
" freight of stone and other articles,	260 05
" carpenter and joiner's work,	258 18

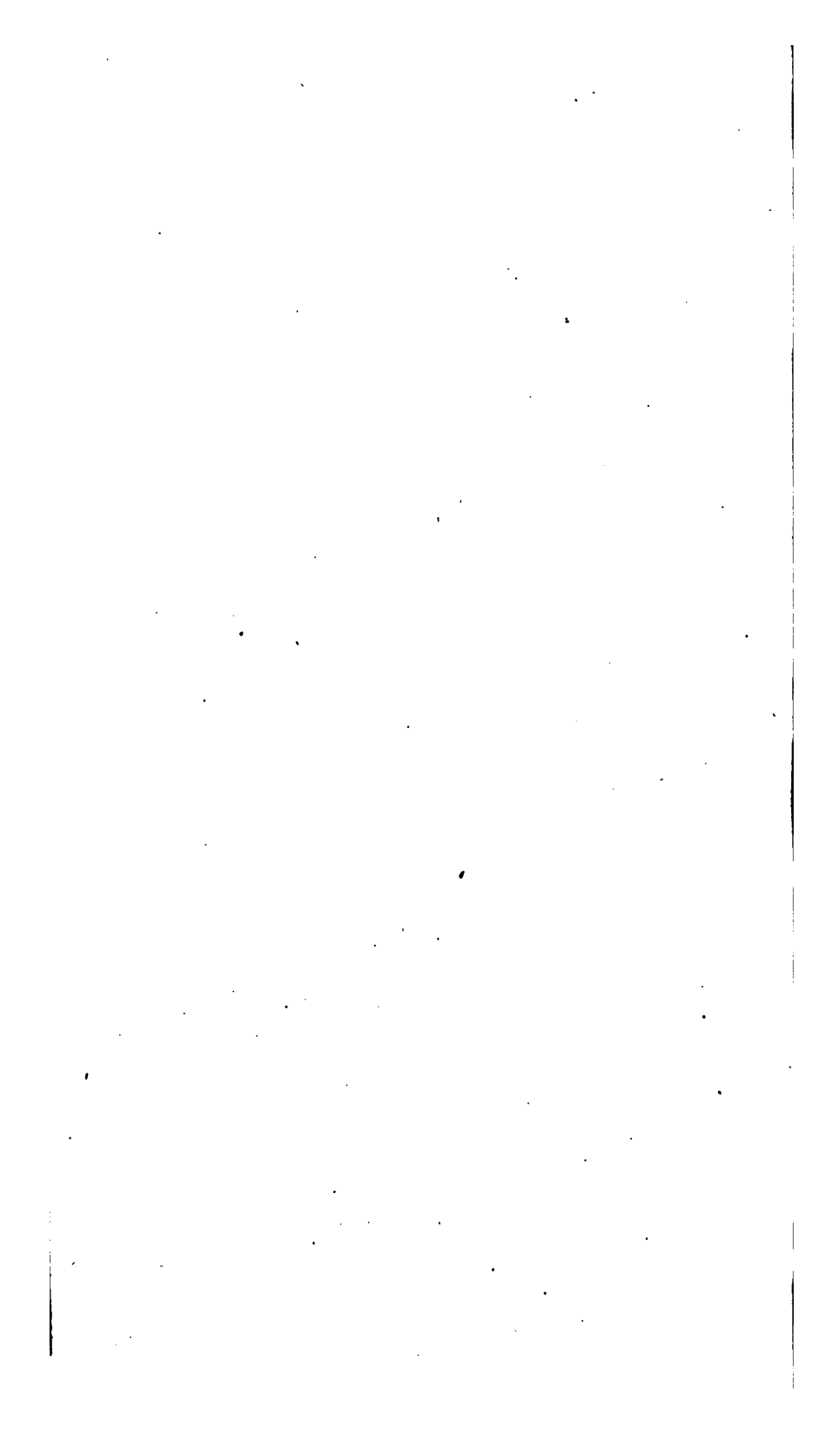
For digging well,	\$60 48
" team work,	260 14
" making fence,	38 50
" securing walls, and bricks on hand,	20 00
" iron pipe, for water,	236 68
Total,	<u>\$17,487 48</u>

The Superintendent of the buildings has on

hand about 1,050,000 bricks, worth,	\$5,000 00
20,000 feet lumber, worth,	300 00
Stone for centre building, worth,	100 00
Total,	<u>\$5,400 06</u>
Deduct amt. due contractors for percentage retained on con- tracts not complete,	800 00
Value of materials unappropriated,	<u>\$4,600 06</u>

There are due on contracts partly fulfilled, and to be delivered the ensuing winter, three hundred and fifty thousand bricks; and eleven hundred thousand bricks are contracted to be made the ensuing season.





STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 11.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

**ABSTRACT of the Reports of the Superintendents
of the Poor of the several Counties in the State,
for the year 1854.**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Lansing, January, 1855.

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature, an abstract of the Reports of the Superintendents of the Poor, for the several Counties in the State of Michigan, for the year 1854, as received at this office.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN McKINNEY,

Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT of the Reports of the Superintendents of the Poor for the several Counties in the State of Michigan, for the year 1854:

COUNTIES.	Number of persons relieved or supported during the year.	Whole expense of such support.	Am't paid for transportation of poor.	Amount paid for other items which do not constitute any part of the actual expense of maintaining the poor.	Amount paid to Superintendents of Poor.	Amount paid to Directors of Poor.	Amount paid to Justices of the Peace.	Amount paid to Keepers and Officers.	Actual value of the labor of the poor maintained.	Estimated amount saved in the expense of their support by their labor.
Allegan,.....	6	\$450 80	\$2 00	\$2 50	\$18 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Barry,.....	13	869 91	30 00	-----	53 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Berrien,.....	74	739 73	50 50	335 66	58 95	\$15 00	-----	\$300 00	-----	-----
Branch,.....	68	1,000 00	-----	-----	46 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Calhoun,.....	199	2,031 53	53 71	805 71	239 00	2 00	-----	350 00	\$40 00	\$40 00
Cass,.....	22	1,379 37	12 10	-----	40 00	5 50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clinton,.....	25	582 69	-----	-----	59 30	9 00	\$4 00	-----	-----	-----
Eaton,.....	5	166 17	4 50	-----	-----	11 25	-----	-----	-----	-----
Genesee,.....	18	450 00	8 00	-----	60 00	-----	2 00	-----	-----	-----
Hillsdale,.....	25	759 41	20 00	-----	120 00	21 00	159 00	240 00	75 00	75 00
Ingham,.....	15	304 49	5 01	54 41	107 51	31 38	10 00	350 00	40 00	50 00
Ionia,.....	31	1,195 27	-----	-----	75 74	19 79	2 00	-----	-----	-----
Jackson,.....	17	1,041 04	15 00	1,729 00	135 00	8 00	-----	379 68	20 00	-----
Kalamazoo,.....	144	3,085 45	11 50	100 00	109 00	31 50	-----	350 00	-----	-----
Kent*,.....	42	600 00	25 00	-----	40 00	10 00	2 00	-----	-----	-----
Lapeer,.....	20	1,261 76	20 50	-----	75 00	10 00	5 00	-----	-----	-----
Lenawee*,.....	200	2,698 11	12 00	701 56	117 63	179 29	21 50	317 13	100 00	100 00
Livingston,.....	44	1,053 28	16 50	70 40	110 75	5 00	-----	375 00	50 00	50 00
Macomb,.....	---	449 68	32 23	171 00	70 93	101 50	81 00	325 00	-----	-----
Monroe,.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oakland,.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ottawa*,.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saginaw*,.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shiawassee,.....	17	416 67	4 50	67 13	25 03	0 44	1 50	300 00	-----	-----
St. Clair*,.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph,.....	24	793 79	5 60	240 80	-----	4 50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sanilac*,.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuscola,....	3	179 36	5 00	---	17 50	---	---	---	---	---
Van Buren,....	13	184 76	5 50	31 13	20 00	---	---	---	---	---
Washtenaw,....	216	4,316 35	77 39	---	180 14	86 63	17 00	635 00	20 00	---
Wayne,.....	416	3,455 00	311 10	1,757 50	313 12	500 00	100 00	700 00	200 00	---
Total,.....	1657	29,465 65	730 64	6,056 79	2,099 53	1,060 78	405 00	4,621 81	775 00	315 00

*No returns.

†Building Poor House.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 12.

LEGISLATURE, 1855.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

[OF GOVERNOR BINGHAM.]

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives!

In taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in assuming the Executive duties to which I have been called by the suffrages of the people of the State, I am impressed with a deep sense of the honor conferred, and of the high obligations and responsibilities imposed by the requirements of that sacred instrument. I enter upon the duties of this important station with an unaffected diffidence of my ability to discharge them, but with a fixed determination to do all in my power to promote the welfare and prosperity of our beloved State, and to meet all the just expectations of our common constituents. I am happy to be able to congratulate you, at your meeting, upon the highly favorable and prosperous condition of the State. During the past year the fields of agriculture have yielded an abundance, and the husbandman is receiving a rich reward for his industry—the mechanic and the laborer have been well requited for their toil—every branch of trade and commerce has met with signal success—the tide of emigration has brought a large accession to our numbers, of an intelligent and enterprising class of citizens—the unoccupied portions of our State have been rapidly filling up—the interests of education have received unusual attention—our schools and seminaries of learning are in a

flourishing condition—and happiness, prosperity and peace prevail throughout our State and country.

These signal blessings demand from us a grateful recognition of the hand of Divine Providence, under whose guidance our lot has been so propitiously cast, and by whose favor we are enabled to look forward with strong hopes of continued success for the future.

The Constitution having made it the duty of the retiring, as well as the incoming Executive, "to give to the Legislature information by message, of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures to them, as he shall deem expedient," I respectfully refer you to the message of my predecessor for a detailed statement of the condition of the finances of the State, and also of the condition of the University and our whole system of education; of the State prison, and of the progress of the Asylums, both of the Insane and of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The funded debt of the State amounts to \$2,387,581 69, of which \$100,000 falls due in May 1856; \$196,000 in July 1858; \$20,000 in January, 1859; \$40,000 in Jan., 1860; and \$519,391 in Jan. 1863. There had been accumulated in the State Treasury, and was on hand on the 1st day of December last, \$552,000 08, which has been paid in as principal chiefly, upon the educational funds of the State.

This large sum, which has been accumulating for the last five years, and upon which the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent., has been deposited by the State Treasurer with certain Banks in Detroit, for which, during a portion of the time, but one per cent. interest, and the remainder of the time but three per cent. has been received. These deposits have been made under authority granted by an improvident, not to say culpable, act of the last Legislature, and which only restricted him in making the Banks the depositories of the surplus funds, to require "the payment of interest thereon at a rate of not less than one per cent. per annum." This is characterized by the late Auditor General as being "all wrong—the Legislature should have provided for some disposition of the surplus fund, whereby the State should realize the same amount of interest that she pays, until these funds could be used in liquidation of State indebtedness." I respectfully recommend the passage of an act authorizing the State Treasurer to appropriate these monies, and all others, as they accumulate in the Treasury, not necessary to meet the current expenses of the State, to the purchase of

our bonds, and the liquidation of our State indebtedness. This will secure the State from hazard and loss by the accumulation of such large amounts of money, and may save the necessity of direct taxation to meet our bonds as they fall due.

\$1,505,190 69 of the State indebtedness consists in what are called the part paid bonds of the five million loan, and have never been refunded. Interest is accruing on these bonds at the rate of seven per cent, and that will constitute part of the principal when they are surrendered to be refunded.

I respectfully submit for your consideration, the propriety of passing an act, requiring the holders to present them for adjustment within a reasonably limited period, or a suspension of the interest if they are not so presented. This will prevent an increase of our unfunded debt, and will enable the holder to receive semi-annual interest.

The State is perfectly free from embarrassment in her financial condition, and it is believed that by the practice of a proper system of economy, no resort to direct taxation will be required to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government.

By reference to the several reports relating to the subject of education you will have the pleasing assurance that at no period in the history of our State has the attention to learning, been so universal and earnest as at the present time. The faculty of the University has been increased and strengthened, and the catalogue exhibits a gratifying addition to the number of those who seek a thorough and finished education.

It is our duty to encourage those having control of that institution, in every well directed effort to make it what its founders designed it should be, one of the first Universities in the land.

Unfortunately, about one hundred thousand dollars of the monies arising from the sale of lands granted by Congress for the University, were invested in buildings from which no income can be derived. The last Legislature authorized the payment of the interest upon that amount out of the Treasury, for the last two years—and to enable them to make such improvements as seem of imperative necessity, I respectfully recommend the payment of the same amount by the State for the two succeeding years.

No estimate can be properly made, of the advantages which the people of this State have already derived from the establishment of the Normal School. Its system of education has been practical and efficient, and from the first, its success has been uninterrupted. Nearly every section of the State can bear witness to the ability of the teachers trained within its walls, and through their influence new life and energy have been infused into our common schools, and the standard of teaching everywhere raised.

The Common school is emphatically the University for the masses. We rely for the permanency of free institutions upon the universal diffusion of knowledge through their instrumentality, and every effort made to improve their character, and make them free, furnishes an additional guaranty against pauperism, and crime, and taxation.

I submit to your judgment, whether any additional legislation is necessary, to give full effect to that provision of the Constitution which requires the Legislature "within five years from the adoption of the Constitution to provide for and establish a system of primary schools, whereby a school shall be kept without charge for tuition at least three months in each year in every school district in the State."

The Constitution also declares that the Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an Agricultural School. I respectfully submit for your consideration whether that "practicable" period has not already arrived. Michigan is eminently an agricultural State, and the great source of our dependence and wealth must ever be in the soil. It has been demonstrated that its productions can be greatly increased by scientific cultivation. Our citizens may indulge a just pride for their efforts in establishing schools for intellectual and scientific improvement, but this most important branch of education has been almost entirely neglected. It seems, therefore, highly proper that provision should be made, for instruction in everything that pertains to the art and husbandry, and practical and scientific agriculture. Our efforts in this direction should never cease, until our young men, engaged in the useful and honorable occupation of farming, shall have received the same high education, as those designed for other professions.

The returns of the census taken last May exhibit a gratifying increase in the population of the State.

In 1810 the State (then a territory) had a population of	4,762.
" 1820 " " " "	8,896.
" 1827.....	21,832.
" 1830.....	31,634.
" 1834.....	97,500.
" 1837.....	173,769.
" 1840.....	212,267.
" 1845.....	304,810.
" 1850.....	402,341.
May 1854.....	509,374.

It will be seen that the increase has been more than half a million since 1820, and more than four hundred thousand since 1834.

The immigration into our State the past season, and since the taking of the census, has been, it is believed, equal to that of any other period. It has also been made a subject of remark, that the new settlers are distinguished for their intelligence and enterprise.

We may felicitate ourselves upon the rapid progress which our State has made in individual wealth, and prosperity, (as well as in population) which the statistical tables accompanying the census exhibit; and with the prospect, that Michigan will soon assume an important position as the equal of the largest and most populous States, in this great Republic.

It will be your duty to make an apportionment anew of the members of the Legislature, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

The State Prison has failed to meet the expectations of former Legislatures and the people, in making the labor of the convicts meet its current expenses. Every year we find a large deficiency. Great complaints are made of a want of discipline and efficiency in the management of the prisoners, and of that cleanliness and order which is characteristic of a well managed Penitentiary.

I recommend an increase of the salaries of the officers and keepers of the prison, in order that a higher grade of talent may be employed in the management of its affairs.

It is believed that great improvement can be made in the condition of the prison, financially and otherwise, and that if men of the highest character for integrity and capacity are entrusted with its concerns, not only can the treasury of the State be relieved from a grievous burden,

but that by a more perfect system of discipline, and greater attention to the moral culture and training of the convicts, they will be less likely to again violate the laws of society, when the terms of their sentence have expired, and they are restored to freedom.

The presence of several boys and youth, among the more hardened criminals in the State prison, induces me to urge upon your attention the propriety of establishing a House of Refuge or Correction, where a milder course of treatment more especially adapted to their reformation can be employed. The State has not discharged its duty to these unfortunate victims of ignorance and temptation, until it has made provision by a proper system of discipline, for their instruction, in useful knowledge, morals, and piety—taught them some mechanical trade or other proper employment, and prepared them upon their release from confinement, to become good citizens and useful members of society, as they return to its duties and privileges.

Soon after the formation of our State Government, prompted by the wild spirit of excitement and speculation which prevailed at that period, with a comparatively small population, and no resources, she embarked in a gigantic system of internal improvement. An immense debt was created, upon which the interest was accumulating at a fearful rate, and the works upon which she was engaged, yielding little or no immediate return, the State was soon brought to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Fortunately for our people, the Legislature was enabled to dispose of the two principal works, and although the State suffered considerable loss yet she was relieved from immediate embarrassment, and with a judicious and economical management of her resources, will soon be relieved from debt altogether. We were taught by this experience of the State, the fallacy of undertaking the construction and management of public works which can be so much better done by private capital and enterprise.

Our new Constitution has provided that "the State shall not be a party to, or interested in any work of internal improvement, nor engaged in carrying on any such work, except in the expenditure of grants to the State of land or other property." The rapid settlement of the newer parts of the State, the number of acres of new land annually brought under cultivation, and the greatly increased amount of surplus products, create the necessity for the construction of new lines of Rail-

roads. Some general law is necessary before capitalists can embark in such an enterprise. We have a general law for the construction of Plank-roads, which has been in operation for several years, and so far as is known it has given universal satisfaction. In my judgement a General Railroad Law would be equally well received, and is demanded by a nearly unanimous public sentiment throughout the State. I therefore respectfully recommend such an act to your favorable consideration. In the passage of such a measure, let us, on the one hand, be careful to protect the rights and interests of our citizens from every infraction, and on the other, invite by a liberal spirit, the capitalists of the country to construct new avenues through our beautiful Peninsula, furnishing facilities for communication and travel, and the transportation to market of our surplus products; remembering, that as we cheapen the rate of transportation, and bring the country nearer to market, we not only enhance the value of our surplus products, but of the soil itself, which produces the products.

I am informed that application will be made for an amendment of the charter of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, to enable them to increase their capital stock. My predecessor, two years ago, in his annual message, expressed the opinion that "there was no doubt the Legislature could increase and enlarge the present powers of these corporations, so as to enable them more effectually to accomplish the original object of the grant." In this opinion, upon examination of the Constitution, I entirely concur. This is an important link in a great chain of internal communication, which traverses a rapidly settling and valuable section of our State, and in the construction of which many of our people are deeply interested. Any amendment which your wisdom shall dictate, that will enable them to facilitate the progress of that great work, and which shall not contravene the provisions of the Constitution, will receive my cordial approval.

I invite your attention to the act of the Legislature passed the 28th of January, 1851, "To provide for the sale and reclaiming of Swamp Lands, granted to the State, and for the disposition of the proceeds." This act conferred upon the Commissioner of the Land Office, the control and supervision of the Swamp Lands granted to the State, by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850; and authorized him to sell them under certain restrictions. It also provided that all monies

received from the sale shall be and remain a Fund for the purpose of "reclaiming said lands in conformity to the provisions of the grant." This grant is understood to cover nearly six millions of acres of land; a considerable portion of which will become valuable at no distant day. By wise legislation and prudent management, it is believed that their proceeds, after having complied on our part, in good faith, with the conditions of the grant, can be made to yield a handsome revenue. I doubt whether this can be accomplished by a sale of the lands with the implied condition that the State is to drain them for the purchaser. Such a course it seems to me will involve the State in inextricable difficulties, and embarrassments. Every purchaser would demand large appropriations for his particular tract, combinations would be formed of selfish and designing men, for the purpose of appealing to the Legislature, and the time of that body, instead of being devoted to the public interests, would be frittered away in consideration of the many fruitful schemes to appropriate and apply the funds.

Our past experience teaches us that the same economy and foresight which directs private enterprise cannot be expected of the agents of this State in their management of public improvements, and if the State should undertake to drain these lands after they are sold, we have great reason to fear that their entire proceeds, would be inevitably lost, and perhaps the State would be involved in additional expense to meet the demands of the purchaser.

I respectfully suggest for your consideration, that such amendments to the law be made, as will require the lands to be sold subject to be drained by the purchaser—that they be sold in limited quantities to such as will actually occupy and improve them—and that the title be withheld for a limited period of years, and until proof of actual occupancy and improvement is produced. By such a course the hardy laborer and pioneer, will be able to obtain the lands at a moderate rate as they are wanted for cultivation, and instead of enriching the capitalist and speculator by an indiscriminate sale, the State will aid and encourage a meritorious class of citizens in speedily settling and improving this hitherto waste and unoccupied portion of our country. By reference to the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, it will be seen that 142,933 acres of Swamp Land have been sold during the past year, and that the Commissioner was restrained from further sale by

an injunction granted by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, upon information filed by the Attorney General, and the Court decided "that the Commissioner had no authority to sell any of the lands except those for which the patents had been issued previous to giving the notice for the sale of them." The Commissioner states that none of the patents had been received at the time they were sold, and very properly remarks, "that if the opinion of Judge Douglas shall be sustained, those lands were sold without authority." As great injustice might be done to some of the purchasers by declaring their title under the sale forfeit, I recommend the passage of an act requiring the State Treasurer to refund the money upon the return of the certificate, or in case the purchaser prefers, that he shall have his title confirmed upon relinquishing all claims upon the State for draining the lands.

I recommend that the surplus monies received from the sales of these lands be set apart for a fund, the income of which shall be sacredly devoted to the purposes of education. If you shall deem it proper to set apart the fund so created for that object, the particular direction to which it can be most appropriately applied will become an important inquiry.

The common schools and the University have each been very amply endowed by a grant of lands from the General Government. So far as the expense is concerned there is nothing to hinder every child in the State from receiving a good common school education, and the fullest provision is made for free instruction in all the higher grades of education at the University; but the Union schools and intermediate classes of Academic education have been obliged to rely mainly upon private support, rather than upon any public educational fund.

A want is also seriously felt for seminaries of the highest grade for the education of young ladies. Their education is an object as intimately connected with our social well being, and as important in every moral and religious point of view, as that of the stronger sex; and if you should deem it expedient to set apart a portion of the income of this fund to the endowment of high schools for females, there can be little doubt the measure will prove highly acceptable to the fathers and mothers of the State, and be welcomed by all, as an auxiliary for the cultivation and refinement of the daughters of the land.

An act was passed by your immediate predecessors and approved on the 12th of February 1853, "Prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages and the traffic therein." The 18th section of the act, provided for its submission to the electors of the State, for their approval or disapproval at a special election provided for that purpose, on the third Monday in June subsequent to the passage of the bill. If approved by the electors, the second section provided that the act should take effect on the first day of December thereafter.

The result of the election showed, that the large majority of about twenty thousand of the voters of the State were in favor of the law.— So strong and unanimous was the public expression of its approval, that the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating drinks very generally made such disposition of their effects, and such arrangements in their business, as to submit like good citizens to the clearly expressed will of the majority, and allow the act to go quietly and peaceably into operation. A few, however, persisted in violation of the law in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and their prosecution for the recovery of the penalty imposed, brought the question of its constitutionality before the Supreme Court for its decision. It is understood that the members of that body were equally divided upon that question, four of them sustaining the constitutionality of the law, while four of them believed that some of its clauses were unconstitutional. This unfortunate disagreement between the members of that high tribunal, has practically nullified the law, and no effort has since been made to enforce its provisions. The sale of intoxicating drinks has therefore gone on, as unrestrained as formerly, and the hopes of those who had relied on this measure as an efficient aid in mitigating the wide-spread social evils—the domestic misery—the wretched pauperism—the shocking crimes, and the increased taxation, which are caused by intemperance, and which are the sure results flowing from it, have been totally disappointed.

It is confidently believed, that a large majority of the most respectable and intelligent portion of community are still in favor of the passage and enforcement of a "Prohibitory Law," and that they regard such a measure as the only shield which will protect society against the terrible calamities which the unfortunate vice of intemperance occasions. I therefore recommend such legislative action on your part as will avoid the constitutional objections, and the adoption of such

other provisions as your wisdom may dictate, to enable this beneficent measure to go into full effect.

The increased price in the rate of foreign exchange, and the sudden withdrawal of the foreign capital, which has heretofore been invested in the public stocks and Railroads of this country, has created a stringency in the money market, which has been felt to a considerable degree by our citizens. A sound currency constitutes one of the principal elements of prosperity in a State. The prerogative of "coining money and regulating the value thereof" is limited by the Constitution of the U. S. to Congress alone, but the States have practically usurped that power, by authorizing the establishment of Banks to issue notes to circulate as money. These are necessary and useful agents in facilitating the commercial transactions of a country, but the wisdom of our Legislators has hitherto been at fault in imposing such restraints and safeguards as would confine them to their legitimate purposes, of discounting real business paper, representing actual transfers of property, and consequently, furnishing no more currency than the demands of trade required; various legislative expedients have been resorted to, such as security upon real estate; the individual liability of stockholders; the contribution to a general fund, and more recently by pledges of public stocks, as a guarantee for the fulfillment of their promises and the convertibility of their notes at all times into coin, at the will of the holder. These conditions have thus far utterly failed of accomplishing the end designed, and Banks eluding all the safeguards which the laws imposed, have been established without actual capital—they have expanded the paper circulation far beyond the legitimate wants of trade—causing an increase of prices—an exportation of specie, and exciting speculation in the various kinds of property; and these expansions have been followed by sudden and great contractions, a depreciation in the value of their notes, and finally by a refusal to redeem them; throwing the loss upon the laborers and producers of the country, who had parted with the products of their industry, for what they believed to be money, because it had received a legislative sanction—thus suffering and distress have been inflicted upon thousands of innocent persons. The loss which attends such revulsions is not felt alone by the holders of depreciated or worthless notes, but a general pressure pervades the community; every branch of industry is paralyzed; wages are reduced; the

laboring poor are thrown out of employment; production is checked, and money becoming suddenly scarce, is greatly increased in value.

So great were the losses produced by bank failures in the State up to the year 1842, that the popular sentiment has opposed their increase, and but two banks have since that time been established—one of these the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, has recently failed. Two other banks, to wit: the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, and the Bank of Washtenaw, which were organized under charters granted in the year 1836, but whose charters were repealed by the Legislature of 1842, have been transacting banking business the past year, and having obtained a circulation for a large amount of their notes in exchange for the property of our people, have failed to redeem them, causing, as I am informed, great suffering and loss to the bill holders in their immediate vicinity. These are our only bank failures, and the pressure in this State has been much less than in those around us—speculation has been less—and the people feel less uneasiness than in almost any other State in the Union.

The popular opinion which ran so high against banks a few years ago, has been greatly lulled by the prevalence of a belief that State stocks would constitute a safe banking basis, and that by their being deposited with the authorities, the note holders would be amply secured.

In our sister States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, a mania for banking has prevailed, nearly equal to that of former years, and great numbers of banks have been established under laws authorizing the issuing of bills upon a deposit of State stocks. Nearly fifty millions of dollars of Government and State stocks have thus been deposited, and the country has been flooded with the circulation thus obtained. In Indiana alone, eighty-two banks were established under their Free Banking Law, and nearly eight millions of dollars of their notes were put in circulation. This excessive issue, not required by the business wants of the country, like all fraudulent and illegitimate banking, has been followed by a revulsion—and the curtailment of the circulation of the country is reported by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, to amount to between forty and fifty millions of dollars.

The people of Michigan have been preserved to a great extent from the disaster and ruin which have visited our sister States, and which have been inflicted upon them by a ruinous and fraudulent system of banking, because

we had fewer rotten banks to break, and no banking law by which their number could be increased. Yet in obedience to one of the laws of trade which is as fixed and inevitable as are the laws of nature, to-wit: that a cheap and depreciated currency will fill all the channels of circulation, and drive out all that is sounder and better, large quantities of the bank notes of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, have found their way into our State, and have been received as money, to the exclusion of the notes of New York, New England, and our own State, as well as specie. Their entire suspension from circulation has produced a tightness in the money market, but we already see a better currency taking their place. There can be but little doubt that so far as the ultimate payment of the notes issued by the banks is concerned, the system of security by State Stocks is better than any other which has as yet been devised—but this does not prevent the confiding bill holder from suffering great loss. The moment their redemption is refused, they have lost their character as money, and the holder is subject to all the losses incident to the delay and expense of converting the Stocks which have been filed as security into money. But the system of depositing stocks is no security against illegitimate and fraudulent banking. It is no security against filling all the channels of circulation with an inflated currency, furnishing speculators the means of borrowing the industrial products of the country on their false promises to pay, and thereby supplanting the specie or specie paying notes. It is no security against the establishment of banks remote from places of business, and by persons who desire to borrow money instead of having it to lend—and it is no security against the dishonest banker refusing to redeem his own notes, that he may turn broker for the purpose of buying them at a great discount, thus employing the means which the State had furnished him, to swindle an inoffensive community. Millions of dollars have thus been wrongfully taken during the past year, from those who seek to obtain an honest livelihood by their industry. If banks were confined to their legitimate business of becoming the medium through which the vast amounts of produce were transported from the interior to a market, furnishing bills of exchange, drafts, and discounting notes upon property actually in transit, and thus becoming the great lever of commerce, the disastrous fluctuations in the amount of circulation with which the country is frequently visited would be avoided. It is the opinion of the

soundest writers upon currency that this desirable object can only be attained, by infusing a larger amount of specie into the channels of daily circulation, and by abolishing the use of small notes. In England, the five pound note is the smallest permitted to circulate, and in France, the smallest equals forty dollars of Federal money. The mints of the United States have coined more than one hundred millions of dollars within the last three years, and this would have been actively spread over the face of the country, had it not been repulsed and driven away by a debased and in many instances a worthless paper circulation. In that case all the retail business of the shops—all the family marketing—all the payment of the daily or weekly wages of laborers, would be performed by gold. Under such a system the poor would find a safeguard—the business man security and steadiness in the currency—and banking would become honorable and profitable.

The Constitution authorizes the Legislature to pass general laws under which corporations may be formed. It also requires that "provision be made by law for the registry of all bills or notes put in circulation as money. That such bills or notes shall be secured by United States Stock, bearing interest, to be deposited with the State Treasurer—that the officers and stockholders of all banks issuing notes to circulate as money shall be individually liable for all the debts contracted during the time of their being such officers or stockholders—and that no such law shall go into effect until it shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the State, at a general election, and approved by a majority of the votes cast on such election." The revulsion produced by the withdrawal of paper from circulation occasioned by bank failures, has created in the minds of many of our citizens, a desire for the passage of a Banking Law, and your attention will undoubtedly be directed to that subject. There are many who believe that a sound currency could be maintained if we had banks of our own, and that the depreciated foreign paper, would be driven from circulation, but experience has demonstrated this to be a fallacy. The presence of a depreciated currency raises the price of commodities; specie naturally flows where prices are lowest—and banks are always obliged to pay out the cheapest currency until the public sentiment drives it from the market. Whenever the public sentiment shall have attained that desirable point which requires the best currency for their commodities,

they will obtain real money for whatever they have to sell, whether we have banks of issue in the State or not.

The history of banking in this State should teach us a lesson of caution. Of all the numerous banks which have been established, it is believed that not more than two, that have transacted business to any considerable extent, have faithfully redeemed their obligations to the public, and no estimate can be formed of the amount out of which our people have been swindled by their defalcations, or of the suffering and distress they have occasioned. Should you believe that the interests of the State require the passage of a Banking Law, it will be your duty to provide some certain check against a recurrence of the evils with which we have been heretofore afflicted.

The subject of slavery in the U. S. is one, which for generations past has attracted the anxious attention of our statesmen and philanthropists; and the deep concern produced in the minds of thinking men by the existence of this anomalous element in our condition, has not been confined to the period which has elapsed since our revolutionary struggle.

The introduction of slavery into the colonies was one, and by no means the least, of the evils which bore oppressively upon them, and finally drove them to arms. Following the cruel example of Spain, whose cupidity had brought the natives of Africa to replace the multitude of aborigines, whom, by harsh treatment and unrequited toil, she had exterminated in her West Indian possessions—England also, at an early period, opened her colonies to the inhuman traffic in negro slaves.

For more than a century it was prosecuted with avidity. The lust of gain was blind to an offence condemned alike by the laws of God and man—deaf to the agonizing cries of its victims—pitiless in the rigors it practiced—dead to all the consequences which the iniquity threatened to entail upon the infant communities to which it brought its human merchandise. But it is a consoling reflection that this unnatural commerce, met with the steady though unavailing opposition of our fathers—their love of liberty and spirit of independence revolted at a practice which was to fill their households, and cover their plantations with abject slaves.

They saw with a vision as yet undimmed by interest, the consequences of this practice, so destructive to the industry of the white man,

tending so strongly to relax the sinews of enterprise, to retard improvement, and to vitiate the social system.

The conclusive evidence of the ante-revolutionary sentiment on this subject, has been carefully transmitted to us by the great teacher of republican faith—the author of the Declaration of Independence. Among the causes of complaint against the King of Great Britain, embodied in the draft of that deathless instrument, we find the following weighty denunciation. It seems the voice of christian civilization pronouncing judgment upon the errors of a past age.

“He has (says Jefferson,) waged cruel war upon human nature itself, violating the most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who have never offended him; captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur a miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to restrain this execrable commerce!” Whatever may have been the force of pecuniary interest by which at that time slavery was linked to the body politic, we must believe that an assemblage of patriots, who, on the eve of committing their liberties to the arbitrament of the sword, declared that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” conceived themselves uttering no vain abstraction. That they could have supposed that such a truth could habitually co-exist with the idea of human slavery, is contradicted by well established historical facts.

Eleven years after the Declaration of Independence, and four years after the close of the war, we find the Congress of the Confederation solemnly announcing in the ordinance of 1787, the great principles of civil polity, which were to lie at the foundation of the new States to be formed out of what was then the only territory they possessed. This territory, nearly equaling in extent the thirteen original States, comprised the present flourishing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—and among the principles upon which they were to be ushered into existence as co-equal members of the Union, was the solemn assurance, given to each settler who should cross their borders

that there should be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted"—a prohibition, the salutary effects of which will be acknowledged, as long as we respect the virtues of our ancestors, or have a country to love and defend. The power of Congress under the Constitution to apply this restriction to the territories, would seem to be inseparable from the rights of acquisition and proprietorship. It is necessarily the paramount authority. It is besides granted in clear terms in that clause of the Instrument which confers upon Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories and other property of the United States."

In pursuance of the policy marked out in the ordinance to which I have referred, Congress has from time to time, in the organization of Territorial Government by direct legislative enactment, applied the restriction to the national Territories lying as well without, as within, the limits mentioned in the ordinance. One instance of the kind is seen in the establishment of the Indiana Territory in 1800; another in that of the Territory of Michigan in 1805; another in the case of Illinois in 1809; of Iowa in 1836; of Wisconsin in 1838; of Oregon in 1848; of Minnesota in 1849, and of Washington Territory in 1853. Indeed, so little doubt was entertained of the complete power of Congress over the subject, that in 1802 President Jefferson did not hesitate to approve the act enabling the people of Ohio to form a State Government, although it contained a proviso that the Constitution of the State should not be repugnant to the ordinance of 1787. The same may be said in regard to a similar act in relation to Indiana, approved by Mr. Madison in 1816, and of that relating to Illinois, approved by Mr. Monroe in 1818. It may be added as a consideration of great weight, that the power of Congress to apply this prohibition to the Territories, received more than twenty years ago the deliberate sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case directly involving the question.

The acquisition from France in 1803 of the immense Territory of Louisiana, where slavery was tolerated, naturally aroused the attention of the free States, and put them on inquiry as to the policy and justice of the further increase of slaveholding States, and the indefinite exten-

sion of the Constitutional privilege which makes slave property an element in fixing the ratio of representation in Congress. While property as such, has no weight whatever in determining the number of Representatives from the free States, it seems certain that such increase and extension were not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; but that, on the other hand, it was undoubtedly the general wish of the country and of its leading statesmen, to circumscribe slavery, and ultimately, by proper State enactment, to put an end to it throughout the Republic. This purpose, however, was so far from being realized, that in 1820 five new slaveholding States had been admitted into the Union, one of which (Louisiana) had been formed out of territory not owned by the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, though paid for out of the common treasury.

The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey, had in the meantime abolished slavery. Congress by repeated enactments had condemned the foreign traffic, and finally in the same year had declared the deportation of slaves from Africa by American citizens, piracy, and punishable with death. The territory of Missouri, another portion of the Louisiana purchase, was importunately pressing her application to be admitted as a State, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The discussion which this application produced, both in and out of Congress, greatly agitated the country. Few events have occurred in our history, which put the strength and integrity of the Union to so severe a test. The attempt to still further extend the odious condition of slavery under the protection of the Constitution, placed in fearful antagonism the social systems peculiar to the two great divisions of the country.

Fortunately moderate counsels prevailed, and the Missouri Compromise was adopted, which did much to allay the feeling excited. It furnished to the country a pledge—ever from that time and until with in a few months considered inviolable—that for the future, slavery should not exist in all that part of Louisiana lying in latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, which is the Southern limit of Missouri. This compromise the present Congress, by an act for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, have repealed, and thus opened to the ingress of slavery a region hitherto sealed against it, and embracing a geographical area quite equal to the thirteen original

States, limited on the west by the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington, on the north by the line of the British Possessions, and on the east by the States of Missouri and Iowa and the territory of Minnesota—lying in the heart of the North American continent, possessing, as we have good ground to believe, a highly fertile soil and salubrious climate, capable of containing a vast population, and fitted in every respect to exert at no distant day a powerful influence upon the destinies of the nation.

To say that the passage of this act has excited the surprise and drawn down the emphatic condemnation of the people, is to give but a mild utterance to the public sensibilities.

Perhaps no measure could have been passed more repugnant to the feelings of the North-Western States, whose political and social life has been shielded from the blighting touch of slavery by the same prohibition which has been repealed, and in no part of the country have the evidences of popular dislike been more marked and decisive.

The sentiments of the people of Michigan are known and unequivocal; and at the commencement of this recent struggle to extend slavery, their views were expressed by the Legislatures of 1847, '48 and '49. In the last named year a joint resolution was passed affirming the power of Congress to impose the anti-slavery restriction upon the territories, and instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to use all honorable means to incorporate it into any territorial bill upon which they might be called to act.

Though an attentive observer of all the party agitations which grew out of the acquisitions from Mexico, at the close of the late war, I have not at any time seen occasion to depart from the principle expressed in that resolution—much less for the total destruction of the only barrier preventing the introduction of slavery into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska—and I deem it not unfitting the present occasion to say, that the influence unwillingly exerted by our own State, through certain of her public servants, who felt it their duty to promote that measure in defiance of those resolutions, and the known sentiments of the people is far from being a subject of congratulation. No important act of Congress was ever so destitute of plausible excuses. Those territories contained at that time scarcely any civilized inhabitants, and no local

government was necessary. The measure had never been discussed either in or out of Congress. No memorial had been presented to Congress for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise from the free settlers in the territory, or from any citizen of the States north or south. The present Congress was not elected in reference to any such measure, and it was utterly unexpected to the country. The dominant party had emphatically denounced the agitation of the subject of slavery both in Congress and elsewhere. To say that it had its origin in the mad ambition of mere party leaders, regardless of the true interests of the country, would give utterance to but part of the truth, and to make the explanation complete, we are forced to add, that it is but a part, of a stupendous scheme into which certain northern statesmen have been drawn, for securing to the slaveholding interests, a permanent preponderance in the measures and action of the Federal Government—in other words, to nationalize slavery and its incidents, and to sectionalize freedom. We cannot too strenuously resist this fatal tendency of the times.

If the Union is ever placed in jeopardy, it will be owing to the timid counsels and unmanly concessions of northern statesmen upon this point, and if, instead of that harmony and mutual confidence between the two great sections of the country, which are so essential to the prosperous action of the Government and our glory as a nation, we are to have a strife between them for political supremacy, it would be at least prudent for those who represent the free States, to remember that the Fathers of the Republic, whether at the North or the South, never regarded the slave interest as furnishing proper grounds for a struggle—that the Union was not formed with a view to promote that interest, and that their constituency may ever be relied upon to resist so monstrous a pretension. The patriotism of our people may at all times be appealed to successfully, to save the Union, either from destruction or perversion. Surely the people of this State will not view with indifference the dedication to slavery of so large a portion of their common country, once, and it was fondly hoped, forever, dedicated to freedom. While they continue to abstain from all interference with slavery in the States, except in the fair exercise of the freedom of speech and of the press, (which they can never surrender, or suffer to be questioned, whatever

may be the hazard,) they will as free States demand the restoration of freedom to Kansas and Nebraska—they will demand that their brethren seeking new homes in these territories, shall not be forced into the degrading contact of slaves and slave labor, and the social condition which slavery engenders, so repugnant to their tastes and habits.

It is sometimes urged in vindication of the act in question, that it is in reality but the recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas and Nebraska to govern themselves, and to form and regulate their own domestic institutions; that this is a natural right, which ought not to be trammelled by Congress; and that in this respect the act is an improvement upon former Territorial acts. The hollowness of this excuse is seen at once, when we reflect that the act contains only the usual delegation of legislative powers to the Territories; that no Territorial act has ever yet been passed which did not confer on the local Legislature similar general powers, over the domestic and internal affairs of the people, and that the only material respect in which this act differs from others, is, that it permits the holding of slaves. This is the sole difference, of the slightest importance. Should the absurd principle be admitted that a Territory possesses the right of self-government, without the authority of Congress, it remains for the apologists of the act to show that the holding of slaves is one of the natural rights of man, or an incident to the right of self-government. The negative of this proposition is too well established by the great teachers of morals and of public law, to be debated. No; if slavery seizes either, of these magnificent Territories, it will be because the restraint of 1820 has been removed, and a license granted in 1854. This act stands *alone* in its enormous wickedness. However debatable may be the power of Congress to apply such a restriction to the States on their admission into the Union, there can be no doubt of their power to apply it to the Territories, and wherever its legislation is exclusive. The history of the past shows that when so applied it has, in every instance, insured to the State a free Constitution, and a free population. We have yet to see the political paradox of a free Territory coming into the Union as a Slave State. The Territorial condition is the forming period; and if then secured against the intrusion of Slavery, it is sure to continue free.

That the question of Slavery in this country cannot be settled by legislative compromises, recent events have fully demonstrated. The Compromise Measures of 1850 were expected to give peace to the country, and by many were believed to have done so, but there has been no real peace since their passage. They were acquiesced in by many, who hoped that the large concession made by them would satisfy the grasping demands of Slavery, and that the country, would find repose. Their hopes were signally disappointed.

The Fugitive Slave act and the mode of its enforcement, awakened the deep sensibilities of the people of the free States. They have been aroused to a still higher pitch by the repeal of the Missouri prohibition.

Originally, the American policy excluded Slavery from all the National Territory—next the Missouri Compromise tolerated the increase of Slave States, carved out of Slave Territory, on the condition of excluding the evil from all north of 36 deg. 30 min. by positive prohibition. Then, by the Utah and New Mexico acts, Free Territory made such by foreign law, was converted into Slave Territory, and *now*, faith is broken and solemn pledges violated in order that soil from which the curse was excluded by a law which for thirty-four years, was well understood and regarded as a *compact*, shall be converted into Slave soil. The people of the free States are now satisfied that the question is of an importance paramount to that of every other, and that the effort of patriots can be devoted to no higher object, than a real and permanent settlement of it.

That such a permanent settlement is practicable, I believe. That it can be effected without dishonor to *either*, and with incalculable advantage to *both* sections of the country, I am thoroughly convinced. The great principle of such a settlement, should be the divorce of the General Government from slavery. Neither Congress or the President should take any part in upholding or extending such an evil. Without any interference whatever, with the internal concerns of States, not committed by the Constitution to the supervision of Congress or the Executive, the power and influence of both departments, should be exerted for the benefit of freedom, rather than for the benefit of slavery. There should be no slavery in the District of Columbia—none.

in national Territories—no slave catching under national law—no slave trade in American vessels, allowed or regulated by acts of Congress—no slave auction under process, out of the Federal Courts. These things done, the example and influence of the National Government would be on the side of freedom, and the power of reason and the force of sympathy, might be safely relied upon, to bring about universal emancipation.

I respectfully recommend the consideration of these subjects to the Legislature, in order that the position of the State may be clearly expressed. The people of Michigan are represented in the Senate of the United States, by two eminent men, both of whom voted for the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition. I submit to the Legislature the expediency of instructing them to vote for, and urge the passage of such measures as are intended to restrict and denationalize slavery. Their repeated declaration of readiness, to abide the will of the State, will suggest to them the duty of either obeying the instructions, or allowing the wishes of the people to be represented by others.

Permit me to say, in taking leave of this subject, that the rapid strides which slavery has made of late—its bold encroachment upon free soil and the still bolder schemes which it nourishes—has seemed to require this notice at my hands. Like other free States, Michigan has a deep and abiding interest in the question. In reference to it the heart of the people is sound—their purposes are steadfast; and believing it to be their will, it is our duty as their representatives, to resort to all the Constitutional means in our power, to counteract this dangerous policy—a policy hostile to the interests of the State—disturbing the internal tranquillity of the country—unfriendly to the Constitution and the Union.

For several years past the subject of a "Homestead Law," has been fully discussed by the American people, and but little doubt is entertained that the correctness of its policy has been settled and affirmed by the public judgment. The Congress of the United States has hitherto failed to give effect to the popular will. Your predecessors passed a joint resolution indicative of the course of the people of Michigan upon that subject, and I recommend a renewed expression on your part,

in favor of the passage of a bill granting to every head of a family who is a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land of the public domain, upon condition of settlement and cultivation for a number of years. The public lands are rapidly passing away from the government of the United States into the hands of wealthy capitalists and gigantic corporations. Let us urge upon our Senators and Representatives, the necessity of speedy action, to secure the benefits which this great measure, is destined to confer.

The Sault St. Marie Ship Canal has progressed so far toward completion, that by the opening of navigation the approaching season, it will be prepared for the passage of vessels. This noble work of internal improvement, rivaling in its magnitude and the fitness and excellence of its structure, the most celebrated works of a similar character in the Old World, has been prosecuted with an energy highly creditable to the able direction under which it has been constructed. A less diligent and energetic management would have been intimidated by the serious obstacles which have interposed to impede the progress of the work; as it is, it will undoubtedly be completed within the time specified by the contract for its construction.

Our State will have just cause for congratulation, when this last connecting link in the chain of our ample Lakes shall have been completed.

It is an improvement which our own increasing prosperity, and the prosperity of the country at large, imperatively demand. It will peculiarly redound to our advantage as a State, by affording a facile and uninterrupted communication with the northern portion of our Peninsula, whose vast resources, mineral and otherwise, will secure a more rapid development and readier transportation, thus at once increasing our commerce and wealth, and promoting the general prosperity.

It will also become a great national highway, connecting our richly endowed State, more intimately than at first thought would be obvious, with the ports and cities of the Eastern Hemisphere.

The Capital was removed from Detroit to this place in 1848. Its site was established in the heart of a dense forest, and all the improvements which we witness have been made since that time. Its fortunate location upon the center of a school section has added more than one hundred thousand dollars to the Common School Fund by the sale of the adjoining lots. It is now permanently fixed by the Constitution. The State should therefore regard its increase in population and wealth with favor, and cherish its growth and improvement. With such fostering care as the Legislature can give, it will soon become a Capital worthy of a flourishing and populous State.

Your session is practically limited in its duration to forty days. To properly mature the measures upon which Legislative action seems to be necessary, will require not only close application on the part of your committees, but harmonious action in your legislative bodies. I shall spare no effort on my part to promote a cordial and friendly feeling between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and I shall heartily co-operate with you in all measures designed to advance the interests of the State—an honest difference of opinion can well be tolerated, when it is constantly borne in mind that the welfare of our common constituents should be alike dear to us all; and that the effects of good or bad legislation will reach far into the future, and exert an influence on the destinies of the State long after its present actors shall have passed away.

A large share of the time and attention of the Legislature for a few years past, has been directed to the consideration of matters, in which powerful and wealthy corporations were supposed to have antagonist interests. This has led to the belief that malign and corrupting influences have been brought to bear directly upon the members of the legislative body, and that some of them have proved too weak to resist such influences. Such a conviction in the public mind not only affixes an indelible stigma upon the reputation of the members implicated, but has a tendency to destroy that high respect which should always attach to legislative bodies and their acts. I trust it will be your good fortune to redeem the character of this important branch of the government from the disgrace into which it has fallen; that your deliberations and acts will be characterized by an honest, upright and patriotic devotion to the interests of the

State; that you will return to your constituents with well earned reputations of having been emulous only for the public good, and that having fully realized the expectations of those who entrusted you with your important functions, you will secure their esteem and approbation.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Lansing, January 4, 1855. }



